"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; fair, warmer tomorrow; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,702. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

GOVERNOR---GLYNN, WHITMAN, DAVENPORT SENATOR---GERARD, WADSWORTH, COLBY

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES

As Indicated by Returns Received Up to 3:30 A. M. Today.

HINMAN'S DEFEAT CRUSHING

Vote in City and State Was Light, Democrats 34, Republicans 40 Per Cent.

BULL MOOSE SHOW POORLY

Whitman Vote in City Not a Barnes Victory, for Calder Ran Far Ahead of Wadsworth.

Yesterday's primary election, the first in which the people of New York ever nominated their candidates directly, resulted in the nomination for Governor of Martin H. Glynn by the Democrats, with 111,760 majority; Charles S. Whitman by the Republicans, with 67,421, and Frederick M. Davenport by the Progressives, with 1,256.

James W. Gerard was nominated for United States Senator by the Democrats, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., by the Republicans, and Bainbridge Colby by the Progressives.

Whitman carried New York City by a plurality estimated at 32,040. His next competitor in the city was Hedges, but he beat Hedges by four to one. Hinman by eight to one. Hinman's vote in the city was much smaller than had been anticipated.

But Whitman had been expected to carry New York, though the crushing nature of Hinman's defeat there was a surprise. The Hinman men had been counting on the up-State vote to overcome Whitman's majority in the city, but the up-State, too, went for Whitman by a majority of 25,387, making his total majority 67,421.

New York City contributed a majority of 74,760 to Gov. Glynn, and the rest of the State backed her up by a majority of 37,000, making his total majority 111,760. Hennessy was snowed under in the city and badly defeated in the State.

William Sulzer did not succeed in capturing the Progressive Party, and Col. Roosevelt will not have to bolt. In the city, indeed, he gave Davenport a close run, and was defeated by only 836 votes, but the country districts came to the rescue and gave the candidate of the Utica conference a majority of 900, making a total majority of 1,256 for Davenport.

Not a Barnes Victory.

The big Whitman victory in the city was apparently not a Barnes victory, for his candidate for the United States Senate, Wadsworth, was snowed under by Congressman Calder, the anti-Barnes candidate. Calder's plurality was greater than Whitman's, being now estimated at 37,380. But Wadsworth got 66,603 up the State and won by 29,223.

Even more surprising was the fact that in the city Wadsworth was not merely defeated, but actually ran not very much better than Dr. David J. Hill, whose candidacy was chiefly a compliment tendered him by his home county of Monroe, and who does not figure seriously in the returns.

Ambassador Gerard was nominated for the Senate by the Democrats, beating Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt did better than Hennessy, for Gerard's majority in the city was 58,740, nearly 16,000 less than Glynn's. His majority up-State was 12,692, making his total 71,432.

All the returns received indicated a complete victory for Charles F. Murphy in the matter of controlling the organization of the Democratic Party in the State. In every district where a Murphy candidate for State Committeeman was opposed the Murphy man won. The only anti-Murphy men elected according to the early morning returns was Montgomery Hare, who was unopposed.

Roosevelt also did better than Hennessy up the State. In the city and up-State together he ran 40,000 ahead of Hennessy.

The vote cast was light. Only a minority in each party exercised the right to participate in the first direct primary election ever held in this State. In this city a larger percentage of Republicans took advantage of their new privilege than did Democrats. Of the enrolled Democrats only about 34 per cent. voted, while 40 per cent. of the Republicans went to the polls.

As for the Progressives, 31 per cent. of them seem to have voted in New York City. Their vote will apparently not rise above 10,000, though their enrollment amounted to 45,645.

Brooklyn Congress Nominations.

Congressional returns received up to 1 o'clock this morning from Kings County showed the following nominated:

Democrats—Third District, J. V. Flynn; Fourth, H. H. Dale; Fifth, James P. Maher; Sixth, L. R. W. Rosa; Seventh, J. J. Fitzgerald; Eighth, D. J. Griffin; Ninth, J. H. O'Brien; Tenth, Philip A. Riley.

Republican—Third District, G. B. Serenbetz; Fourth, G. A. Owens; Fifth, A. T. Hobley; Sixth, F. W. Rowe; Seventh, W. R. E. Koehl; Eighth, T. E. Clark; Ninth, O. W. Swift; Tenth, R. L. Haskell.

There were few contests.

In the First Congressional District,

Continued on Page 5.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND SENATOR

In New York City

FOR GOVERNOR

3:30 A. M.
DEMOCRATIC—1,646 election districts out of 1,780 gave Glynn 91,828, Hennessy 26,863, indicating Glynn plurality 69,420.
REPUBLICAN—1,737 election districts out of 1,780 gave Whitman 45,177, Hinman 5,824, Hedges 12,649, indicating Whitman plurality 37,580.
PROGRESSIVE—1,721 election districts out of 1,780 gave Davenport 7,301, Sulzer 6,907, indicating plurality for Davenport about 500.

FOR SENATOR

3:30 A. M.
DEMOCRATIC—1,610 election districts out of 1,780 gave Gerard 73,377, Roosevelt 20,393, McDonough 6,003, indicating Gerard plurality 58,740.
REPUBLICAN—1,720 election districts out of 1,780 gave Calder 43,783, Wadsworth 9,018, Hill 5,512, indicating Calder plurality of 35,600.

Outside New York City

FOR GOVERNOR

3:30 A. M.
DEMOCRATIC—966 election districts out of 3,173 gave Glynn 22,126, Hennessy 12,015, indicating Glynn plurality 34,903.
REPUBLICAN—1,041 election districts out of 3,173 gave Whitman 26,109, Hinman 18,218, Hedges 8,856, indicating Whitman plurality 25,334.
PROGRESSIVE—709 election districts out of 3,173 gave Davenport 2,817, Sulzer 2,246, indicating Davenport plurality 2,041.

FOR SENATOR

3:30 A. M.
DEMOCRATIC—847 election districts out of 3,173 gave Gerard 13,702, Roosevelt 10,882, McDonough 2,875, indicating plurality for Gerard 12,072.
REPUBLICAN—1,067 election districts of 3,173 gave Wadsworth 30,269, Calder 10,936, Hill 9,771, indicating Wadsworth plurality 57,224.

VILLA WON'T RUN FOR PRESIDENT

So Assures Washington Through Consul Carothers—Wants No Office in Mexico.

HARMONY NOW EXPECTED

Carranza Had Agreed to Keep Out of Race if Villa and Other Chiefs Would.

WILSON TO STAY NEUTRAL

Carranza Notified by Agents of Administration's Attitude—Zapata's Vera Cruz Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Officials of the Wilson Administration and members of the Constitutionalist Agency in Washington expressed hope today that the proposed conference between representatives of Carranza and Villa would be productive of harmony in Mexico. The basis of the agreement is expected to be the elimination of Carranza, Villa insisting that Carranza must surrender supreme command to Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal Party in Mexico.

This optimism was strengthened by a report to the Administration from Consular Agent Carothers containing assurances from Villa that he would not be a candidate for President or Vice President. Carranza already had signified his willingness not to become a candidate if Villa would give a similar promise, and if all the other military leaders of the revolution could be eliminated as possibilities. None of the others has appeared as a candidate.

Advisers of Gen. Carranza in Washington explain that it is his purpose to tender his resignation to the Mexican Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at Mexico City on Monday next. The Carranzistas will be satisfied with the designation of either Calderon or Luis Cabrera as President ad interim. If the Aguascalientes conference measures up to the expectations of administration officials and Carranza's representatives here, Villa will allow his ten delegates to attend the Constitutional Convention, with the understanding that Carranza is to resign.

Advisers of Carranza, following conferences with Administration officials today, sent a dispatch to the First Chief acquainting him with their understanding of the attitude of the United States Government toward the factions in Mexico. This message told Carranza that the attitude of President Wilson would continue to be one of strict neutrality as between the factions; that the embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico would not be restored; that the order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz would stand, but that necessarily there would be some delay in the withdrawal of the American forces, as a result of the sudden change in the situation, and that the American Government would leave it to the Mexicans to settle their own troubles.

The War Department today received a dispatch from Gen. Funston emphasizing the fact that the break between Zapata and Carranza was complete. Gen. Funston reported that he had been advised by telegraph by Zapata that he would not recognize any transfer of authority or of funds at Vera Cruz to Carranza, because Zapata did not recognize Carranza, and could not recognize any act of Carranza's.

Citizens of Vera Cruz were praised by the State Department today in an official statement commending their "exemplary conduct" during the American occupation.

"It would be difficult," the statement read, "to cite an instance wherein the people of a city occupied by a foreign army had accepted a situation of this kind with such evidence of patience and good will. Although the city was occu-

Continued on Page 7.

GERMAN GENERALS DRIVE THEIR TROOPS

Furious But Futile Assaults Attributed by Paris to New Leaders' Ambitions.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—French and British troops on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans, who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault.

Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile of the German front, where they were not in danger from the heavy German artillery, and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which with admirable coolness awaited the onslaughts of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire, and sometimes at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means bear the whole brunt of the fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the Colonial infantry and the Turcos, as well as many battalions of French regulars and others composed of territorial troops, faced prolonged attacks, delivered with great fierceness, and drove their adversaries off with unfailing success.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were remarkable after such an exhausting campaign, during which they have had scarcely a full day's rest.

When not actually engaged in fighting, many of the regiments have marched thirty miles daily for several days, when changing position in order to carry out new movements.

The recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme are credited in French military circles to the desire of the new German Generals who have taken the places of those removed by the Emperor to carry out some daring exploit.

The battlefield on the Somme seems to have been made by nature for such a formidable conflict. The country is undulating and in some places without woods. The lower parts offer splendid covering for troops approaching to attack. This advantage, however, has been rendered to a great extent without avail owing to the number of aeroplanes in use on both sides.

The centre of the battle line today again became the scene of heavy fighting. Here the Germans have most of their big guns, and they also brought much infantry into action. But their efforts proved ineffectual.

The Matin expresses the opinion that the new troops whom the Allies found fronting them on the left were not from the German left wing, but are part of the forces detached after Charleroi and sent to East Prussia, but now brought back in haste.

The general opinion is that the battle has reached a critical phase and that the issue cannot be delayed much longer.

The losses of the last few days on both sides are said to exceed all other engagements of the war. Stories have reached here from Belgium that the Germans, unable to bury their dead on the field, have shipped them behind the army by trainloads to avoid epidemics.

GERMAN CONGO TAKEN.

Colony in Equatorial Africa Seized by French and British.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—"It is officially announced that the French forces in equatorial Africa have reoccupied the greater part of the Congo territory ceded to Germany by the treaty of 1911," says the Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The official Press Bureau of the War Department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of his Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala (the capital of Kamerun) and of Bonaberi to an Anglo-French force."

Duala was made the seat of Government in 1901. It has a white population of about 300.

British Report Fresh Troops Arriving And Tell Daring Work of German Spies

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The official Press Bureau issued tonight a descriptive account of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it. This was communicated by an eye-witness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French, and supplements that issued on Thursday from General Headquarters. It reads:

"Sept. 25, 1914.—For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were torpid during the wet days.

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been in the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

"Since the last letter left General Headquarters evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter-attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark.

"Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

"This narrative begins with Sept. 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain, and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained.

Artillery Drive Germans Away.

"The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a redoubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of the village.

"Reconnoitring parties sent out during the night of Sept. 21 and 22 discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near them in the woods, over one hundred dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition, and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn for some distance.

"Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Aisne—uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans, nevertheless, giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.' (The Tommies' phrase for the shells from the big howitzers.)

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land, between the lines, the bodies of German infantry are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times.

Germans' Clever Spy System.

"Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further reference to the subject. They have evidently forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soubise goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies.'

"Indeed, until about twenty years ago, there was a paragraph in their field service regulations directing that the service of 'protection in the field'—e. g., outposts and advance guards—should always be supplemented by a system of espionage.

"Though such instructions are no longer made public the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrangements, which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveyance of intelligence are as follows:

"Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chimneys by day. Pseudo-laborers, working in the fields between the armies, have been detected conveying information, and persons in plain clothes have actead as advance scouts to the German cavalry when advancing.

"German officers and soldiers in plain clothes, or in French or British uniforms, have remained in localities evacuated by the Germans, in order to furnish them with intelligence.

Signalled With Clock's Hands.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was only discovered through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized, it is probable he would have signaled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught; secret agents have been found at the railroads observing entrainments and detrainments. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees, moving about to their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French nor German, to detect them.

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual wayfarers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Among the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French, and posted up:

1. Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniforms, may not circulate on the roads.

2. The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

3. Inhabitants may not quit their homes after 8 P. M.

4. No person may on any pretext pass through the British lines without an authorisation countersigned by a British officer.

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the movements of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless the following extract from a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England:

TENTH RESERVE HEADQUARTERS.
Mont St. Guibert, Aug. 20, 1914, 23.40.
Corps order, 21st August.
The French troops in front of the Tenth Army Corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp.
It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels.

SAYS GERMAN BULLET KILLED KAISER'S SON

Belgian Doctor Insists That Prince Adalbert Died in Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Belgian doctor just out of Brussels tells me that Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, has died in a hospital there, and that Dr. Le Page, King Albert's physician, was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors. It was found, he says, that the Prince had been killed by a German bullet, and that in other examinations officers were found to have died from wounds made by German bullets.

The gentleman who told me this was firmly convinced of the truth of his statement, but I think it should be accepted with reserve.

THREATEN VON BERNSTORFF

Federal Prisoner Accused of Plotting to "Exterminate" Diplomats.

RAYMOND, Wash., Sept. 28.—On a charge of having threatened the "extermination" of the German Diplomatic Corps in the United States in a letter addressed to Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, who was to be the first victim, Edwin R. Scott, a mill employe, was arrested here today by United States Secret Service operatives.

The letter was dated Portland, Aug. 30, but was postmarked Raymond, and was turned over to the State Department, which ordered an investigation. Scott was detected through a damaged letter on the typewriter which he used. A second letter to Count von Bernstorff, mailed last night, was intercepted.

Scott is said to have confessed when he was arrested, but he refused to give any reason for his action. He said he formerly was a Lieutenant in the Dublin Fusiliers.

EIGHT MORE OFFICERS DEAD

New British Statement — Missing Men Had Been Listed as Wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to Sept. 24, contains the names of one officer killed, seven who died from wounds, nineteen who were wounded, and ten who are missing.

These missing men had previously been reported as wounded.

SERAJEVO IN RANGE OF MONTENEGRIN GUNS

Servians Also Occupy Mountains Near By—Bosnians Joining Invading Army.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Sept. 28, (via Paris.)—The Montenegrins are within artillery range of Serajevo, the capital of the Austrian Province of Bosnia.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Nish to the Havas Agency, dated Sept. 27, says:

"The Servian troops advancing in Bosnia have occupied the Romanja Mountains near Serajevo.

"The Servian troops from Belgrade drove the enemy from Ada Tzignlia and from Ada Mala, inflicting heavy losses.

"The Austrians are redoubling their efforts more to the north to cross the Save and the Danube. The last attempt to pass into Servia near Belgrade cost them some hundreds of dead, among them a number of officers.

"Otherwise there is practically no change in the situation on the various fronts."

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Nish, Servia, say that the Servians and Montenegrins have been greeted by the Bosnians as liberators. Bosnian volunteers to the number of 5,880 have joined the Servian army.

DOG RESCUES A SOLDIER.

Regimental Pet Finds Wounded Man and Brings Help.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Petit Journal publishes a story from a Le Mans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the regimental dog.

Wounded thrice in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses, when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face.

The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap, tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment.

After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coast of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield. When a party finally followed the dog they found their wounded comrade and rescued him.

Finest Imported Bock Pumpkin. Mild and fragrant. Always fine.—Adv.

SAVAGE FIGHTING IN BATTLE CENTRE; GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED, SAYS PARIS

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the situation on the left wing is favorable to the Allies. Slight progress has been made in the centre, while the situation on the right remains the same.

The British Official Information Bureau reports that the German Army continued its attack yesterday with even more vigor than on previous days, but met with no more success than before. The Germans have gained no ground, while the French forces have advanced here and there.

The German Army Headquarters announces that there has been no change in the situation in France. Reports from Paris and London to the effect that the allied forces have been advancing are branded as untruths. It is also denied that the forts of Przemysl have fallen before the Russian advance.

The Russian General Staff at Petrograd issues a report from Grand Duke Nicholas which confirms the defeat of the Germans under Gen. von Hindenberg in East Prussia. The Austrians in Galicia, after a severe battle, are being pursued by the Russian Army over the ranges of the Carpathians and over the plains of Hungary. Another fort at Przemysl has fallen.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin states that the guns from the Austrian forts at Cattaro have sunk a French battleship.

A dispatch from Rome says that 300,000 troops have been assembled at Pola, the great naval port of Austria, and that thorough preparations have been made against an attack from sea.

The Japanese forces continue their progress toward Kiao-Chau. The German outposts at Tsing-tau have been driven toward the main body, and the Japanese Army is now within a short march of that force.

BERLIN DENIES ALLIES' ADVANCE

Official Statement Says There Is No Change on Any Battlefield.

RENEWS DUMDUM CHARGES

Russia and France Accused, the Former by the Austrian Government.

TWO BILLION FOR THE WAR

Germans Say They Can Fight a Year at the Rate of $5,000,000 a Day.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A wireless dispatch to the Marconi Company from Berlin gives the following official statement, issued in the German capital today:

"There is no change in the situation at any of the theatres of war, and reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

"Reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions.

"The Austrian Government alleges that Russian troops have been using dumdum cartridges, and in the course of its protest it remarks that it is not at present the intention of the Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Army to adopt reprisals."

KAISER VISITS PRINCE OSCAR.

Son Ill at Metz — Military Commander Suspends the Vorwaerts.

BERLIN, (via London), Sept. 28.—Emperor William on Saturday visited Prince Oscar, one of his sons who is ill with heart trouble at Metz. The Duchess of Brunswick, sister of the Prince, arrived the same day and will remain with her brother until he returns to the front.

By an order of the military commander of the Province of Brandenburg the Vorwärts, organ of the Social Democratic Party, has suspended publication indefinitely.

ABLE TO SPEND TWO BILLION.

Germans Say They Can Fight a Year at Rate of $5,000,000 a Day.

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 28.—The response of the German public to the efforts of the Government to raise a war fund of 5,000,000,000 marks ($1,250,000,000) has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety which the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war.

Originally the Reichstag allowed a war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public, without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire.

According to military authorities, the war is costing Germany about 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) a day, inclusive of the money spent on behalf of those who have been deprived of their breadwinners. The means of the Government at the beginning of the war, not counting the permanent war treasure but including the reserve funds of the Reichsbank, amounted to about 500,000,000 marks ($125,000,000), which in the meantime, however, has been considerably increased through the issue of notes. It is thought, therefore, that the money available for the purposes of the campaign can be increased, if necessary, by several billion marks.

The amount which the Government could borrow from the Reichsbank is unknown at the present time, but it is estimated at about 3,000,000,000 marks, making a total of about 8,000,000,000 marks ($2,000,000,000). At the rate of 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000) a day, this sum would permit Germany to carry on the war for over a year. It is asserted here that these estimates concerning Germany's financial resources are low rather than high.

FRENCH WARSHIP SUNK, SAYS AUSTRIAN REPORT

Forts at Cattaro Said to Have Sent Her to the Bottom on September 19.

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Igalo, Dalmatia, asserts that the Austrian forts at Cattaro on Sept. 19 sank a big French warship. The forts, it is said, had intercepted a wireless message concerning the movement in the direction of Cattaro of fifteen warships and three cruisers. The Austrians awaited their arrival, fully prepared. A salvo from the first fort sank the warship, and the other vessels in the fleet retreated hastily.

The official report concerning the sinking of the three British cruisers, Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue, by the German submarine U-9 in the North Sea recently asserts that the U-9 was in action one hour. This was the time elapsing between the firing of the first and the last torpedo. The British cruisers, according to the report, did not fire a single shot. When attacked they were steaming abreast, with the Aboukir in the middle.

A report that German vessels accompanying the submarine flew the Dutch flag is contradicted.

It is emphatically denied that any other submarines took part in the attack or that any were sunk after the destruction of the Cressy. Seven British cruisers, torpedo boats, and destroyers put in an appearance and pursued the U-9 until evening, going as far as the Terschelling Banks, where the submarine escaped under cover of night.

ADMITS GREAT GERMAN LOSS

But a German Correspondent Says the Troops Are Confident.

BERLIN, (via London,) Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, in a dispatch published here today, points out that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theatre of the war need not be expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are becoming more general, the correspondent says. The losses of the Germans have been extraordinarily heavy, and the fact that those of the enemy have been even greater is poor consolation. The troops are confident that in the end they will win the action.

A long column of French prisoners of war arrived in the course of the week from the direction of Rheims. Last Monday the correspondent met a column of about 1,000 men whose faces showed that they were glad to have escaped at last the turmoil and terrors of this greatest of modern battlefields.

Continuing, the correspondent says:

"My own experience, and that of officers, is that the population of Northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such friendliness as is reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are much better than in Belgium."

The fighting near Louvain, during the second week of September, which led to the claim that Belgians and French had retaken this city, is described in The Cologne Gazette. This paper says that on the second day of the fighting Belgian troops advanced to within two kilometers (a little more than one mile) of the Louvain railway station and poured a heavy artillery fire over the station building and the immediate neighborhood. This compelled the small German force of occupation to fall back before three Belgian divisions, which were led by King Albert himself. The King displayed wonderful bravery. A little later, however, the German field howitzers shelled the enemy with such force that a hasty retreat resulted. The losses of the Belgians were heavy, while the German artillery did not lose a single man in killed or wounded.

On the following day, the Cologne Gazette continues, the Germans, who in the meanwhile had been reinforced, attacked the Belgians. Notwithstanding the fact that the Belgians were numerically four times superior to the Germans, they were completely defeated. In this fighting the German naval and coast artillery reserves distinguished themselves. They had been taken in to Belgium the day before. On the second day the losses of the Belgians were also very heavy.

Dewar's Amateurs Whose Acknowledged as Standard. Port, Sherry, Burgundy, Claret, and Santarna. Dewar's, 123 Fulton and 41 Nassau Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

GERMANS' ATTACK FURIOUS

Assail British at Night in Effort to Break Their Lines.

BUT FAIL TO GAIN GROUND

Thousands Are Left Dead and Dying on the Field as They Fall Back.

ALLIES PROGRESS ON LEFT

Situation There Is Called "Favorable"—Fog Halts Operations on the Meuse.

Germans in Retreat?

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29 3:25 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that a traveler from Brussels reports the town full of German troops, coming from the south.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 11:08 P. M.—The official bulletin was issued tonight:

"First—On our left wing the reports on the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress on the height of the Meuse. In the Woevre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

"There is nothing new to report in the general situation.

"Relative calm prevails along one portion of the front.

"Nevertheless, at certain points notably between the River Aisne and the Argonne district, the enemy has delivered further violent attacks which, however, have been repulsed."

Eiffel Reports German Losses.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 9:46 P. M.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, wireless news, circulated by the French Government through the Eiffel Tower, was received in London tonight. The message, dated today, read:

"Feeling that their position was becoming more and more critical under the pressure of the Allies' arms, the Germans have tried to stop us by repeated counter-attacks. Since Sept. 26 they have delivered frequent and very violent attacks by day and night at several positions on our front. Everywhere they have been repulsed, sustaining considerable losses and abandoning as they lay thousands of dead and wounded.

"The Eighth Army Corps and the Guards were severely put to the test, and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. It is to be remarked that many of the latter gave themselves up voluntarily, although they could have escaped.

"It seems that the German soldiers are beginning to have no further doubt as to the treatment which awaits them in captivity. At the beginning, all those we captured had a terrified and supplicating attitude, arising out of statements made by their officers to the effect that the French shot their prisoners.

"It is rather by an excess of kindness that we transgress in regard to them, and the too kindly treatment which is meted out to prisoners in certain districts of France has even evoked complaints, which occasionally have been justified, on the part of all those who know how our men are treated in Germany."

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The official Press Bureau issued the following this afternoon:

"Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigor but with no more success.

"There is no change in the situation.

"The Germans have gained no ground and the French have advanced here and there."

WHERE IS THE PRINCE'S ARMY?

Bordeaux Wonders About Whereabouts of Force Under Kaiser's Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There

is much speculation here regarding the whereabouts and movements of Crown Prince Wilhelm's army.

Reports have been current that part of the Crown Prince's army had been drawn off to help the German right wing, under von Kluck, beat off the enveloping movement of the Allies. If this was done, other forces were doubtless sent there, as the last few days have brought evidence that the German front in the region between the Argonne and the Meuse has been pushed forward, retaking Varennes and operating to the south of that point.

FOUGHT STEADILY 11 DAYS.

English Officer's Clothing Worn to Shreds—How a Samaritan Died.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sunday, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—An English officer in a hospital here, but who is permitted to take a short walk abroad every day, says when he was wounded he was put into one of the trucks which are the best the Red Cross can get in France. Some of them are supplied with cots, but in his particular instance straw was all he had to lie on for three days. There was nothing to eat except a few grapes and very stale bread, after a battle that had lasted sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

The noise of the bursting shells, to use his own word, was "appalling." He did not have his clothes off for eleven days, and his breeches and boots were worn to shreds. His plight in this respect was that of many others.

He was one of the first to arrive in France, and, with others, was hurried to the front immediately. In the retreat the craving for water at a village cost him and his companion dearly. The five minutes they took in getting the water enabled the Germans to get machine guns on them, emptying more than a score of saddles, just as a benevolent old woman stepped out with water and a basket of plums. The officers and men had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours. The woman was shot dead before their eyes—not, perhaps, from design.

My informant had a miraculous escape. He went down, his horse falling back on him. He was knocked out for a long time, and his chest was badly injured.

He has nothing but praise for the men whose nerves, through lack of food and sleep and the persistent bursting of shrapnel, must have been tired to the verge of complete breakdown, but who yet kept on, never faltering. It is the old story of the efficacy of German artillery and the overwhelming odds of ten to one—five and a half army corps against our few divisions of troops.

In the same hospital with my young friend is a German officer badly wounded, and, as the Englishman speaks German fluently, he has been asked to attach himself for an odd hour or two a day to the German. The latter speaks freely during the intervals of ease from pain, and confirms in every respect what others have said—that the German Generals have one great idea, to try to crush the British troops. This is to be done at any cost. They think they would have been in Paris long ago but for the brilliant stand of our small army.

While being careful not to excite the sick man, there are inevitable little discussions as to the behavior of the German troops in various towns and villages, and the wounded prisoner justifies some incidents. He is confident as to the ultimate success of his country. His optimism, while it fails to convince any of us, shows that among the younger officers of the enemy there is no wavering from the original hope with which the German Army crossed the frontiers.

Somehow the news of the sinking of our three cruisers reached the hospital, and, with a gesture, the German said: "Then there is the navy. We are almost equal with your record." His faith in Germany doubtless alleviates his suffering.

BELGIANS BLOW UP VIADUCT.

Reported to Have Cut Communications Between Mons and Brussels.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Blankenberg, dated Sunday, says that the Belgians have blown up the viaduct at Bierghes, thus cutting railway communication between Mons and Brussels.

SEES GERMAN "ADMISSIONS."

London Observer Makes Deductions from a Berlin Bulletin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The military correspondent of The Daily News says this morning:

"The wireless messages which reach us from Berlin and which are allowed to be published, are always interesting. Yesterday's message is particularly so, for it made two exceedingly important admissions, and when the army headquarters at Berlin makes admissions we know that they mean a good deal more than the actual words express.

"The first is that 'the extreme right wing of the German Army' is being threatened by the Allies, who are 'making use of the railways for this purpose.'

"This tallies with the successive official communiques from Paris, which told us of the continuous progress made in this direction and particularly with yesterday's communique which spoke for the first time of the progress being made north of the Sommer River.

"Reading the Berlin and Paris messages together, and without indulging in either speculation or suggestion, we now know why the Germans made their 'very violent' counter attacks all along the line from the Oise to the Forêt d'Argonne.

"On Saturday, feeling the pressure on their right, the vtried to relieve it by a success somewhere else, no matter where as long as the line could be broken through. Happily, the attempt failed, and we can turn our eyes back to the German right from which they were for the moment diverted when we heard of the violent battle in progress on Saturday.

"The second admission is equally significant. It was that 'the outpost forts, south of Verdun, have suspended their firing,' or, in other words, that the German artillery has ceased to attack them, since 'the German guns are engaged against the forces which the enemy has brought into position on the western side of the Meuse.'

"These facts speak for themselves, and it is unnecessary to do more than just quote the words of the message, for any one, reading between the lines, without being an expert, can see for himself that the Meuse defenses between Verdun and Toul are intact and that the German attempt to break through them has failed."

HUMAN EQUATION IN FIGHT.

Paris Temps Says It Is the Principal Deciding Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Owing to the absence of news from the front the press limit their military comments to expressions of confidence as to the result.

The Temps points out that, although much stress has been laid on the importance of artillery, the human equation remains after all the principal deciding factor. It goes on:

"If ever there were soldiers' battles, they are the formidable battles of this war.

"We Frenchmen were said to be degenerate. Look at the 200-mile front from the Oise to the Moselle. You will see France's children shedding for her blood as pure as that which flowed in the veins of Napoleon's heroes, who planted the tricolor in all capitals of Europe, and though reduced to a handful hurled back in 1814 the Prussians under Blücher.

"Then our French Emperor fought among us. Where is the German Emperor today?"

Charles Benoist, a Paris Deputy, makes the suggestion in the Matin that owing to the high price of sugar, which is likely to rise further in consequence of the shortage in the German and Belgian beet crops, the German prisoners be employed in collecting the beet roots in the fields which through lack of male labor would otherwise remain ungathered. Public opinion here, which has been embittered by stories of the allied prisoners being employed in menial tasks in Germany, welcomes the suggestion, which is likely to be adopted.

ATTEMPTED FINISH BLOW.

Germans Were Called On for a Supreme Attack on Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The general situation this morning is unchanged.

The German attacks in the country east of Rheims have been renewed with unavailing violence.

Two battalions of the Prussian Guard were wiped out in the attack. In the Guard corps the losses are tremendous. Some regiments have not a single original officer left.

The Germans have made their supreme effort and failed. Strengthened by reinforcements, the worn-out troops of the Kaiser had been exhorted to strike with all their might and hack their way through the allied lines.

Their response was magnificent. A grand assault was launched upon the Allies' lines far into the night on Friday, and its fury only died away early this morning.

The advancing rushes of the Germans were met with a resistance as dogged as their attack was violent.

The days in the trenches of blood and the nights rendered sleepless by the incessant bombardment and interminable fighting and marching have in no way robbed the men of the allied armies of robust faith in their stars and in their leaders, which has rendered possible the long retreat, quick recovery, and the victory on the Marne.

The prosaic pages of the Journal Official have become the chronicle of glory of the French soldier. In land battles of exhausting character, such as that now in progress, the factor of the man behind the gun becomes of vast importance, and the officers in the present struggle have but one fault to find with their men: They are eager to the point of rashness in their desire to dig the enemy out with bayonet from their intricate maze of intrenchments.

Against the rock of this will to conquer the Germans have dashed themselves in vain. Their attack has failed all along the line and its failure has been accompanied with heavy loss in killed and wounded, prisoners, and guns.

SEEK VENGEANCE ON NANCY.

Germans Want Satisfaction for Repulse, but Fear French Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Nancy, dated Thursday, says:

"The Germans seem to desire to take possession of Nancy and Toul at all costs, doubtless in order to avenge themselves for the previous repulse and for the losses they suffered from the French guns in the presence of the Emperor, who himself witnessed the last attack upon Nancy.

"These guns are highly effective weapons, and in the hands of the French artillerymen have shown themselves engines of war of extraordinary power. To them the French owe a great part of the success which they obtained during the campaign.

"It is certain that these guns by the ravages and wounds which they made have inspired colossal terror among the German soldiers. They all speak of them as 'the artillery of the devil,' and show no particular desire to face them again. In order to compel the men to advance the German officers are often forced to threaten them with revolvers."

TORTURE IN THE TRENCHES.

Terrible Sufferings of the Invaders —Their Nerves on Edge.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—A picture of the sufferings of the German troops, cramped in miles of underground trenches and galleries along the Aisne River, is given by the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail.

He says that the autumnal weather, with its warm sunshine in the daytime, damp nights, and bitterly cold dawns, is extremely trying to the men, who are compelled to spend every minute in the same section of the damp, depressing trenches.

If the men step from their trenches to the level ground they do so at the risk of their lives. At night the chance of an unexpected attack from the Allies' infantry are so great that every German soldier must be at his post in the narrow ditch, which is his home and defense, sleeping as best he may with his rifle at his side, ready to spring up at any moment at the alarms, which come very frequently these dark, cloudy nights.

The nerves of the sentries are sorely tried. They mistake the most innocent sounds for French infantry creeping up. When a sentry, tricked by his nerves, fires his rifle, he brings the whole advanced post up at double quick, and they find that there has been a false alarm.

Such alarms come half a dozen times on some nights and they are very wearing on the troops.

The trench system is most elaborate. It constitutes a whole subterranean town with main thoroughfares, side streets and telephone wires running all along. There hundreds of thousands of men eat, live and sleep, so well concealed that from a little way down the hill in front nothing is to be seen revealing the existence of the trenches, except the hardly noticeable little bank of earth, which is slightly raised above the level.

CANADA'S FORCE HAS GONE.

Embarkation Is Admitted—Laurier Wants French-Canadian Regiment.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 28.—That the Canadian troops have embarked for Europe was admitted here tonight by the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, at a rally at which the Ottawa campaign for the Canadian patriotic fund was opened. Addressing a great crowd, the Duke said:

"Recently I have had the pleasure several times to visit Valcartier, and also to be present at what is perhaps no longer a secret, the embarkation of the Canadian troops.

"Every creed and every nationality is represented in this undertaking. I believe that the efforts now being made throughout Canada to raise a patriotic fund will insure that not a single one of the dependents of those who have gone to the front will suffer from want."

Sir Robert Borden, called upon to speak, said: "We believe that the course which Canada should follow, the course which duty and honor place before her, is absolutely plain, and we propose to pursue it."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked permission to raise a French-Canadian regiment. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and W. L. MacKenzie King, former Minister of Labor, also spoke.

2,000,000 IDLE IN GERMANY

A Munich Estimate—Lack of Raw Material the Cause.

GENEVA, Sept. 28, (via Paris, Sept. 29.)—A report received here from Munich estimates that 2,000,000 men and women are idle in Germany, and that the number of unemployed is increasing daily.

A lack of raw material, it is said, is the cause.

Daily Use "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Advt.

GERMANS LAY TRAPS IN BRUSSELS ROADS

Sink Barrels in the Highways to Baffle Cavalry and Mine Many Bridges.

PREPARE TO MAKE A STAND

Residents of Belgian Capital Dismayed by Shortage of Food and the Approach of Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Sept 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is certain at present the Germans are taking all precautions to defend their ground foot by foot, and if possible to avert the risk either of surprise or an enveloping movement by Belgian troops seeking to surround the garrison in Brussels. The latter is in constant contact with the German army posted before Antwerp.

Brussels constitutes for the Germans a sort of entrenched camp. Important works of defense have been completed all around the town. Numerous roads and bridges have been mined and there are not a few clever traps between Berchem, Ste. Abathe, and Grand Bigard. After having excavated the highway to a great depth the Germans have placed there 300 barrels without tops which are covered with branches and earth. One can well conceive what would be the effect of a cavalry charge in this spot. Luckily the commanders of the Belgian army are quite well aware of these goings-on on the part of the Germans who know that they know. That is why the Germans endeavor to prevent any one leaving Brussels.

The people of Brussels are looking forward not without dismay to the approach of Winter. The stoppage of commerce and industry is complete and the working classes, whose little savings were exhausted long ago, owe their existence to humanitarian work which will perhaps avert revolts, popular uprisings, and the pillaging of shops. Under the auspices of the Ministers of Spain and the United States, and thanks to gifts of generous philanthropists, the municipal councils of the town and suburbs make distributions every day at public buildings of a pint of excellent soup and a pound of bread per head. Pressing appeals are being made to the public for contributions to keep this good work going as long as possible, but there are few rich people in Brussels. On the arrival of the Germans many fled from the city and there were others who were left in a rather awkward position. For coin alone was of any use in these troubled times, and therefore it was a question of what one had at home and not of what was in the bank.

Paper money, whatever its nature, is not negotiable, and this causes a great deal of trouble. People who thought themselves in comfortable circumstances for the rest of their lives have had to ask themselves what they could do in order to exist. Still others are looking on helplessly at the ruin of their industry or business.

TWO BILLION TOO LITTLE.

French Economist Says War Will Cost Twice as Much Per Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In the Figaro M. Paul-Dorreville writes concerning the financial methods by which the Germans have always proposed to meet the expenses of a war.

They divide the war into two distinct periods: (1) from the declaration of war to the first decisive action; (2) from this hypothetical date to the conclusion of peace.

They classify the resources of Germany under five categories: (1) such funds as may be available in the gold reserve of banks and the war chest of Spandau; (2) the requisitioning of material necessities; (3) voluntary contributions; (4) supplementary taxation, and (5) loans.

Confident of the success of their strategical conceptions, they have estimated the first period at six weeks and their expenditure up to the first decisive action at $300,000,000. To meet it they have used all the resources which were to be applied to enterprises that have been either postponed or suppressed by the war—for instance, the credits voted for great public works. These may be reckoned at $300,000,000. The gold reserve of the Reichsbank and the war chest of Spandau provide an additional $300,000,000.

This sum of $600,000,000 constitutes the real war reserve of Germany. Eighty million dollars has been set aside for the "panic budget," which is intended to meet the withdrawals inevitable in time of war, and the rest has served to cover the issue of new notes to meet upkeep expenses of the war.

The German theorists confined their calculations to the strict minimum necessary. They considered, as did the General Staff, that not more than 3,000,000 men would be mobilized, and reckoned that the average expense for each man per day would amount to $1.50, this having been the average cost during the war of 1870. This hypothesis gives an expenditure of $4,500,000 a day, $135,000,000 a month, $1,642,400,000 a year. The Reichstag voted for the war $1,000,000,000, which, with the $600,000,000 mentioned above, practically provides for a year's expenditure, leaving the question of raising that sum to the Government, which can increase existing taxation, impose new taxes, or raise a loan.

Of these means the only important one is a loan, since the increase of taxation in time of war can hardly be very productive. Germany, it is known, wishes to raise both a home and foreign loan. At home the deposits in the German banks are practically non-existent, since they are mainly invested in commercial enterprises and cannot be easily realized.

It seems, according to the German press, that by the national loan the Government has raised $160,000,000, but even if this figure is correct it is insignificant in comparison with the expenditure. As for the foreign loan, it cannot be said that the attitude of the neutral powers toward Germany gives much hope of its successful issue. Moreover, M. Palin Dorreville thinks, German estimate of expenditures fall short of the mark.

French economists estimate the cost of the war at $2 a day for each man, which would make nearly $2,200,000,000 for a year. Moreover, the German statistics are based on the assumption that only 3,000,000 men will be in arms. As things are, the Kaiser will have to call out double that number.

Consequently, the writer concludes, it will be only by the issue of paper money and an exaggerated credit system that Germany will be able to keep her head above water.

ALLIES' ATTACKS EXPLAINED.

To Allay Popular Nervousness, Says German Official Announcement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News, under date of Sept. 25, says:

"An official announcement in the German papers says that, in order to allay the great nervousness which is being shown by the people of the allied nations, it is possible that the French and English armies may make desperate efforts to drive in one or the other of the German flanks, even though that may lead to a dangerous weakening of the Allies' centre.

"According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the violation of Belgian territory does not really matter, as the real reason for England's action in going to war was that France had promised to pay her with gold for her assistance in a conflict which had been contemplated for some time."

GERMANY SHORT OF HORSES.

Trying to Buy Remounts in Norway —Big Purchase of Foodstuffs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Gemany is known to have been experiencing for some time a shortage of the horses required to make good the losses incurred in the war. As none can now be obtained from Ireland, Hungary, or Russia, and as the restrictions recently imposed by the Danish Government on the exportation of horses from Denmark have still further narrowed the field from which suitable animals can be obtained, German buyers now find themselves compelled to extend their operations to Norway. The Norwegians are not very anxious to sell, and in order to induce them to do so German agents are offering fancy prices.

It is said that a party of German buyers is endeavoring to arrange for shipments of horses from America.

A big trade is being conducted on behalf of Germany in tinned provisions and foodstuffs, even tea being exported from Scandinavia to Germany. The buyers explain that the Russian prisoners want tea, and Germany consequently must get it, money being no object.

FRENCH SHELLING CATTARO.

Venice Reports Two Days' Bombardment of the Austrian Port.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Venice, dated Sunday, says that the French fleet at that time had been in action for forty-eight hours, bombarding the port of Cattaro and the fortified lands on the Dalmatian coast.

Field of Operations in France and Belgium

(1) It is reported that the Belgians have blown up a railway viaduct at Breiges, which would seriously hamper German operations to the southwest of Brussels and cut part of Von Kluck's communications.
(2) Favorable progress by the Allies left wing is reported by the French War Office.
(3.) Continued assaults are being made by the Germans on the allied centre to lessen the severe pressure on the western end of the line. Particularly savage attacks have been made on the British force around Soissons.
(4.) Apparently some gains have been made by the Kaiser's troops around Varennes, which was retaken from the French last week.
(5.) Fog has restricted the operations near St. Mihiel, where the Germans at last reports were still holding a position across the River Meuse.

Russia's Campaign Against Germany and Austria

Grand Duke Nicholas confirms the reported check of the German advance from East Prussia, and says the Kaiser's forces are falling back. (1.) A Petrograd correspondent says this invasion is considered a covering movement, and action is expected on the line between Kalisz and Cracow. (2.) The Russians have taken a town on the railroad to Cracow (3) and another fort at Przemysl, (4.) They have pursued the Austrians into Hungary (5) and forced them to abandon artillery and transports.

ZEPPELIN FLEET PUZZLES ENGLAND

Fails to Understand Why Germany Has Not Made More Use of the Dirigibles.

MAY AWAIT NAVAL ACTION

Dr. Graves's Description of Powerful Air Craft Arouses Comment and Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Discussing the mystery surrounding Germany's scant use of airships in the war thus far and her possible intention of keeping them under cover until the German fleet gets into action. The Morning Post's naval correspondent writes:

"The first thing to ascertain is the number of airships possessed by Germany. That number, however, is precisely what cannot be ascertained with accuracy. Germany keeps these things very secret. Some surprising information is contained in a remarkable work just published by Messrs. Werner, Laurie & Co., 'The Secrets of the German War Office,' by Dr. A. K. Graves, who is described on the title page as 'late spy to the German Government.'

"Dr. Graves says Germany has three times the number of airships officially stated to exist—that is, thirty-six, or perhaps more. Twelve of these are said by Dr. Graves to be constructed upon secret devices which make them extraordinarily light and uninflammable and of very wide range of travel. Besides the thirty-six military airships, Dr. Graves states that the number of transportation airships in use would raise the total to fifty. Fifty airships would make a formidable fleet.

Passed Over London.

"Dr. Graves states that a Zeppelin carrying twenty-five men and twelve tons of explosives has in time of peace crossed the North Sea and passed over London and returned to Germany. He also states that in 1912 a Zeppelin crossed from Stettin over the Baltic to Upsala in Sweden, back across the Baltic to Riga, and thence to Stettin, 976 miles in all, carrying twenty-five men and five tons weight."

According to Dr. Graves, there are air stations at Strassburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Posen, Wilhelmshaven, and Berlin, and especially at Heligoland. In that island there are three or four airship sheds perfectly equipped, and the ships are kept ready for instant action by day or night. These vessels are said by Dr. Graves to have a range 1,000 to 1,200 or 1,400 kilometers and to be capable of carrying twenty-four men, six quick firing guns, and seven tons of explosives, with capacity for carrying double that amount of explosives if required. These bombs are said to kindle a conflagation upon impact.

Bombs to Penetrate Steel.

"The reader must form his own judgment of the accuracy of these statements. It is clear that if they even are partially true an attack by airships upon a large town would be a devastating affair, and it is more curious that the attacks already made have been comparatively innocuous.

"Bassac Buist, in the course of an article contributed to these pages of Sept. 9, said that Germany could not have more than a couple of dozen Zeppelins. He also remarked that one of the bombs dropped into Antwerp on Aug. 25 was of a type designed to penetrate the steel deck of a warship. It had a casing an inch thick, a diameter of ten inches, and a percussion cap loaded with picrite. It seems that such is the weapon which may be used against the British men of war."

COMMANDER A SUICIDE.

German Officer Said to Have Ended His Life Because He Failed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Bordeaux dispatch to the Central News says a report has reached there that the German commander at Mülhausen, Alsace, has committed suicide, in despair at the fact that he was unable to pass the Vosges.

He had previously telegraphed the German General Staff to come and see the difficulties for itself.

BELGIAN PICTURES WRECK OF LOUVAIN

University Professor, Charging System in Pillage, Calls It "Highway Robbery."

LIKENS RUINS TO POMPEII

Says Incendiary Operations Were "Well Thought Out"—Centre of the City "Exists No Longer."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A description of the wreck of the ancient City of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Prof. E. Gilson of the University of Louvain in a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian High Commissioners who recently presented a statement of Belgium's case to President Wilson. The letter says:

"I enter the city, coming from Tervueren. Beginning at Berthem, I see numerous burned and crumbling houses; the nearer you come to the gloomy and silent city the more their number. I pass through the Saint Esprit Street, the Saint Jacques Square, and Brussels Street, where only few houses are in ruins, although most of them are sacked and pillaged.

"At the Sept Coins Louvain reveals itself to my eyes, like a luminous panorama in the glade of a forest. The centre of the city is a smoking heap of ruins. Houses are caved in, nothing remains but smoking ruins and a mass of brick. It is a veritable Pompeii. But how much more tragic and vivid is the sight of this new Pompeii! An oppressive silence everywhere. Everybody has fled; at the windows of cellars I see frightened faces, and at the street corners Prussian sentinels, sordid, immovable and silent.

The Wreck of St. Peter's.

"In the centre stand the walls of St. Peter, now a grinning silhouette, roof and belfry gone, the walls blackened and caved in. In front stands the Hotel de Ville, dominating everything and almost intact. Further on the remains of Les Halles, entirely destroyed, except for the arcade of big pillars of the Salle des pas Perdus. The library and its treasures are entirely gone.

"Entering St. Peter's by the Rue de Malines I find what was the big bell among the ruins. The vaults are for the most part caved in; there is a continuous stream of stones falling, so that we could not enter it without danger. Everything is burned. If the paintings by Bouts and van der Weyden have not been saved in time they must have perished. The jubilee in the choir is standing.

"I walk all over the open space where the city used to stand. At the Sept Coins everything is lying on the ground. The Rue des Eceremers is burned; to the right the Auditorat is burned; the upper part of the Rue du Canal is burned, including the house of the dean and the students' house. The Rue de Diest up to St. Peter's is a heap of ruins, bricks, scrap iron, and charred beams. No trace of a sidewalk is visible, and from the ruins the most disgusting odors are rising and enveloping everything.

"The Rue de la Station is entirely burned; but the fronts of the modern houses have resisted the fire, and the sight is not as tragic there as elsewhere. I approach the statue of Justus Lipsius. Everything burned. The house of David Fishbach and the house of Mr. Desagher fallen to pieces, and in the Rue Louis Quinze everything is destroyed. At the foot of the statue, in a flowerbed all trampled underfoot, there is an irregular hillock covered with a few dead leaves. An old woman, recognizing me, comes out of her cellar and tells me: 'Monsieur, this is the grave of M. David and his son, the best people that ever lived.' She cries. They were killed by shrapnel fired upon them as they were leaving their house. The Capuchin Brothers buried the dead and made temporary graves for them.

"Graves were found nearly everywhere. In front of the statue, near a house, I find traces of fire. 'In this place,' the old woman tells me, 'the Prussians burned a body, after soaking it in petroleum. Some men buried the charred remains.' I pick up a key which must have belonged to the dead man—a memento of this monstrous incident.

"The greater part of Rue Leopold is burned; the houses of Van Geluchten, Lemaire, Debaisieux, and many others among them. In the Place du Peuple everything is burned, except one house, which is riddled with bullets. At the Marche aux Grains the house of Mr. Gilbert is destroyed, as well as the first houses to the right, toward Boels. The lower part of Rue de Tirlemont is also razed to the ground. The military hospital and the pharmacy of Mr. Rauwez are reduced to ashes. A section of the Rue de la Monnaie, the whole block facing Les Halles, the house of Mr. Van Grunderbeek, the optician; the book store of Mr. Peeters, &c., and the whole Vieux Marche (except the college of the Josephites) form an entangled mass of ruins of many shapes.

"In the Rue de Namur above Les Halles nothing is burned, but everything is pillaged. The avenues of Diest and Tirlemont are destroyed.

"In the centre the sight is extraordinarily picturesque—gloomy, abominable, and more so in the evening. When the full moon is shining over the mass of ruins, it is really fantastic, diabolical to look at.

"The centre of old Louvain, the old city of the Dukes of Brabant, exists no longer; a new city will have to be built in the centre of the quarters spared by the torch.

"However, that is not yet the end. The big avenues converging in the centre have also greatly suffered; the roads leading into the adjacent cities are burned wherever the barbarians passed through. Thus, for instance, on the Rue de Malines, everything is in ashes. Right and left and within a circumference of eleven kilometers, that is, as far as Campenhout, where the shrapnel of the Belgians arrested the torch of the incendiary villains, everything is laid bare. The village of Herent has been particularly the object of attacks; it is half burned. Sixteen persons were shot, and a number of men sent into captivity, including the old priest and his two vicars and the old retired priest.

Calls Destruction Systematic.

"These two observations I made in the course of my exploration of this modern Pompeii:

"First—The aspect of the ruins leaves no doubt that the incendiary operations were carried on systematically in a well-thought-out manner and beyond doubt by some one's order. Each house was set on fire separately. This fact is particularly noticeable on the Chaussée de Malines, where a large number of small houses, completely isolated, the dwellings of poor peasants, were set on fire out of sheer malice, one after the other. Poor, innocent wretches! The heavens are crying for revenge for such acts.

"A villager told me that the soldiers had two ways of setting fire to the houses. One was to break the windows of the first floor, throw petroleum on the floor, and throw in torches of burning straw, while others were engaged in shooting at the upper story windows to prevent the inhabitants from throwing missiles on those setting fire to their homes.

Sometimes they would fire special cartridges into the windows of the upper stories; it is believed that they were explosive cartridges or perhaps illuminating cartridges, some kind of rockets used during the night while fighting. Curtains and bedding and other inflammable matter immediately took fire. Some houses which had been spared by the fire bore this inscription: 'This house is to be spared.'

"Second—Another observation: I entered consecutively ten houses which had not been set on fire, but which had been pillaged. Among others I visited the house of Baron Descamps, and the impression which I gathered from my examination of the house immediately after the passage of the German troops is the following: Pillage, as well as incendiarism, has been methodically carried on.

"It was not the work of a delirious, drunken trooper who all at once breaks from his bonds, but a careful, methodic, and minute ransacking of houses from the cellar to the attic. Drawers were everywhere pulled out and their contents looted. Closets which had been left open were not broken; those that were found locked were ransacked and their contents strewn over the floors. Evidently the thieves had looked for valuables that would not be too bulky to carry off easily.

"Clocks, for instance, which as a rule are rather bulky, are generally intact, and so are paintings and engravings of large size. In my house, water colors were carefully cut from their frames and carried off. Valuables, jewels, silverware, and small art objects were especially looked for.

"It is proved that the Prussian officers were stealing no less than their men. As an example, on the Chaussée de Tervuren, a villager noticed a carriage stopping in front of a house whose inhabitants he knows. Two officers entered the house and came out shortly afterward with packages and a clock, a small but artistic and valuable piece of art, worth about 800 francs. The time to pack everything into the carriage and to run off! It is the veriest highway robbery."

FIGHTING NEAR ANTWERP.

Report in Paris That the Germans Are Fortifying Liege.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from Amsterdam says that violent fighting has occurred between the Germans and Belgians at Schooten, four miles east of Antwerp, at Termonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent, and Hofstade, eighteen miles east of Ghent. In the latter locality the heavy German artillery was stalled in the mud and the Germans were obliged to retire before the attacks of the Belgians.

It is confirmed, says the dispatch, that the Germans are fortifying Liège.

REPULSE GERMANS AT MALINES

Belgians Inflict Heavy Losses—Alost Is Retaken.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the Germans, in again bombarding Malines and attacking Grembergen, were repulsed by the Belgians with heavy losses.

In a dispatch from Ostend the Reuter correspondent says the Belgians, anticipating a German attack on Alost, have sent the inhabitants away. This town has been reoccupied by the Belgians. The Germans yesterday bombarded Alost, inflicting considerable damage, including the burning of a hospital. They were driven back in the direction of Assche, which is six miles northwest of Brussels.

Continuing, the correspondent says that a Zeppelin airship yesterday flew over Ghent and the seacoast.

RENEWS DUMDUM CHARGE.

Berlin Also Cites English Praise of the Kaiser as "Peace Emperor."

BERLIN, Sept. 28, (by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The French Government, according to information given out in Berlin, has admitted the possession of dumdum bullets, but explains they were made only for shooting societies. It is again asserted here that thousands of dumdum bullets have been found on battlefields, and that they have been used for war purposes.

There is in circulation in Berlin a copy of The International Monatschrift in which there appears an article concerning Emperor William from the pen of Houston Stewart Chamberlain, an English author who has lived in Germany and Austria since 1835.

Mr. Chamberlain says that he has often met the Emperor without ceremony. He says that His Majesty's guiding principles are a deep feeling of responsibility before God and a determination to preserve peace for Germany. The highest desire of Emperor William, Mr. Chamberlain writes, was to be able to say on his death bed: "I have preserved peace for my country. History will call me the Peace Emperor."

Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the son of a British Rear Admiral, is the husband of Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, until her mother, the widow of the composer, last May declared that Eva was the child of her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

TAKES C. P. R. PROPERTY.

Austria Reported to Have Seized Securities, Cash, and Cars.

VENICE, Sept. 28.—The Austrian Government has, it is reported, confiscated the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna, as well as the company's observation cars running on Austrian railroads.

This has been done, it is said, in consequence of the refusal of the company to pay the dividends due to Austrian shareholders.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, alluding tonight to the report from Venice that the Austrian Government had confiscated the road's securities and money in Vienna, as well as the company's observation cars on Austrian railroads, because of the company's refusal to pay the dividends due to Austrian shareholders, said:

"They don't know whether we will pay dividends or not. They may confiscate what they like. I do not know what they are doing over there, but we will do our duty."

$3.00 Sunday Excursions TO WASHINGTON
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Returning, leaves Washington, 4:35 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at ticket offices: 263 and 301 Fifth Ave.; 170 Broadway; 153 West 125th St.; Pennsylvania Station; Hudson Terminal; 245 and 1281 Broadway, New York; 338 Fulton St.; Flatbush Ave. Station (L. I. R. R.) Brooklyn.
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RUSSIANS INVADE HUNGARIAN PLAIN

Drive Austrians Through Passes and Capture Artillery and Motor Transports.

TAKE A PRZEMYSL FORT

One Austrian Wing Falls Back on Cracow, Which Invaders Are Now Approaching.

GERMAN MOVE AWAITED

Action Expected on Line Between Kalisz and Cracow—Vienna Denies Reports of Victories.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—The following official communication has been received from the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in the field:

"An engagement near Sopotzkin, on the Niemen River, in Russian Poland, and Druskeniki came to an end with the retreat of the Germans.

"The enemy has approached Ossowitz from the north and has begun the bombardment of the fortress.

"In Galicia we have occupied Dembica, on the railroad, sixty-five miles east of Cracow, and between Rzeszow and Tarnow.

"A numerous column of the enemy is retreating from Przemysl in the direction of Sanok, thirty-eight miles southwest of Jaroslaw. In their flight they abandoned artillery and automobile transports.

"At Coloujok we defeated a detachment of the enemy and captured his artillery and many prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, we entered Hungary."

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The following official communication from the Chief of the General Staff regarding the Russian operations has been given out here:

"Russian troops are driving fast on the offensive in the forests of Augustow, in Russian Poland, Province of Suwalki. The Germans are using heavy siege artillery in the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowitz. An attempt by the German infantry to close in on the fortress has been checked.

"On the front in Silesia the enemy has been greatly reinforced and shows much activity.

"Sorties by the garrison of Przemysl have not been successful. Many prisoners, a number of cannon, and some stores of ammunition have fallen into our hands.

"As the Austrian retreat in Galicia continues great confusion is noticeable in their ranks."

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received there from Petrograd:

"The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrian debacle is complete, and they have lost all their artillery. The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl."

"Pursuing their success, the Russians have pushed over the Carpathian range and captured Uzsok, (Hungary,) near the source of the River Ungh, with numbers of guns, artillery, stores, and prisoners," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post. "Thence the Russians have descended into the plains of Hungary."

ROME, Sept. 28, (via Paris.)—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl, in Galicia, is now entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian Army is retiring behind the Carpathians.

GERMANS AIMING SOUTHWARD

Petrograd Expects Attack Next Below Kalisz.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—"The official bulletins show that the Germans have moved toward the Niemen more than twenty-five miles in two days, but, according to the latest news, their advance has been checked," says The Times's Petrograd correspondent.

"Judging from the speed of their movements and the relatively narrow front of their deployment, which does not exceed fifteen miles, Gen. Rennenkampff has not to deal with a movement of first importance.

"The tendency here is to regard this advance as a demonstration to cover a more important action elsewhere, most probably in a direction where the Germans feel themselves more vulnerable, namely, the line from Kalisz to Cracow."

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Trieste, Austria, says that the authorities have prohibited the population from approaching the wounded soldiers, who are constantly arriving there. Three slightly wounded soldiers, who were allowed to return to their families, related the circumstances of the fighting which they had witnessed and were arrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The French Embassy today received the following dispatch from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux:

"The Austrians in the south of Przemysl continue their retreat toward the west.

"East Prussia—The attempts of the Germans to assume the offensive to the east of Suwalki and south of Grajevo were repulsed."

COSSACKS SINGLED OUT.

One Tells of Abuse of Wounded Comrade by Austrian Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Standard's correspondent, writing from Petrograd yesterday, says:

"Among the wounded who recently arrived in Moscow is a Cossack wounded during the fighting at Zamost. He states he was captured by the Austrians and lay nine days in an Austrian hospital, which eventually fell into the hands of the Russians. The Austrian doctors treated the wounded, among whom were several Russians, with kindness and consideration.

"Officers inquired if any wounded Russian Cossacks were in the hospital. The Cossacks, who were dressed in hospital clothes and had their hair cut, were silent, but one wounded Cossack could not tolerate the humiliation any longer, and proudly announced he was a Cossack. Then the Austrian officer gave him a violent blow on the cheek and spat in his face.

"The wounded soldiers state that the Austrians imposed upon Zamost a levy of 30,000 rubles, (about $15,000,) but had no time to collect it. They further report that Krasnik sustained heavy damage from bombardment, and it passed several times from the hands of the Austrians into those of the Russians, and vice versa.

"A Russian paper reports that an inhabitant of Kovno named Kupritz, who was acting as a first aid with the Russian troops during the fighting in East Prussia, was killed with a sabre lance by a German wounded dragoon at the moment when he was about to render him first aid."

COSSACK AGAINST MAGYAR.

Russian Account of Annihilation of the Budapest Guard.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Telegraph from Petrograd says that on Sunday a spirited account of the destruction of the Hungarian guard, a cavalry division, in the battle of Grodek, appeared in The Russko Slovo. It follows:

"A considerable force of Austrians fell upon the advance guard of Gen. Broussilof, which was composed of infantry, Cossacks, and light artillery. The plan of the enemy was clear. He hoped to shatter our advance guard and then break through our centre. Our infantry and artillery had strongly intrenched themselves and in reserve were several Cossack detachments.

"At first the Austrian infantry moved out for the attack. It was met with a deadly fire of cannon and machine guns and the enemy wavered and fell back.

"Then the cavalry was sent out. The flower of the Austro-Hungarian army, the Budapest Guard division, formed of Magyars, bright-jacketed Hungarians, galloped furiously down in close order. It appeared as if nothing could arrest their impetuous course, not even the awful shrapnel fire of the artillery which brought death and destruction into their ranks nor even the rain of bullets from machine guns.

"The Magyars did not hesitate for a moment, but continued to charge at our trenches. One more minute and it seemed as if nothing would be left of our infantry.

"All at once the thud of hoofs and the clatter of steel were heard and the Magyars were met by a whirlwind of Cossacks. For two hours the Austrian and Russian infantry watched with beating hearts the scene of terrible carnage.

"At the end of this time of the fine Budapest Guard division not one man was left and the whole field was strewn with the enemy's corpses, severed heads, hands, and legs and dead horses.

"The commander of the division, Gen. Frohreich, could not stand the disgrace of defeat and shot himself on the battlefield. As was afterward explained, he had promised to bring it to the Austrian Emperor, on the latter's birthday, news of the complete destruction of the Russian Army. By throwing his division on to the Russians the Austrian General was fully convinced that next day he would be able to announce to the Emperor the promised victory.

"Before the battle the Magyars were ordered to don their parade uniforms."

COSSACKS' DARING FEAT.

Four Men Swam Out to Bridge and Dynamited It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent tells how the efforts of the Germans to preserve a bridge of some strategic importance in the neighborhood of Tschenstochow were foiled by the enterprise and daring of four men of the Kuban Cossack regiment.

"Elaborate precautions had been taken," he says, "to guard the approaches to the bridge. First, a heavy chain, at which sentries were posted, had to be passed. Further back was a barricade, and at the actual bridge head a detachment was intrenched.

"Stealing up to the chain in the darkness of night the Cossacks cut down the sentries with swift and instantly fatal strokes of their daggers. They then crept down to the river's edge, silently entered the water, and swam out to the wooden supports of the bridge With some difficulty they climbed on to the crossbeam and fixed their blasting cartridge and ignited the fuse. The fuse, however, got wet and fizzled out. The relight it the Cossacks swam back, and this time the illumination attracted the attention of the guard, who opened fire. The Cossacks dropped down into the river and, swimming with the current, had not gone more than a few yards when there was an explosion and the bridge collapsed into the water.

"They managed to regain their horses and rejoin their regiment without loss."

RUSSIANS IN KAISER'S HOUSE.

At Tilsit They Slept on the Carpets, Says The Retch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Retch correspondent says that after the capture of Tilsit the Russians occupied the estate of the German Emperor, which comprises a model stud farm and an enormous garden such as the Russian soldiers never before had seen.

The exhausted soldeirs lay down on the carpets and slept soundly. On the following morning the men laughed heartily at the idea of sleeping on carpets in their boots, remarking, "Thank you, William. We slept well, but nevertheless we shall fight against you."

GERMANS FOLLOW NAPOLEON.

But Attempt to Gain a Hold on the Niemen Has Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 28.—Dispatch to The London Morning Post.—German strategic plans for an attack on Russia are now developing and they are on lines that have been familiar for a century past. Notwithstanding innumerable new inventions of war, strategy still depends very largely upon the natural features of a country, which never change materially.

Germany, like Napoleon, aims at securing the only available place d'arms in western Russia to serve as a base for further progress. This single piece of suitable territory in the whole vast region lies east of the River Nieman. The first attempt to burst in was outmanoeuvred and the Germans were driven back by Gen. Rennenkampf.

The Russians, keeping their cavalry screen always hard at work, lured the Germans forward until the line of the Niemen was reached, when they gave battle before that natural barrier between Sopotzkin and Druskeniki on a front of twenty miles. The Niemen is here only one march west of the main line to Warsaw from Petrograd.

After several days of obstinate fighting the Germans have now been beaten back and have retired. The attempt to force the passage of the Niemen by a frontal attack having thus failed the Germans are now trying what they can do by a flank movement southward. This brings them, by a most difficult country of marsh and forest, upon the Russian fortress of Ossowitz, which defends the passage cross the River Bobr at the point where the river is crossed by the railway.

At the present moment the Germans are busy bombarding this fortress, which is one of several in this region designed not for prolonged occupation, but merely as a temporary obstacle to the enemy's attempts to gain un area suitable for development of an attack by modern armies.

The result of the attack upon Ossowitz cannot be foreseen, but in the worst case it will have fulfilled the purpose of its existence if it delays the enemy a couple of days to give time for Russian concentration where needed.

Meantime the Germans are very busy with reconnoissances by means of Zeppelins. One dropped bombs into a school at Bielostock and killed eleven children. Another, possibly the same on another voyage, approached Warsaw, and, being met by warm fire, fled off northward and was brought down by artillery a few miles away.

NOTABLE MOUNTAIN FIGHTING.

Shumsky Says Success of Russians Will Influence Whole Campaign.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Sept. 29, (via London.)—Col. Shumsky, military critic of The Bourse Gazette, comments on the success of the Russians in operating through the Carpathians as one of the most notable in military history.

"Despite the generally accepted idea," he says, "that Russian troops are unable to operate in the mountains, as shown in the Manchurian campaign, the Russians on this occasion proved that under able leadership they are able to conquer alike on the plains or in the mountains."

Referring to events on the River Niemen, Col. Shumsky says:

"It is essential to determine whether the Germans will be able to compel the Russians to refrain from the operations in the Carpathians in order to rush to the Niemen."

He believes the operations on the Niemen, even in the event of German success, of which he says there are very few indications, will not have decisive significance, while the Russian operations in Galicia and in the Carpathians will influence the whole course of the campaign.

The correspondent of The Novoe Vremya reports that the Austrians are suffering from a shortage of food.

RUSSIANS GIVE $1,000,000.

War Fund Presented to Emperor by Petrograd Bankers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The Russian Emperor on Monday received representatives of the Petrograd banks, who placed at his disposal a million rubles ($500,000) for the necessities of war and a million rubles for the organization of a hospital service and to aid the families of soldiers, says a dispatch from the Tsarkoe Selo correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The Empress attended the audience.

GRAIN SCARCE IN AUSTRIA.

Rapid Increase in Price Causes Anxiety Among Officials.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The rapid increase in grain prices is causing anxiety in official circles in Austria, according to dispatches received here. Farmers are withholding their supplies, awaiting a further advance. Scarcely any grain is being offered to the markets.

The Government proposes to fix a maximum price for grain, it is said. Austria is willing to suspend import duties on grain, but Hungary refuses to do this.

INVENTIONS, SAYS VIENNA.

Foreign Office Denies Przemysl Forts or Sarajevo Have Fallen.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Austrian Ambassador today gave out the following official dispatch which he said he had received by wireless from Vienna:

"The situation in the northern and southern war theatres remains unchanged. Favorable information published by the enemies is wrong; particularly the information from London. The story that two forts of the Przemysl fortress in Galicia have been conquered is entirely an invention.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government has protested to the Allies and the neutral powers against the use of dumdum projectiles on the part of the Russians, adding that the chief commandant of the Austro-Hungarian Army is at present not thinking of reprisals."

The dispatch was signed by Count Berchtold, Foreign Secretary.

Similar reports from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office were given out at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in State Street, yesterday afternoon:

According to official wireless situation northern and southern war theatre unchanged. Favorable information published by enemies concerning victories of advanced hostile troops wrong, particularly London information telling two forts of Przemysl, fortress in Galicia, conquered, entirely invented.

"According to official wireless reported capture of Sarajevo by Servians pure invention."

DRIVE OUT ENGLISH DOCTORS.

Forced to Leave Brussels—Germans Remove Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Sept. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans are making no main attack on Antwerp. That is clear, but at the same time there is strong evidence from the inside of Brussels that something is expected by the Germans. For instance, all the English nurses and doctors who have been there since the occupation have been ordered to leave. Some have already done so.

These tell me that all the wounded, irrespective of their condition, have been moved out of the city, and that some of them died in the moving. The clearance was complete—not partial as had been the case when only fresh wounded were expected.

Burgomaster Max is again under arrest, and every one is ordered to be in his house by 8 o'clock at night. The movement of German troops during the last four days has been enormous, but the guard on the western roads has been very much reduced, and several people, among them the nurses, tell me they passed out without being challenged once.

This morning's battle on the south side of Termonde was remarkable in no way except for the strategic fact that the Belgians are keeping a large German force here along their front which otherwise might be used against the Allies in France.

WAR HURRIES WEDDING.

Lord Reading's Son Married to Daughter of Sir Alfred Mond.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Hon. Gerald Rufus Isaacs, only son of Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice, was married today to Miss Eva Mond, daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Mond.

The bride being a Protestant and the bridegroom a member of the Jewish community, there were two ceremonies.

Mr. Isaacs is training with the Inns of Court Corps, and will, it is expected, be called upon for active service. The wedding has taken place, for this reason, two months earlier than was originally intended.

TO DIVIDE AMERICAN NURSES IN ENGLAND

Half of Those Who Arrived on Red Cross to Go to American Women's Hospital.

REST PROBABLY TO NETLEY

Major Patterson and Dr. Beal Visit Queen Alexandra's Hospital—No Sign of Dumdum Bullet Wounds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Plans were completed today, whereby the American doctors and nurses who came on the hospital ship Red Cross for service in England will be placed one-half in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, near Torquay, and the other half in some British hospital, in all probability the base hospital at Netley.

This announcement was made here tonight by Major Patterson, in charge of the expedition, who is greatly pleased at the turn of events, for when he arrived in London on Saturday morning there was no definite plan in view. It had been intended originally to use one-half of the contingent for service on a hospital boat, but there are so few British naval wounded that there is no need of American doctors and nurses on the hospital boats. Surgeon General W. G. Maspherson of the army, however, said that branch of the forces would be glad to avail itself of the services of the American contingent, and suggested that part go to the American Hospital. This suggestion was most satisfactory to Paris Singer, whose house at Paignton has been given up for the hospital, as well as to the committee of women which has raised funds for its maintenance.

Final details in regard to this plan were arranged today by Major Patterson, who went over the matter with Lady Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. William Eustis, Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, and Paris Singer, the last named the organization manager of the hospital.

Speaking about the arrangements, Major Patterson said:

"The English contingent will disembark tomorrow and will remain at a hotel at Falmouth until later in the week, when the doctors and nurses will go to the two hospitals to which they have been assigned. Mr. Singer has gone to Paignton tonight to make arrangements for Dr. Howard W. Beal and his unit. There will be plenty to do at this hospital, for 130 wounded soldiers are there now. It is highly gratifying to have matters develop as they have done."

Major Patterson said the contingent for Russia would come to London on Wednesday, then go to Dundee, and thence go to Stockholm, on the way to Russia.

On the invitation of Surgeon General Maspherson today, Major Patterson and Dr. Beal went through Queen Alexandra's military hospital, where there are 250 wounded soldiers from Mons and the Aisne. The American doctors were escorted by Lieut. O. Robinson, in charge of the hospital. They examined some of the soldiers' wounds. When asked later if there were any indications of dumdum bullets, Major Patterson said:

"The wounds we saw were small perforations. We saw one of the bullets used by the Germans, which are much sharper than the bullets used in the American Army. There were no indications of dumdum wounds. The hospital was absolutely above reproach. But, then, London has some of the world's finest hospitals, anyway."

Dr. Philip Newton was in London today making arrangements for transporting material to Russia.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Red Cross will sail on Wednesday from Falmouth to Pauillac, France, having unloaded all the medical supplies intended for England and Russia.

Freight rates are so high on hospital and medical supplies sent across the Scandinavian peninsula for Russia that it is likely that the Red Cross Society hereafter will ship its supplies through the Mediterranean to Odessa.

From Pauillac the steamer Red Cross will go to Rotterdam and then will sail directly to America, not stopping in England again. It was originally planned to carry back American refugees, but sailings are now available on all the regular steamers.

JAPANESE PRESS ON.

Drive in German Outposts 7 1-2 Miles from Kiao-Chau Capital.

PEKING, China, Sept. 28.—The Japanese Legation announces that Japanese troops, after fighting on Saturday and Sunday, occupied a position within seven and one-half miles of Tsing-tau, the seat of government of Kiau-Chau, the German leased possession in China.

A German dispatch received here from Tsi-nan, capital of Shan-tung, which probably came from Tsing-tau, by wireless, conforms to the report given out at the Japanese Legation. The German dispatch relates that the German outposts, after several encounters with the enemy, retired to the first line of defense beyond the villages of Tsangkow and Li-tsun.

It is apparent that the German lines follow the highlands and are avoiding the lowlands bordering on Kiao-Chau Bay.

The Chinese Government has received an official telegram from Wei-hsien saying that 300 Japanese cavalrymen have started westward along the railway. The Chinese, it is said, believe the Japanese intend to capture all the railway stations on the line including that of Tsi-nan, the western terminus.

A correspondent at Wei-hsien sends the following under date of Sept. 28:

"The Japanese have gone to the west along the railway, leaving thirty guards in the Wei-hsien station. The city is crowded with Chinese soldiers who are quartered in homes, causing terror to the families. The gentry have sent numerous presents to the Japanese, fearing forced levies. The discipline in both armies here is good."

The levies referred to by the correspondent are probably not monetary but in the nature of provisions.

RAILROAD AIDS SUFFERERS.

Canadian Pacific Will Take On 6,000 Extra Men.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad announced here today that the operating departments of its Eastern and Western lines would employ 6,000 extra men within the next two months.

The object of employing such a number of laborers at this time, the company stated, was to relieve distress brought about by the war in Europe.

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
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AGREES WITH ROOSEVELT.

But The London Daily Mail Applauds the Arbitration Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The Daily Mail says, in an editorial article:

"To gain time, to prevent irrevocable action from being taken on the spur of a passionate moment, to provide an interval in which reason and reflection may assert themselves—these are the objects of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which the United States Senate has just ratified.

"The machinery by which these objects are sought to be secured is simple, and seems adequate. It is true that as between Great Britain and the United States any such covenant appears almost superfluous. It is true, again, that unless European statesmanship utterly fails to grasp its opportunity, the cause of peace may more surely be forwarded by uprooting Prussian militarism than by any diplomatic instrument whatsoever.

"Nonetheless, we heartily welcome the new compact. We welcome it as a pledge that Anglo-American relations will continue to be informed by sincerity, common sense, and a mutual desire for international tranquillity. We welcome it as an example that other nations among whom the special bonds which link us to the United States do not exist may be persuaded to adopt.

"We welcome it also as an expression of the confidence of the English-speaking peoples in the efficacy of treaties. Great Britain is at war today partly, indeed mainly, to uphold a violated treaty. The mere fact that the United States Government should have chosen this moment to press forward its arbitration agreements shows that the Americans are as little inclined as ourselves to regard a treaty as just a scrap of paper.

"At the same time we agree with Mr. Roosevelt's comment that the first lesson to be drawn from the war is the uselessness of relying on treaties alone. So long as a power with the defective morality of Germany is at large, the only covenants it will respect are those that are defended by superior force. The Americans are only less concerned than ourselves in seeing that the Prussian system of international brigandage is broken up forever."

CRITICISES COL. ROOSEVELT.

London Daily News Calls His Denunciation of Pacifists Hysterical.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.—The Daily News, commenting on Col. Roosevelt's article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that he has drawn a characteristic moral from "the war against war" in Europe.

"The revolt against Prussian militarism," says The News, "has inspired him with the conviction that what is really necessary is to set about copying it in America. He wants more battleships to save the United States from the fate of China and Luxemburg. The parallel does not seem calculated to impress the American people, who are not supposed to be wanting in shrewdness, and by an odd coincidence Col. Roosevelt's hysterical denunciation of the pacifists synchronizes with the passing by the American Senate of Secretary Bryan's arbitration treaties with England, France, and Spain.

"Col. Roosevelt presumably sees in them nothing more than another example of treaties to which it is folly to trust 'unless they be backed by sufficient power to secure their enforcement.' The answer is that they are backed by a power much more formidable than battleships or army corps.

"Many of the high hopes with which some ingenuous minds regard the war now going on in Europe are probably doomed to disappointment, but it is not extravagant to hope that one at least of them may be realized. Slowly, but surely, Germany herself is learning by terrible experience the results of her blunt defiance of civilized public opinion. We will offer any inducement to any other nation to imitate her insolent defiance of it, or the no less impudent contempt with which she presumes to defend her conduct when challenged."

OWNS TWO TORPEDO BOATS.

Olsen Denies Selling to Germany, but Admits They're for Sale.

A. Olsen, a machinist and boiler maker of 39 Union Street, Brooklyn, who is the only man in New York who owns a pair of oceangoing torpedo boats, denied yesterday either of those boats was being fitted out for service under the flag of any warring nation of Europe as was rumored on Sunday. Mr. Olsen said it was quite true that he was the sole owner of the torpedo boats Porter and Winslow, both famous little relics of the Spanish-American war, and he did not deny that he might listen to the pleadings of Germany or any prospective purchaser, but up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he said he had not disposed of either of them.

The Winslow and the Porter were both hugging a dock in the Erie Basin yesterday, and painters were busy giving each of them a new coat of black. This, Mr. Olsen explained, was a necessary precaution. The boats are very old, he added, and if they are not to be permitted to deteriorate any further it is absolutely necessary to give them a new coat of paint. That, he said, was what was being done yesterday.

At the British Consulate General in State Street Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, the Consul General, said that he was not paying any attention whatever to the rumors about the Porter and Winslow.

In Washington Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing said that no protest had been made to the State Department with reference to the rumored sale of the vessels. The Porter, it was said, had been sold in 1912 for $4,444, and the Winslow in 1911 for $2,250. The original cost of the Porter was $144,000 and that of the Winslow about $140,000.

Naval officials were inclined to ridicule the suggestion that any of these vessels could be effectively utilized. They were considered nothing more than old junk when they were sold, and the vessels brought about what they were worth as scrap iron.

ANTI-ITALIAN MEASURES.

Papers at Trent Forced by Austrians to Suspend Publication.

VENICE, Sept. 28.—The Italian newspapers at Trent, Austria, have been forced to suspend publication.

Italian residents are being kept under the closest surveillance.

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TWO GERMAN SPIES GET SHORT SHRIFT

Concealed Sentry Watches Their Attempt to Destroy a Telephone Line.

EXECUTION ON THE SPOT

His Rifle Accounts for Both, in Presence of a Horrified Civilian Spectator.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN FRANCE, Sept. 11.—A soldier comes out from behind a pine tree with rifle and fixed bayonet.

"Ou allez-vous?" he says, stepping before me and dropping his bayonet point a little toward me.

"Je vais me promener," I reply, smiling, and anticipate his next demand by pulling out my case and displaying my special permit, also various other papers and an officially stamped photograph, which proves my identification with the name upon the special permit.

"Monsieur, permit me," says the soldier suddenly in very fair English. "Monsieur is ze man that writes? I shake you by ze hand with ver' great pleasaire. It is to me an honor!"

We "shake" with enormous empressement, and I compliment him upon his English.

He smiles, gratified, and disclaims with great modesty. He beckons me back among the trees.

"One comes!" he says. "Ssh! Ze woods here have been many times set in flames. We have suspect these be done with intention."

"How? Why?" I ask, whispering to his whisper.

"Ze forts," he says, softly, staring keenly down the narrow path among the trees. "Ze trees have act as a mask. We have suspect zat spies have set ze lights. We watch, mooch * * * One comes ver' near. Hark him! You stay here when I go challenge."

"Right!" I whisper.

"You see him?" he asks a moment later. "Zere by ze coulver'. * * * Ssst * * *"

He ceased his whisper abruptly and we both bent forward together. A hundred yards down the narrow path, among the pines, a man in a workman's blue blouse is standing, looking quietly in every direction.

Suddenly he takes a couple of steps in among the trees, and for a few moments I cannot see him; but the soldier turns to me and signs for absolute silence, laying his forefinger on his lips, his eyes shining.

He begins to tiptoe down among the trees, keeping a few paces away from the path. I am following. As we go down, a step at a time, noiselessly on the pine needles, there sounds a very soft whistle below, which is answered immediately from somewhere to the left and further down the slope of the pine-covered hill.

We take a few more steps in utter silence, then pause and listen. The soldier makes a queer excited gesture, throwing up his left hand to make sure that I do not move. I hear the sound now, a soft and cautious scraping of earth.

The sentry begins to go forward again, and suddenly we open out a vista, long and narrow, among the trees. Seeming far away, perhaps two hundred, perhaps two hundred and fifty yards down hill, a figure is lying on its stomach, its face close to the earth. Near to the head there is what appears at this distance to be a small box.

"Arrre!" mutters the soldier under his breath, and slips down onto his face behind a big pine, waving frantically with one hand to his rear for me to do likewise.

The sound of something scraping softly at the earth continues. It is now on our right front, and, suddenly, see the man we have already seen. He is about forty yards away, kneeling down. He is lifting something which looks like a narrow slab of stone. He is stooping now into some cavity which he has just laid open. He takes a pair of wire cutters from his pocket, and I hear the snick distinctly as he cuts through something in the cavity.

The sound catches the hearing of the soldier, and he glances to his right swiftly.

I hear the half hissed "arrre!" again as he sees the second man. Then suddenly he pushes his rifle forward and there comes a slight snicking sound.

I thrill with a vague sickness, for I know that I am going to see a brief glimpse of the war horror there among the hushed sunlight and the shadow of the tree boles.

Far down the hillside, at the end of the narrow vista among the trees, the second man has suddenly risen. So utter is the silence that I can hear him plainly as he coughs. He begins to haul on something, and I realize suddenly the meaning of the whole incident that I am watching. The two men have located the underground private telephone wire going up to the forts. They have been tapping it for any news they might pick up, and now they are removing a couple of hundred meters of wire bodily; after which, no doubt, they will replace the slabs which cover that roof in the underground channel and smooth back the earth and pine needles over the two disturbed places. Then it may be a matter of a week before the trouble is located and remedied; and much may happen in a week! * * *

The soldier is methodical. He takes the distant man first. Kneeling there behind him, I watch with a growing thrill and tension of tragedy and sickness his sunburned cheek cuddle against the stock of his rifle. Then, very slowly, it seems to me, in that quiet dreadful moment, his stubby, cigarette-stained forefinger crooks back gently, gently on the trigger. It is horrible to kneel there behind him and realize that the slowly crooking of that cigarette-stained finger is literally the crooking finger of Death to the man down the long vista of trees. * * *

"Cr-rack!" comes the sharp, snapping bang of the weapon, and the man down the vista of trees gives a queer little jump, and then turns right around quickly and looks behind him. And, thus looking, and seemingly unaware that he is the person who has been shot, his heart stops, and he rolls over quite easily and gently on his side—a merciful enough death, as these violent deaths go. For some of them are so dreadful!

And then, as I stare, the rifle goes "cr-rack" again, and I jump; for I am still looking at the silent figure down the vista of trees.

But the soldier has been attending to his business and has snapped off a second shot (less well aimed than the first because of the sudden need for haste) at the nearer man; for the man had started to bolt. And because the shot was hastily aimed the second death is as cruel as the first was merciful. I cannot go into details; but the soldier has to use a third cartridge before the end comes, and the man lies there quiet, his terrible screaming ended.

There is nothing beautiful in war; nothing, is my feeling. But the thing had to be done.

An examination of both bodies shows that the men were German spies, in possession of "ciphered" information that would, no doubt, prove very helpful to our enemies. They were also armed each with Mauser automatic pistols.

"Espionage is become ver' difficile profession in France, Monsieur," says the soldier with a smile as he rolls a cigarette.

I nod, but I find it difficult to say anything just at the moment.

BOSTON PASTOR DETAINED.

The Rev. Albert R. Williams Unable to Get Out of Brussels.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The news has reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from Belgium that the Rev. Albert R. Williams, a Congregational minister of 24 Princeton Street, Boston, Mass., is detained in Brussels and will be unable to return to Boston to fulfill his October engagement. He is in no danger.

Mr. Williams went to Brussels with Mr. Van Hee, the American Vice Consul at Ghent, who makes frequent trips to Brussels to take communications to the American Legation. Mr. Van Hee warned Mr. Williams that there might be difficulty in getting out, and there was. Mr. Van Hee has now returned to Ghent, but was unable to get a pass for Mr. Williams to leave Brussels with him.

ANSWERS PRIESTLY CRITIC.

Mr. Leon Thinks Cardinal Won't Uphold Destruction of Cathedrals.

Maurice Léon, who has been counsel for French banking interests at 60 Wall Street, has written a letter to the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, President of Fordham University, replying to statements ascribed to Father McCluskey in a newspaper interview, which justified the action of the German troops in firing on the Rheims Cathedral. Father McCluskey was quoted as saying:

"The French have shown themselves culpable at every stage of the war. Rheims is a good instance. How absurd for them to cry havoc on the destruction of the cathedral there while they used its towers for lookouts! If they did not want the cathedral destroyed, why did they not evacuate Rheims as the Belgians evacuated Brussels?"

After quoting Gen. Joffre's official denial that the towers of the cathedral had been used by French troops, Mr. Léon says:

"And now it remains for a Jesuit to come forward and in the familiar rôle of advocatus diaboli, which some of us had thought belonged to the past, now to the present of your order, to justify what human conscience condemns. The necessary inference from that statement is that the Jesuit order of which you are the mouthpiece henceforth upholds the destruction of all cathedrals in cities within the zone of hostilities, which the opponents of Germany refuse to evacuate. It would be very interesting to know whose Holiness the Pope and his Eminence Cardinal Farley think of this Jesuitic theory.

"This very morning you must have read an account of the wonderful feat of arms of a German aviator who dropped a bomb in Paris which killed an old lawyer going home from church with his granddaughter, a little girl, who lost both her legs in the explosion. No doubt your comment will be: 'Why did not the French evacuate Paris?'"

483 SHIPS TAKEN OR SUNK.

German Marine Losses Due to War Far Outnumber the British.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Twelve British ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 39,331, had been sunk by German cruisers up to Sept. 23, according to an Admiralty return issued this afternoon. Eight other British ships, whose tonnage aggregates 2,970, have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea, and twenty-four fishing craft, with a tonnage of 4,334, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships detained at German ports number seventy-four, with a total tonnage of 170,000.

On the credit side the Admiralty gives 102 German ships, with a total tonnage of 200,000, detained in British ports since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000 have been captured since hostilities began. The return shows also 168 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 283,000 detained or captured by the Allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports, while fourteen others, with a tonnage of 72,000, remain in the Suez Canal.

The German mines in the North Sea have also sunk seven Scandinavian ships with a tonnage of 11,038.

MORMONS SEEKING TICKETS FOR HOME

Score of Them Visit the Rooms of the American Relief Committee in London.

MYSTERIOUS GIRL APPEARS

"Don't Bother," She Says, Sarcastically; "We'll Go to Some Important Person and Get the Money."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—There were a score of Mormons at the rooms of the American Relief Committee today, several of whom admitted to members of the committee that they were missionaries. All had come from the Continent, most of them from Germany and Belgium, and all were bound for Liverpool.

According to Major Hedkin, one of the United States Government's representatives who came over on the cruiser Tennessee, the Mormon Church provided $10,000 for stranded Mormons, that amount being turned over to Joseph Smith, who has been in Liverpool.

While several Mormons have from time to time visited the committee rooms and sought money to get to Liverpool, some of those arriving today wanted tickets to America. One man declared that his father had $30,000 in a bank in Utah, but at the same time he wanted a ticket home at the Government's expense.

While he was being questioned as to his financial condition a well-dressed girl came up to him, put her hand on his shoulder, and said: "Don't bother with this man. We will go to some important person and get all the money necessary." Her sarcastic remark was directed at a member of the American Committee.

Taking her at her word, the Mormon missionary went out with her, and was followed by several other Mormons. The girl has attracted considerable attention in the last few days, but it was not known before that she had acquaintance with any of the Mormons.

Previous to the war it was known here that many Mormon missionaries were active on the Continent, especially in Sweden.

HAS FOUR SONS IN ARMY.

J. Benjamin of Forest Gate Congratulated by the King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—On behalf of the King, his Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has sent the following message to J. Benjamin of Forest Gate, who has four sons serving in the army, three having recently joined it:

My Dear Sir: I am commanded by the King to congratulate you on having four sons serving his Majesty, of which you should be very proud.

His Majesty wishes them to know that he thoroughly appreciates the loyalty which they share with so many thousands of others of the Jewish persuasion in the United Kingdom.

PORTE CLOSES DARDANELLES.

Duration of Embargo on Navigation Not Stated in Brief Announcement.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Dardanelles have been closed to navigation, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The duration of the closure is not stated.

TO COURT-MARTIAL WOMAN

Accused of Saying She Was Ashamed of Being a German.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A German woman is to be tried by courtmartial at Cologne for saying the Germans acted like barbarians in Belgium.

She said she was ashamed that she was a German.

All hands to the wheel

¶ Europe's folly is America's opportunity.

¶ What Europe is wasting we are conserving.

¶ As War, Waste and Want is the slogan of the Old World, Peace, Progress and Prosperity is ours.

¶ Personally, far from looking on the future with a pessimistic eye, we are filled with cheerful optimism.

¶ We have already assembled the biggest assortments of Saks clothes in our experience, and these selections will be reinforced daily with new-fledged fabrics and models, that we may continue and improve upon our reputation as the premier house for variety and style.

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WAR SEVERS BONDS UNITING SCIENTISTS

Prof. Hirth of Vienna Renounces the Friendship of a French Confrere.

RECALLS OLD KINDNESSES

But Says French Cruelties to Germans Make Future Cordial Relations Impossible.

A remarkable human document is furnished in a letter published in the Zeitgeist of the Berliner Tageblatt of Sept. 7, in which Prof. Friedrich Hirth, one of the leading German scholars and Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Vienna, breaks off all friendly relations with a French scholar.

The letter is addressed in the Zeitgeist merely to "Monsieur A., Member of the French Academy, Paris," but it is prefaced by an explanatory note by the editor of the Zeitgeist, explaining the status of the writer and of the man addressed. Prof. Hirth's letter, which contains also several caustic comments concerning French Ministers to whom his scholarly friend introduced him and who likewise were of service to him in his research work, is as follows:

"Sir: When you accompanied me in your automobile to the Gare de l'Est on July 27 and repeatedly called to me in the train, 'Auf baldiges Wiedersehen!' ('au revoir!') after you had repeatedly assured me on the way to the station that no one in France, and least of all you, believed there would be a war, and that it would be scarcely a week before I could resume my scholarly researches in Paris—at that time neither you nor I suspected that we had taken farewell of each other for life; that the firm bond of friendship which had been woven around us was torn asunder forever, and that a relationship based on community of scientific interests was broken for all time. Even now, in view of the fact that every means of communication between France and Austria is cut off, I do not know whether you still believe in our friendship. For me that friendship no longer exists, can no longer exist.

"Perhaps you, as a sensitive Frenchman, may think that I go too far when I make the conflict that hovers between our States a personal conflict as well, destroying with one blow what years have built up, and begin to forget what services of friendship you rendered me.

"Best Thanks" with Reservations.

"Far be it from me to forget what I owe to your kindness and your very effective readiness to serve me in my scientific researches. Only too well do I remember how greatly you assisted me, how you smoothed avenues for me that would otherwise have been inaccessible, how you opened doors for me which otherwise would not have opened, and how thereby you were of service not only to me personally, but to a branch of German science, in a truly unselfish spirit. I go even further, asserting that all research would be a matter of impossibility for a German in France, unless he enjoyed the mighty influence of an Academician or of some official. In our country things are different. We are more inclined to meet scientific students half way; the idea of protection, which is everywhere to be found in France, is more alien to us. With us, achievements count; with you, personages. It has never struck me as very pleasant that in France no foreigner, no matter how great his scientific services, (of which I myself can naturally not boast) is everywhere met with refusals unless some influential Frenchman comes to his assistance.

"That you, Sir, have most valiantly done. Many and many a time you have sacrificed your time, limited as it was by your manifold activities, in order to show me, step by step, the paths I must follow to attain my goal. And all this you did with an amiability that put me under real obligations, so that I owe to you accomplishments which I, had I been left to my own resources alone, could never have achieved.

"And yet, in spite of all that, no bond of friendship can longer unite us! German science must henceforth do without all the services that you rendered me, if German citizens, precious young blood, employed in French service, is treated with contempt, with brutality, threatened with life and limb. Therewith all scientific interests cease, and only the interests of common humanity begin to speak. You, Sir, may not be responsible personally for all the misdeeds. You live your comfortable life in your luxurious palace—no German scholar could ever boast of such a costly home—pictures, marble statuary, &c.—and I do not know if the rough mob penetrates as far as the Rue Tractir in which you pursue your researches.

"But you are a member of that nation which is now tormenting my countrymen, my brothers, to their very blood; that cuts off their return to their native land; that forces them to do menial work without paying them even enough to keep body and soul together. You boast of being a fellow-worker in the cultural uplift of your people! Do you really think you have uplifted that culture in the least degree, or that a people who can commit such inhumanities is even capable of truly appreciating the ideal meaning of the lofty word 'culture'? What respect can the civilized world have for France's scientific workers if these have been unable to teach their people, if not to respect, at least how to spare their foes? No, Sir, even a relationship based on common scientific pursuits can no longer exist between our people and yours!

"If I am the first to break off this personal relationship with you, although it worked to our mutual advantage, (for you recall what decisive influence my counsel and my help had on your own work,) I do so because of other considerations also, besides those I have mentioned. I had your efforts to thank for it that I became acquainted with a series of personages who have figured in especially inglorious fashion in the present conflict.

"Surely you remember the dinner which you gave in my honor in the Viennese restaurant, the Petit Ballard, at which there was present an active Minister of your Government—his shameful name does not even deserve mention—who could not praise highly enough my city of Vienna, which he professed to know well. And ever and again I was forced to listen to expressions of how glad all the notables present were that they had a Viennese among them. This was not one of those Prussians, for whom there was little regard! At that time I ascribed little importance to those words; whether I or a Prussian heard about his accomplishments from all your guests was a matter of equal importance for my subject, which reflected as much credit on Germany as on Vienna. Today I know what significance to give to all those remarks. Today you Frenchmen have manufactured the amusing idea of 'Austro-Allemands, (Austro-Germans'); and my poor countrymen, who are forced to slave in Nougent, enjoy no better fate than the Prussians. The idea of friendship exists merely so long for you as seems useful for you; the essence of friendship is for you an empty conception.

Condemns His Friend's Associates.

"And, moreover, to let no illusions obscure matters, that very Minister who was at that time in our company, and who was of such really important service to me in my researches among the archives, calls for very little respect from me. For it was not long before he left our table and went to another at which sat seven drunken women of the demi-monde, with whom he quickly made friends. At that time it seemed to me most unseemly. Today I see in that a symbol: Ministers who feel at home in such company give little assurance that they belong to a people that must be regarded seriously as enemies!

"I must mention one other companion whom I met through you, and who, himself related to a few Vienna families, today takes part in the most barbarous attacks on Germany and especially on its majestic Kaiser.

"That is M. Clemenceau, who at that time, brooding over means by which he might regain power and influence, made himself serviceable to me day by day, going with me from one set of archives to another, implanting in all officials a holy respect that opened for him all the most secret compartments. I accepted that gladly, since it was useful for me in my work. I confess openly that I should have avoided association with him most carefully if I had suspected what sort of individual was giving me his assistance.

"And for this intimate association with that person, Sir, I reproach you most bitterly. A man who can, out of mere itch for power, help to bring such a war as the present upon a nation, bars himself by that very fact from all good company. No reproach can be made to me, because I used the services of such a man; for his intentions were unknown to me until a few days ago. But you, Sir, must have known him all along; the hollow talker could not have concealed them permanently from you. You knew whom you were dealing with. And if you were really such a warm admirer of Germany as you professed to be, (since you spent many years in German lecture halls and received among others the strongest inspiration from our common teacher, Theodor Gomperz,) then you should have tried in every possible way to instruct M. Clemenceau truly about Germany, its culture, and its Kaiser.

"I do not know if, by your doing so, the present war could have been prevented. But one thing could have been prevented thereby: the mob-like insults in which M. Clemenceau is now indulging with respect to Germany.

"You see, Sir, they are powerful reasons that impel me to break off suddenly and for all time our friendly relations. Perhaps, even so, I am but meeting you half way in this renunciation; perhaps you have considered the same matters that have driven me to this swift determination. I would not be able, moreover, for a single hour to be the friend of a man who on work-days counts drunken ministers and bloodthirsty desperadoes among his friends. Between that sort of person and myself there is no relationship. And your proberb 'Les amis des amis sont mes amis' ('the friends of friends are my friends) has not lost its meaning for me at least.

"Therefore, let us part! In future, continue to enjoy the friendship of M. Clemenceau, and hereafter lend your help to whomever you please; German science will surely be able to help itself. To be sure, it is a question whether French science will not soon beg for the favor of the German. It is hoped that we can let the near future answer that question.

Exchange. FRIEDRICH HIRTH,
"Imperial and Royal Professor at the University of Vienna."

REJECTS NAVY TEACHER.

Prof. Costet of Naval Academy Returns After Trying to Enlist.

Prof. Gaston Costet, French instructor at the United States Naval Academy, returned yesterday from his Summer holiday in France on the liner Espagne, after volunteering for service in the field with the French Army and being refused on account of age. He said:

"I am now a naturalized American citizen, but I was born a son of France, and when the war started I felt impelled to offer myself to my mother country. I went to the Military Governor of Paris and showed him my papers as a non-commissioned officer in the territorial reserves, but he said that as I was 46 years old he could not accept me. They have not called out the territorial reserves so far, and will not take any men over 40, but they may do so later in the war, and if so I shall go."

Miss Lina Noroy, another passenger on the Espagne, said she had seen German cavalry pass the village of Jouy le Chatel, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, about seventy kilometers from Paris, on Sept. 6.

"Our village has only 250 inhabitants," she said, "and it was filled with the German soldiers from 6 A. M. until 10 A. M. We were expecting the English soldiers to pass, as we had word the night before, so all the people went out with fruits, milk, and cake to the soldiers, who dismounted from their horses and rested for a little while in the village.

"Nearly all of them spoke French, and some of the officers could converse fluently in our language. I spoke to one of the officers about his journey and saw him take a small dictionary from his pocket to make out exactly what I had said. It was inscribed on the back, 'Français et Allemand,' so I guessed at once that he was a German. When I asked him if it was not so he smiled, and then told me that because of the kind manner in which the people of Jouy le Chatel had treated the German cavalrymen no harm should be done to them or to their property, and his word was kept.

"They did not know the English soldiers were so near, and on leaving the village there was a skirmish, and we heard the shots from the carbines of the cavalry as they galloped up to try to capture the guns. The pieces of shell cut through the trees in the village, and the people ran indoors. After it was over the Germans retired, and the English soldiers came and rested awhile to look after their wounded."

When asked about the alleged cruelties committed by the Germans the young woman said that the village was spared, but a few miles away the country was laid waste, houses were burned, and the young girls attacked. Mme. Rousseau, a friend of Miss Noroy's mother, had a son 20 years old, who started from the village to join his regiment. He was caught on the road by German soldiers, who cut off his nose and ears and then ran a sword through his chest, pinning him to a tree, where his mother afterward found the body, the young woman said.

Miss Elizabeth Epperson and the Misses Ruth and Edith Greenough, all art students from Missoula, Mont., who had been a year in France, returned on the Espagne after tending the French wounded for three weeks at Houlgate, Normandy. In that time they cut out 3,000 shirts for the soldiers.

"The Casino was converted into a hospital," Miss Epperson said, "and contained 210 wounded soldiers. Many of them were in a frightful condition when they were brought in on the train after lying three days on the battlefield."

The Espagne brought 205 passengers of all classes, which was less than half her complement. Capt. Mourand said the voyage was rough and foggy.

NEW CRUISER ON GUARD.

British Warship Joins Caronia Off the Ambrose Lightship.

The auxiliary cruiser Caronia, on guard outside the Ambrose Channel Lightship, was joined yesterday by a four-funneled cruiser of the late Cressy type, which is believed to be the Britannia.

The Kristianiafjord of the Norwegian-American Line, which arrived from Bergen yesterday with 1,136 passengers, was stopped at the Lightship by the Caronia for an hour and a half while three officers examined the passenger list.

There was only one German, a musician named Ritzwith, who was in the steerage with his wife and children. As he was 50 years old he was allowed to pass. The liner encountered a severe storm on Sunday night, the officers said.

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WARTIME SCENES IN GERMAN CITIES

Empire Little Affected in Daily Life, Says Miss Clara Meyer of St. Louis.

NO RISE IN BERLIN PRICES

News of Victories Stirs Enthusiasm of Crowds—Cafes and Opera Houses Remain Open.

Berlin in wartime is very much the same as ever, according to Miss Clara Meyer of St. Louis, who arrived here on the Philadelphia on Sunday and is staying at the Hotel Woodstock. Miss Meyer spent the first two weeks of the war in Munich, after which she was in Berlin until Sept. 12. According to her story the German Empire is very little affected in its daily life by the fact that half of its men are in foreign parts.

"It looks as if there are enough men on the streets of Berlin," said Miss Meyer, "to win the war all by themselves. And they are not old men and cripples, but men in the prime of life who for one reason or another were not in the reserves. And this is in spite of the fact that 2,000,000 volunteers are being trained for use when needed. A German friend of mine who was not in the reserve wanted to enlist in this force, and visited the recruiting headquarters of eight regiments in Berlin, only to be told at each place that the ranks were full. At last he went to a small town in the suburbs, where he managed to get into a regiment being raised there.

"Both the Royal Opera in Berlin and the Charlottenburg Opera are running as usual, and with large crowds in which men are very numerous. We were at a performance of 'Die Meistersinger' at the Charlottenburg house when the announcement of Gen. von Hindenburg's great victory at Tannenberg was made from the stage between the acts. The audience went wild at the news of the capture of 90,000 Russians."

[This is apparently the victory which has become known here as the battle of Allenstein.]

"Victories of the Austrians were announced from the balcony of the Café Kanzler on Sedan Day, and the enthusiasm of the crowds was tremendous. Yes, the Berlin cafés are doing business as usual despite the war. I know, for I lived just across the street from the Café Kerkau, and the music usually kept me awake till 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Food and the ordinary commodities had not advanced in price when I left Berlin, and cafés and restaurant prices were the same. Despite the war, building was going on in many places; the Government, in particular, did not hesitate to spend money for the construction of an annex to the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum. There were a few women to be seen on the Berlin streets, not many; and everywhere a bandaged soldier went you could see a crowd following him and trying to get his story of his experiences.

"I spent the first two weeks of the war in Munich; and I wish every American could have been there at that time as a lesson in patriotism. The Bavarians were as enthusiastic as the Prussians. Reports to the contrary published in England are absurd. At first the museums and operas were closed, but on the day I left—Aug. 17—they were all to be reopened. The banks stayed open in Munich all the time, even during the first days; though for a time the amount of money which could be drawn out was limited. In Munich, too, the cafés were doing a huge business—at least those which catered to the Germans. The ones depending on the tourist trade were of course less active.

"The temper of the women is as good as that of the men. Business affairs are not seriously affected, I think; at least, I know that I got my trunk, which had been forwarded to the Hamburg-American piers at Hamburg, and the line officials were extremely courteous about attending to the details of reshipment. They also refunded money on the passages which we had paid for on the Cleveland. I received a letter in Berlin which came from Paris and bore the army postmark at the frontier; but a letter sent to me from St. Louis was stopped in London and returned to the sender.

"Many American students are staying in Berlin, though most of the tourists have gone. German friends urge one to stay—even on the left bank of the Rhine they assure one that it is quite safe, that the war will never come that far. In Munich pension keepers are boarding people on credit. I did not see any rioting during the first few days, though I heard that there had been some; but after that, at all events, citizens of the hostile countries were well treated. I talked to a number of English girls who said that they had had no trouble; and I personally knew two Englishmen of military age in Munich who were allowed complete liberty except that they were compelled to report to the police once a day. And this in spite of the fact that public sentiment is now much more bitter against England than against any other of the Allies."

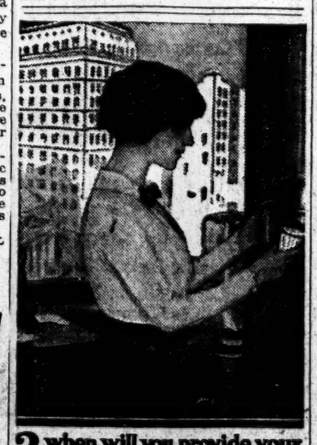
Miss Meyer added that the wireless news of Winston Churchill's threat to "dig the rats out of the holes" was posted prominently on the Philadelphia. The next day news of the sinking of the three British cruisers was received, but this was not posted and got out only by accident.

Protest by Truth Society.

The American Truth Society, which was organized in February, 1912, by Alphonse G. Koelble to wage a campaign against the proposed 1914 celebration of a hundred years of peace with Great Britain, passed resolutions last night against "the infliction of hardships by the British Government upon American citizens of German birth by detaining them pending investigations" and "the unneutral attitude of the English-written metropolitan press." The society met at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Society Receives Jewish Refugees.

Seventy-five Jewish refugees from the war zone arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, and were taken in charge by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, at 299 Broadway. The refugees fled to Liverpool, where they took the steamer Dominion for Philadelphia. An agent of the local society met them there and took them to the society's headquarters, where they will be aided in finding relatives and friends.



Why when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest individuals, yet cost less than others. public service cup co. sunset 2414

COSTS $22,500,000 A DAY.

Conservative Estimate Made by Yves Guyot of War of Nations.

The cost of $5,000,000 a day for maintaining the German fighting machine is about double the maximum reached by the United States during the last year of the civil war. The figures are exclusive of the loss to individuals deprived of pacific employment.

Several French economists have recently been estimating the expenses of the war machines of the nations now in conflict with the result that their estimates run from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 a day. A mean figure is arrived at by Yves Guyot. It is $22,000,000 a day, or about $4,500,000,000 for the first six months' campaign, including the initial cost of mobilization.

It is estimated that there are now over 8,500,000 men under arms for land warfare, and 340,000 seamen. If the Balkan wars be taken as an example, the cost of each man mobilized amounts to $2.50 a day. This gives about $22,000,000 daily, or $660,000,000 a month, or for six months $3,960,000,000. But this figure, says Yves Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and fleets.

On Aug. 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain to Germany demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium be respected, which was followed by Germany's rejection, and the declaration of war against her by Great Britain at 12 P. M., the German Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits to the extent of $2,250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan, and a further sum of $70,000,000 to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the Empire. A tax of 5 per cent. on the stock of notes issued by the Reichsbank over and above its reserve in metal was subsequently suppressed, and the loan was secured by an issue of banknotes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian Army costs $4,000,000 a day, but the Austrian Treasury was emptied by the mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the Empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian Monarchy can find the $120,000,000 required to keep up her armies and fleet, as no news of fresh financial legislation has been received.

PRESIDENT THANKS COUNCIL

Mr. Wilson Answers Churchmen's Appeal for Neutrality.

President Wilson has written to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America an answer to their resolution indorsing his stand on the European war. Copies of the resolution were taken to Washington by the Rev. Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations in America. The President's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.
Sept. 24, 1914.

My Dear Dr. Macfarland:

I received and have read with the greatest attention the letter of Aug. 20, 1914, from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, signed by the President, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the Chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration, yourself, the Associate Secretary, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, representing the commission on Japan. I need not tell you how sincerely I appreciate the approval expressed in that letter of the efforts I have made to bring about mediation and peace, and I am happy to have anticipated the suggestion of the council in the matter of urging a genuine attitude of neutrality upon the people of the United States, and also to have been able to meet the suggestion of the council in the matter of appointing a day of prayer. Very sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

The resolution sent to the President closed with a suggestion that he issue a proclamation calling for "a day of united prayer for calmness in the hearts of those filled with the passions of war."

FIXING TUCKERTON PLANT.

Government Is Not Preparing to Take Other Radio Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department said today that no arrangements had been made by his department to take over the Sayville wireless station or any other radio plant for operation as a Government wireless station, and that no arrangements had been made for reopening the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass. He said that the Tuckerton wireless plant was being repaired, and that the naval officers in charge hoped to have it ready for operation in a month.

Notice has been served on the Navy Department of the suit filed against it by the Marconi Company. This suit is to enjoin the Government from interference with the operation of the Siasconset radio plant. The papers in the case were referred by Secretary Daniels to the Solicitor of the Navy Department, with directions to confer with Attorney General Gregory.

GUARDS AGAINST CHOLERA.

Boarding Officers Warned to Take Special Precautions.

As a precaution against cholera which may follow the war in Europe, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, issued these special orders to boarding officers yesterday:

Cholera having been reported in epidemic form in Eastern Russia, in Austria, and among the troops engaged in hostilities on the eastern frontier of the present European war, it is hereby ordered that all vessels coming from ports on the Adriatic Sea east of the Italian boundary, on the Ionian Sea, the Aegian Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, east of Italy, and the Black Sea shall be subjected to most careful examination as to their sanitary condition, and all members of the crews of said vessels shall be carefully examined for evidence of choleraic infection. This order shall remain in force until further notice.

Dr. O'Connell heard by cable yesterday that the Italian Government had taken the same precautions against vessels arriving from the Levant. Dr. Oscar Teague, director of the new Quarantine Laboratory, is organizing a corps of cholera specialists to safeguard this country.

Dr. Silverman to Preach.

Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach at the Temple Emanu-El, 45 East Seventy-fifth Street, tomorrow morning—the Day of Atonement—on "Where is God in the Present Conflict?" The service will begin at 10 o'clock.

WAR RISK BUREAU OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Secretary McAdoo Announces Conditions and Promulgates Contraband and Conditional Contraband.

TRIP AND TIME POLICIES

No Rates Quoted Beyond 90 Days—List of Forbidden Ports—Ban on All Aircraft Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury announced this evening that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, created by act of Congress, was ready for business. Policies will be issued only to vessels flying the American flag. The policy will be void if a vessel enters or leaves any blockaded port. Special warranties incorporated in each policy provide that the vessel insured shall not carry absolute contraband or conditional contraband, destined for the use of the armed forces of a belligerent or likely to reach belligerent forces or the government of a belligerent. It must also be guaranteed that an insured ship will not sail for certain ports unless the bureau should grant permission at an additional premium.

Policies are written either for a voyage or for a time. Voyage policies cover a specific voyage, the vessel not to call at more than two ports during the voyage, unless by special agreement with the bureau. Time policies are written for periods of ninety days only.

The war risk clause is worded in this quaint English:

Touching the adventures and perils which the insurer is contented to bear, and does take upon itself, they are of men of war, letters of marque and countermarque, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints and detainments of all Kings, Princes, and peoples of what nation, condition or quality soever, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declarations of war.

Warranted not to abandon in case of blockade and free from any risk arising from an attempt to evade blockade, but in the event of blockade, to be at liberty to proceed to an open port and there end the voyage.

Warranted not to abandon in case of capture, seizure, or detention until after condemnation

Warranted free from any claim for interest, loss of market, or damage by deterioration due to delay.

The forbidden ports comprise "North Sea ports between latitudes of Christiania and Amsterdam; ports on the Kattegat or Baltic Sea and adjacent waters; ports on the Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, or Bosporus."

Cargo and freight policies are insured for voyages only, and insurance may be placed through the collectors of customs at the various ports or by applying direct to the bureau at Washington. It is necessary that the applicant have marine insurance on each shipment, and a statement as to the company and the amount of insurance carried is required. The amount insured against war risks cannot, in any circumstances, exceed the amount insured against marine risks.

"It is quite impossible, with the conditions changing so rapidly," Secretary McAdoo announced, "to quote rates to apply for more than fifteen days."

In addition to articles that are absolute contraband, the following articles will not be insured if destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of a belligerent State, or if consigned to the authorities of a belligerent State, or to a contractor established in a belligerent country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to a belligerent State, or if consigned to a fortified place belonging to a belligerent or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of a belligerent:

Conditional Contraband.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Fuels, lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
11. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
12. Harness and saddlery.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

The contraband list, which will not be insured under any circumstances, follows:

Contraband.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives especially prepared for use in war.
4. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, fields forges, and their distinctive component parts.
5. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
6. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
7. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
8. Articles of camp equipments and their distinctive component parts.
9. Armor plates.
10. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
11. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in conjunction with balloons and aircraft.
12. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land and sea.

ESCAPES A COAL FAMINE.

Importations at Manila Regulated—No Re-exportation of Meat.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—The danger of a coal famine here, through the alleged threat of Great Britain and Japan to hold up the importation of coal without guarantees against re-exportation, has been averted. Japan has required local merchants not to sell coal without executing a bond for twice its value, and also insists upon Consular inspection.

The suspicion that German vessels load here to supply warships at sea still exists. Today the steamer Elmshorn, carrying 6,000 tons of coal, put back from Corregidor Island, having sighted a British cruiser outside.

The meat situation presented a similar problem. Most of the supply comes from Australia, and there were threats that it would be suspended unless guarantees were given. Gov. Gen. Harrison has relieved the situation by promising that the Government will guarantee that there shall be no re-export of meat.

COLLEGES IN TURKEY SAFE.

Dr. Stewart Discredits Reports That American Institutions Will Close.

The Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary, was in this city yesterday and was asked concerning the published report that American colleges in Turkey would be closed. He said:

"There is no cause for alarm regarding the activity of the American colleges in the Ottoman Empire. The situation is quiet, and the latest advices are reassuring. Yesterday on the Cretic three instructors sailed for the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria, which will open on Oct. 1 with a membership of 1,000 men and boys. This is about the usual enrollment. Funds are scarce in Beirut, but the Americans are not suffering.

"The likelihood of the closing of the Turkish schools has no doubt given rise to reports that the American schools will suspend. There is every reason to believe that these reports are unfounded."

Dr. Stewart's son, Prof. George Black Stewart, Jr., is Treasurer of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut.

MISS MORGAN ILL IN FRANCE.

Delayed in Sailing, Her Friend Miss de Wolfe Writes—Coming Home.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe, who with Miss Anne Morgan is on her way home to this country, writing to a friend from Rennes, France, under date of Sept. 14, says that their departure from France has been somewhat delayed by Miss Morgan's illness. Miss Morgan, however, has recovered, and when Miss de Wolfe wrote they were about to start for Havre.

"It all goes very slowly," Miss de Wolfe wrote. "One is stopped constantly, but we have a green card, which protects us everywhere, issued by the Minister of War. We hope to reach Caen tomorrow and Havre the night after and sail on La France on Sept. 26."

Tells of Russian Troops in France.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha arrived yesterday from London with 173 first-cabin passengers. The ship was delayed for several hours by a westerly gale, which attained great velocity on Saturday night. Among her passengers were several persons who had been in the war zone, and they told the usual tales of suffering there. One man said he had taken pictures of Russian troops in France, but that the film had been stolen.

LIGHT VOTE, ARRESTS FEW IN THE CITY

Overzealous Watchers Withdrew Many Complaints in Court.

SOME CONFUSION AT START

First Direct Primary Under Perfect Weather Conditions Was Quiet and Orderly.

The voters of New York State had their first opportunity yesterday, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night, to select their nominees for State, county, and legislative offices under the provisions of the direct primary law. The day in this city was clear and cool—weather conditions favorable to a heavier vote than was recorded.

There was little activity at the headquarters of the many candidates during the day. Everybody was hustling to get out the vote. The reports which came in to the headquarters before 6 o'clock were not very encouraging, and in most of the districts heard from few voters had appeared at the polls up to that time. There was some trouble during the first hour in setting the machinery in motion at many polling places because of the complications which arose, due to misunderstanding of the provisions of the law. The votes were coming in rapidly in almost all districts after 6 o'clock.

The Police Department did its best to see that there was a fair primary election. All days off and vacations were canceled, and thus a large extra force of men was ready for service. In districts where in past years gangsters and repeaters have caused trouble additional policemen were detailed by Commissioner Woods to guard the polling places. In all, more than 11,000 policemen were on duty in the city, and several hundred special Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in.

In the Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts, six patrolmen were assigned to each polling place. Four men were assigned to every poll in the Nineteenth District, and three to each place in the Thirty-second District.

The police acted quickly when called upon. In the Third District, where Harry Perry was contesting the leadership with Patrick H. Sullivan, Robert Emmett, a stonecutter, of 334 Fifth Street, was arrested in the afternoon in front of the Perry headquarters, at 161 Bowery, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Campbell, charging him with conspiracy. The information was supplied by Percival C. Howarth of the Good Government Society, who alleged that he heard Emmett boast that he would lead a gang of men to the polling places and steal and stuff the ballot boxes. A few minutes later Detectives Raftis and Dalton arrested David Cook of 219 East Twelfth Street, Tammany Captain in the Twentieth Election District, on a charge of conspiring with Emmett and others.

There seemed to be more interest in the primaries on the upper west side during the early afternoon, especially among the Democrats. In some of these districts there were three Democratic votes cast for every Republican vote during the first two hours.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Leslie S. Lockhart of 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, when he attempted to cast his vote at 389 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Fifteenth Assembly District, late in the afternoon, was detained under the belief that he was not the man he represented himself to be. After fifteen minutes friends came and identified him and he was permitted to vote.

Terry Connors, 40 years old, of 2,859 Third Avenue, was arrested by William J. McCay, a watcher at the poll at 2,949 Third Avenue, charged with illegal voting. John J. Reilly, 31 years old, of 77 East 121st Street, was arrested by Jeremiah Shea, a watcher at the poll at 69 East 125th Street, and Thomas Stanton, 46 years old, of 5 East 129th Street, was arrested on the complaint of Jacob Frompeter, a watcher at the poll at 2,057 Madison Avenue, and both charged with illegal voting.

When Connors was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Harlem Court McCay asked permission to withdraw the charge. He said he had visited the prisoner's hotel since the arrested and had found that the residence was bona fide. McCay also wished to withdraw a charge of assault which was made against Patrick Loughran, 23 years old, of 2,947 Third Avenue, for interfering in the argument which arose when Connors was arrested, and striking McCay in the jaw. Magistrate Murphy granted the request, and both prisoners were discharged.

John J. Reilly and Thomas Stanton were also discharged by Magistrate Murphy when the latter's attorney had brought the charges explained that a mistake had been made. Magistrate Murphy said these proceedings were sliding backward into the opera bouffe class.

Frank Clark and his brother, William Clark, of 304 West 112th Street were arrested in the polling place of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Election Districts of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at 1,840 Seventh Avenue, charged with illegal voting by Democratic watcher, William Farkas. Both prisoners were discharged when on inquiry before Magistrate Murphy when the watcher explained that a mistake had been made. William Clark, after his discharge, asked whether he had any redress for his arrest. The Magistrate informed him there was none.

William F. Donohue, 30 years old, of 223 East Seventeenth Street, the son of Philip F. Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, was arrested at First Avenue and Seventeenth Street on the charge of illegal voting. He was later discharged. When he attempted to cast his vote he was challenged and detained while inspectors went to the address he gave. A new negro telephone boy had been employed in the house, and when asked if Mr. Donohue lived in the apartment house he replied in the negative. The inspectors so reported back to the polling place and Mr. Donohue was arrested by Policeman Francis Hogan of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

When arraigned in the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Appleton, Donohue called his father and several friends, who easily established his identity and that the address he had given was correct.

James Benedict Cooper of 82 West Ninety-fifth Street was arrested on the complaint of a man describing himself as Harry I. Franklin, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway, who charged him with illegal voting. In the West Side Court, the complainant did not appear. In his explanation to the Magistrate, Cooper said that he enrolled as a voter from the boardin ghouse, 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, and moved to his present boarding house. Both houses, he said, are conducted by the same woman. Cooper said he believed that he had a right to vote. He was discharged.

New York's Most Popular Store

GREENHUT'S
J.B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

50 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE
Today (Tuesday) with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

Usual Complimentary S. & H. Green Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S. & H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today only (Sept. 29).
These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
J. B. GREENHUT CO. B
N. Y. Times. 9-29-14.

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered November 1.

MAIN BUILDING
"Blue Serge Day"
In the Men's Store
A Welcome Sale of Guaranteed Blue All-Wool, Fast-Color Serge Suits Is Announced for Today
at $8, $10 & $12

Weeks and weeks ago, when the clothing manufacturing industry was not particularly brisk, two of our best makers agreed to make up several hundred suits for us at a trifle above cost of production.
THE SUITS ARRIVED LATE LAST WEEK AND WILL BE SOLD TODAY.
The selling ought to be of a record-breaking nature, for the bargains are little short of sensational.

Blue Serge Suits Today, at $8
Every thread all-wool; absolutely fast color indigo dye; guaranteed never to fade. The seams will never "pull," for these suits are made in the same manner as higher priced garments, according to our specifications. All sizes up to 52.

Blue Serge Suits Today, at $10
These are made of doubly-shrunk fabrics. "Corking" garments for business and dress wear. Guaranteed for long, satisfactory service. All sizes to 52.

Blue Serge Suits Today, at $12
Here the assortments of fine suits are wonderful. The quality of serge is of the "soft-feeling" kind that wears splendidly—the kind of serge that custom tailors use in $18 to $25 garments. All sizes for men and youths.

Sensational Sale Today of $11.75 "Duntley" Combination Pneumatic Sweepers, at $6.75
This particular make of pneumatic sweepers is so well known that it does not need any further recommendation from any store. The very fact that you can save $5 on the purchase of one today is sufficient to sell as many as we can possibly offer.
Three high efficiency pumps; very effective; cloth dust box; special oil-treated bearings, making it easy to operate; brush automatically adjusts itself to floor. Fully guaranteed.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

B. Altman & Co.
announce that having effected unusually advantageous arrangements abroad, they are enabled to offer a number of styles in FASSO CORSETS at lower prices than heretofore.
FASSO CORSETS are made in Paris and are exclusively imported by B. Altman & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

...YNN, WHITMAN, ...BERARD, WADSWORTH

Continued from Page 1.

...ne Island, F. C. Hicks was nominated ... the Republican ticket, defeating H. ... McKnight, a brother of Harvey D. ...hman's campaign manager.

...UIET AT ALL HEADQUARTERS.

...Murphy at Tammany Hall—Sulzer Confident to the Last.

For the first time in the history of primary campaigns, Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall last night until midnight. There were no election night scenes about the Wigwam, however, the only persons there besides "the Chief" being Secretary Smith, Treasurer Donohue, State Senator James J. Foley, and a couple of clerks. Mr. Murphy sat at his desk from about 8 o'clock until midnight, and did not say half a dozen words. He refused absolutely to make any statement, although when he left he knew that Gov. Glynn had been nominated. At midnight Secretary Smith figured that Gov. Glynn had won over John A. Hennessy in New York City by about 50,000.

Mr. Murphy was specially interested in the returns from his own district, the Twelfth Assembly, where he was a candidate for the State Committee. Edward J. Dugan was a candidate against him, and he wanted to make a good showing. When, at midnight, Murphy learned that returns from eighteen election districts with three missing, gave Glynn 1,118 to 91 for Hennessy he went away apparently satisfied. The only returns received at the Hall came over the telephone from a few active district captains.

At the Hennessy headquarters in the Fitzgerald Building, Mr. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt remained until after midnight. Both refused to say anything for publication when it was certain that they had been beaten. Both were gratified, however, at what they termed the good showing they made. At midnight it was conceded that Gov. Glynn had defeated Mr. Hennessy in the city by a vote of about three to one, and up-State by about one and a half to one. Mr. Hennessy said he considered that he had won a victory, as he had made a good showing and had received a much larger vote than he expected. The best news of the evening came from Chenango County, where Hennessy won about 200 and Roosevelt by 300.

At his two headquarters, in the Broadway Central Hotel and the Hotel Navarre, Mr. Sulzer appeared for a short time, and then went home upon being told by his campaign manager, Samuel Bell Thomas, that he had undoubtedly won over Mr. Davenport. Mr. Thomas said he had reached this result from the figures that had been sent in to him. From Saugerties, he said, he received word that Sulzer had carried the town by a vote of four to one. Mr. Sulzer would not make any statement, but Mr. Thomas said he was convinced that Mr. Davenport was beaten.

Mr. Davenport visited the Progressive State Committee headquarters in Washington Square about 11 o'clock and said:

"The returns indicate the correctness of our expectations that I would carry the primaries over ex-Gov. Sulzer. The result convinces me that the Progressive Party will move forward with increased vigor for the general election. I shall make my campaign on the single issue that the people are ready for a new order of things at Albany. The bi-partisan ring there must be broken."

State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson expressed himself as being very much pleased with the early up-State results. From the election districts heard from at midnight, he said, the result showed that Davenport was far in advance of Sulzer.

On behalf of Mr. Whitman, Frederick C. Tanner gave out this statement:

"The vote for Judge Whitman proves beyond any argument that he is the people's choice and not that of any machine. The work our committee set out to do in securing Judge Whitman's nomination has now been accomplished. In view of the persistent rumor that in case of Mr. Whitman's nomination I might be Chairman of the State Committee, I think it is fitting at this time to say that I am not a candidate for that office and would not accept it."

Shortly after midnight Job E. Hedges said:

"I intend to make a full investigation of the reports received by me, exclusive of the information from Judge Mayer, regarding the action of election officials in Republican polling places in handing marked sample ballots to voters. I consider this a serious violation of the election law."

HENNESSY CRIES FRAUD.

His Manager Tell of Tammany Captain's Intimidation.

At the headquarters of John A. Hennessy last night a list was started of alleged fraudulent acts and bulldozing methods at the polls. Complaint was made that Bernard J. Byrne, a member of the Honest Ballot Association and a volunteer worker for the Hennessy forces, was thrown out of a polling place in the Twelfth Assembly District and arrested for disorderly conduct at the request of a man named W. B. Kellett.

In specifying the alleged fraudulent methods used by Tammany Hall to deprive John A. Hennessy of votes, his managers announced that they had a large number of cases to prove their assertions. They said that in such districts as were not covered by watchers Tammany tactics had prevailed. It was said that Tammany Captains, contrary to the law, not only invaded voting places but actually sat at the tables and practically ran the voting for the districts. In several cases it was alleged the Inspectors of Election also participated in questionable tricks.

One of the cases cited was that of Bert Hanson, former Deputy Police Commissioner and now the Chairman of the Jefferson Alliance, who voted in the Eleventh Election District. He says that when he entered the voting place an Election Inspector handed him a sample ballot with crosses marked against each Tammany nominee, and that he was told to vote in that manner.

It was also asserted that at the polling place at West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street a Tammany Election District Captain who was a candidate for Committeeman on the ballot and that ballots marked with the Inspectors, sat at the table with the Inspectors, and that ballots marked with Tammany crosses were handed to voters. The Hennessy people protested against this procedure, and in the midst of the discussion which ensued the Tammany Captain walked out.

DR. BUTLER ON HILL LETTER

Denies Suppressing Missive Candidate Sent from Abroad.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, denied yesterday that he had suppressed a letter from David Jayne Hill, in which the latter declined to withdraw from the race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. It had been charged by Frank S. Ellsworth of Rochester, manager of the Hill candidacy, that Dr. Butler not only suppressed the letter after Dr. Hill, who is abroad, asked that it be made public, but meantime came out in favor of the candidacy of James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

"Except a cable from Dr. Hill received by me at Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 7 last, and which read simply, 'The party must freely select its candidate,' I heard nothing further from him until this morning," said Dr. Butler, "when I received a letter dated at Frauenfeld, Switzerland, on Sept. 6. This letter appears to have reached Rochester before it reached me, and the substance of it has been made public from there."

Dr. Butler also made public a letter he had sent to the Rochester Post-Express last Saturday and a letter he had written to Dr. Hill from Lenox on Sept. 7. In the first letter Dr. Butler said he had received no request from Dr. Hill to give out their cable correspondence, which was "purely personal." He said he was not sure that he would give out the correspondence even if Dr. Hill did request it.

Dr. Butler said in the letter to Dr. Hill:

"I cannot but regret this decision on your part, because it necessarily embarrasses many of your old friends, who have taken a public stand in this matter without any notion that you intended to be a candidate. It seems probable, also, that the bulk of the votes will go to the men who are actively in pursuit of them, and who have organized the usual political machinery."

CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED.

The table published herewith shows the nominees of the three leading parties for Congress, in accordance with returns received up to 3:30 o'clock this morning. Where two or more names appear from one district no returns have been received.

In one of the Democratic Congress fights in Manhattan, that in the Fourteenth District, where Jefferson M. Levy, the present Representative, was opposed by J. B. Goldman and F. B. Farley, both Tammany men, the vote will be close. No return had been received from this district at 3:30 A. M. Few returns were received from the Progressive contests.

Dist.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
1.	*Lathron Brown.	F. C. Hicks.	R. H. Post.
2.	C. F. Caldwell.	H. C. Johnson.	J. Moriarty.
3.	J. V. Flynn.	W. C. Hopkins.	J. J. Chambers.
4.	*H. H. Dale.	G. B. Serenbetz.	Otto Wicke.
5.	*James P. Maher.	G. A. Owens.	*H. H. Dale.
6.	L. R. W. Ross.	A. T. Hobley.	Max Schaffer.
7.	J. J. Fitzgerald.	F. W. Rowe.	John Kissel.
8.	*D. J. Griffin.	W. R. E. Koehl.	C. L. Wanke.
9.	*J. H. O'Brien.	T. E. Clark.	A. S. Hobley.
10.	Philip A. Riley.	O. W. Swift.	A. S. Gaynor.
11.	D. J. Riordan.	R. L. Haskell.	J. M. Bacon.
12.	*H. M. Goldfogle.	G. S. Scofield.	O. F. Allen.
13.	*G. W. Loft.	B. Barowsky.	F. H. Schomburg.
14.	M. F. Farley.	James E. March.	William Schmel.
15.	*M. F. Conry.	F. H. La Guardia.	T. F. Larkin.
16.	*P. J. Dooling.	O. W. Ehrborn.	J. F. Kennedy.
17.	*J. F. Carew.	H. B. Stowell.	R. L. Haskell.
18.	*T. G. Patten.	Lindon Bates, Jr.	W. Mills.
19.	J. L. Duttenwiser.	G. B. Francis.	B. Barowsky.
20.	*J. A. Cantor.	A. Ottinger.	M. H. Fondone.
21.	*G. M. Hulbert.	I. Siegel.	James E. March.
22.	*H. Bruckner.	J. C. Ansorge.	F. H. La Guardia.
23.	*J. A. Goulden.	F. J. Kuerzi.	J. P. Golden.
24.	*W. R. Oglesby.	R. L. Niles.	No designee.
25.	*B. J. Taylor.	William Foster.	W. J. Moran.
26.	A. F. Abbott.	J. W. Husted.	Lindon Bates, Jr.
27.	*George McClellan.	*Edm. Platt.	J. S. Clevenger.
28.	*P. G. Ten Eyck.	Charles D. Ward.	G. B. Francis.
29.	James Farrell.	R. B. Sanford.	N. Abraham.
30.	W. C. D. Willson.	*J. S. Parker.	*W. M. Chandler.
31.	A. B. Cooney.	H. S. Van Voast.	I. Siegel.
32.	J. Fitzgibbons.	*E. A. Merritt, Jr.	J. C. Ansorge.
33.	*C. A. Talcott.	*L. V. Mott.	F. J. Kuerzi.
34.	George J. West.	H. P. Snyder.	J. J. Fitzgerald.
35.	*J. R. Clancy.	*W. W. Fairchild.	R. L. Niles.
36.	H. L. Kelly.	W. W. Magee.	S. B. Ayres.
37.	John Seeley.	*S. E. Payne.	A. E. Smith.
38.	G. P. Decker.	H. H. Pratt.	W. J. Merts.
39.	G. L. Ward.	Milo Shanks.	A. Abbott.
40.	*R. H. Gittins.	*Thomas B. Dunn.	Charles D. Ward.
41.	*C. B. Smith.	*H. G. Danforth.	*P. G. Ten Eyck.
42.	*D. A. Driscoll.	H. Fisher.	James Farrell.
43.	M. M. Wyvell.	S. W. Dempsey.	Frederick B. King.
	*Renominated.	G. A. Kinkel.	H. D. Hadley.
		E. J. Eberle.	*L. W. Mott.
		J. J. Smith.	G. H. Snitzli.
		W. H. Tickner.	A. S. Barnes.
		*C. M. Hamilton.	H. M. Tilroe.
			A. J. Parker.
			J. S. Van Duzer.
			O. M. Arnold.
			D. M. Anthony.
			F. C. Ferguson.
			C. J. Meyer.
			J. J. Smith.
			W. N. Renwick.

SENATORS NOMINATED.

Dist.	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
1.	J. J. Weed.	G. L. Thompson.	L. E. Weed.
2.	*B. M. Patten.	C. Wellamb.	E. W. Pratt.
3.	*T. H. Cullen.	R. W. Bowman.	J. Knapp.
4.	C. E. Wise.	R. C. Lockwood.	L. W. Moore.
5.	*W. J. Heffernan.	C. C. Enzel.	O. L. Forrester.
6.	*W. B. Carswell.	C. F. Murphy.	C. Cromlin.
7.	*D. J. Carroll.	T. Ritchie.	B. B. Neary.
8.	J. Fennelly.	A. W. Burlingame, Jr.	W. H. Ream.
9.	A. I. Nova.	R. R. Lawson.	A. Colvin.
10.	*H. H. Torborg.	John Buick, Jr.	H. Schwickert.
11.	C. D. Sullivan.	A. J. Gilchrist.	J. D. Pfeufer.
12.	Harry Doll.	D. Wildde.	Buick, Jr.
13.	J. J. Walker.	William Weiss.	G. U. Forbell.
14.	*James A. Foley.	W. G. Rose.	D. Wildde.
15.	*J. Boylan.	J. J. Doubleday.	William Weiss.
16.	*R. F. Wagner.	J. P. Coughlin.	P. Canavan.
17.	*W. R. Herrick.	L. E. Mahan.	George Carr.
18.	*H. W. Pollock, Jr.	O. L. Mills.	A. J. Mullaney.
19.	*G. W. Simpson.	J. Adams.	F. P. Coughlin.
20.	I. Joseph.	F. A. Higgins.	L. E. Mahan.
21.	J. J. Dunnigan.	J. Kelleher.	O. L. Mills.
22.	James A. Hamilton.	M. S. Schector.	W. C. Price.
23.	W. C. Rowland.	Otto Henschel.	W. M. Bennett.
24.	*J. F. Healy.	George Cromwell.	George A. Ferris.
25.	M. Terwilliger.	G. A. Slater.	W. Vaughan.
26.	E. B. Harder.	*J. D. Stivers.	H. B. Blume.
27.	E. Metzgar.	J. E. Towner.	Dean Nelson.
28.	S. J. Daring.	*A. J. Palmer.	Hy. Salant.
29.	*J. W. McKnight.	*H. M. Sage.	J. Kelleher.
30.	*R. C. Paine.	W. A. Wood, Jr.	W. J. O'Gorman.
31.	*L. H. White.	W. H. Whitney.	H. A. Sullman.
32.	W. F. Lansing.	W. A. Gage.	J. Josse.
33.	E. J. Pickett.	A. L. Norton.	M. S. Schector.
34.	J. C. Howard.	S. Levy.	O. Henschel.
35.	G. A. Lawyer.	F. W. Tristman.	J. E. Sickles.
36.	*W. Peckham.	W. B. Collins.	J. D. Hobbs.
37.	J. H. Richardson.	*A. G. Emerson.	J. W. Terwilliger.
38.	E. Steingrebe.	N. M. Marshall.	F. B. Harder.
39.	B. G. McGuire.	H. H. Hawley.	*A. J. Palmer.
40.	C. J. Holihan.	*E. W. Brown.	C. P. Du Yergey.
41.	R. P. Bush.	W. Wicks.	J. T. McDonough.
42.	No designation.	W. L. Morris.	J. T. Hogan.
43.	C. A. Brewster.	S. A. Jones.	S. Roush.
44.	F. C. Todd.	*C. J. Hewitt.	R. C. Paris.
45.	F. H. Gallup.	H. S. Walters.	W. W. Rose.
46.	C. P. Wright.	W. H. Hill.	W. F. Lansing.
47.	C. P. Wright.	H. L. Cooke.	W. W. Richards.
48.	*J. F. Malone.	*C. J. Hewitt.	E. M. Austin.
49.	*S. J. Ramsperger.	L. W. Arretsinger.	G. A. Lawyer.
50.	W. P. Greiner.	H. Halliday.	O. P. Backus.
51.	F. M. Stake.	M. B. Wilson.	H. G. Horton.
	*Renominated.	C. L. Crane.	V. H. Clymer.
		C. D. Newton.	W. H. Hill.
		F. White.	A. L. O'Connor.
		J. E. B. Santee.	W. W. Wilcox.
		B. P. Gage.	G. E. Purple.
		*G. F. Arretsinger.	No designation.
		J. B. Mullan.	C. A. Brewster.
		*G. F. Thompson.	G. E. Hogue.
		C. T. Horton.	C. C. Todd.
		E. F. Frank.	C. H. Gallup.
		C. MacGregor.	George Hobdie.
		G. E. Spring.	C. P. Wright.
			F. Swift.
			C. Hochkeang.
			C. MacGregor.
			W. P. Greiner.
			F. M. Stake.
			G. H. Pierce.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Murphy Loses Some Members in New York City.

The election of members to the Democratic State Committee furnished a few surprises in the New York City districts. One surprise was the defeat of Percy Nagle, Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District in Manhattan, by Matthew F. Mulvihill, an anti-Murphy man. Another surprise was the election of three anti-Murphy men in Brooklyn. Here is the full list of Democratic State Committeemen elected from New York City:

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.		
1.	Frank J. Farrell.	
2.	Thomas J. Foley.	
3.	P. H. Sullivan.	
4.	John F. Ahearn.	
5.	R. David Lasarus.	
6.	David Lasarus.	
7.	Frank J. Goodwin.	
8.	C. D. Sullivan.	
9.	Peter J. Dooling.	
10.	S. Goldenkranz.	
11.	T. J. McManus.	
12.	Charles F. Murphy.	
13.	Harry F. Curry.	
14.	Michael Cruise.	
15.	James J. Hagan.	
16.	Edward F. Boyle.	
17.	R. D. Williams.	
18.	John V. Cosgrey.	
19.	James J. Hines.	
20.	Wm. N. Shannon.	
21.	John H. O'Connell.	
22.	Michael Cosgrove.	
23.	Thos. F. McAvoy.	
24.	John J. Delta.	
25.	Geo. W. Olvany.	
26.	Jas. J. Frawley.	
27.	Geo. L. Donnelan.	
28.	N. J. Hayes.	
29.	Montgomery Hare.	
30.	M. F. Mulvihill.	
31.	Samuel Marx.	
32.	T. H. O'Neill.	
33.	M. J. Garvan.	
34.	A. H. Murphy.	
35.	E. J. Healy.	

Kings.

1.	Patrick H. Quinn.	15.	J. W. Carpenter.
2.	Jas. J. Browne.	16.	Chas. R. Ward.
3.	Michael J. Cummings.	17.	P. B. Haneen.
4.	Thos. J. Drennan.	18.	J. H. McCooey.
5.	Jas. I. Kelley.	19.	Wm. F. Dehan.
6.	Wm. F. Thompson.	20.	Wm. F. Delaney.
7.	Wm. J. Heffernan.	21.	Harry H. Dale.
8.	John M. Gray.	22.	Jas. P. Stanott.
9.	Thos. F. Wogan.	23.	James J. Power.
10.	Thos. R. Farrell.		
11.	Thos. F. Byrnes.		
12.	Timothy E. Griffen.		
13.	M. T. Meagher.		
14.	D. J. Carroll.		

Queens.

1.	B. M. Patten.
2.	M. E. Connolly.
3.	George Ehemer.

Richmond.

4.	Leonard Routt.
5.	E. L. Richards.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy easily defeated Edward J. Dugan, who had been placed in the field by the Jeffersonian Alliance to contest with him for the election of State Committeeman from the Twelfth Assembly District.

In Queens the organization candidates made a clean sweep.

Anti-Nagle Men Claim Victory.

Announcing that they had defeated by 3 to 1 the forces of Percival E. Nagle and Wallace Fraser when returns from fourteen out of twenty-seven election districts in the Thirtieth Assembly District were received, the supporters of Frank J. Hendrick and Thomas Kiernan surged out to the number of several hundred and paraded through the district last night. A victory for the anti-Murphy faction means that Kendrick becomes leader of the southern end of the district, succeeding Nagle, and Kiernan becomes leader of the northern end, succeeding Fraser.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

There Were Only Two Contests in the Entire City.

Here is a list of the Republican State Committeemen elected from the City of New York:

Manhattan and Bronx.

Dist.	
1.	A. Dalessandro.
2.	Jos. Lavenson.
3.	James E. March.
4.	Alexander Wolf.
5.	Wm. C. Baxter.
6.	S. S. Koenig.
7.	Benjamin F. Fox.
8.	Louis Jacobson.
9.	Michael H. Blake.
10.	F. S. Marshall.
11.	G. W. Wannmaker.
12.	M. A. Henkel.
13.	Paul Borchard.
14.	John S. Shea.
15.	J. P. Windolph.
16.	Charles K. Lenox.
17.	John F. Yawger.
18.	J. E. Nejedly.
19.	Alexander Brough.
20.	Wm. C. Hecht.
21.	Moses M. McKee.
22.	Ambrose O'Neal.
23.	C. H. Woodward.
24.	Morris Levy.
25.	Fred. C. Tanner.
26.	S. Krulewitch.
27.	W. B. Brown.
28.	Chas. B. Largy.
29.	Wm. Chivers.
30.	F. K. Bowers.
31.	John J. Lyons.
32.	Th. Ten Eyck.
33.	Alfred B. Simonds.
34.	E. W. Bradbury.
35.	T. W. Whittle.

Kings.

1.	A. N. White.
2.	Robt. Wellwood.
3.	Peter B. Scanlon.
4.	Louis Beer.
5.	John Diemer.
6.	Chas. S. Devoy.
7.	Jacob Brenner.
8.	Jacob Warhasse.
9.	C. S. R. Fagan.
10.	Wm. Kelly.
11.	Alfred E. Vass.
12.	J. T. Rafferty.
13.	P. T. Williams.
14.	Geo. A. Owens.
15.	John H. Campbell.
16.	M. B. Campbell.
17.	L. M. Swasey.
18.	F. J. H. Kracke.
19.	Jacob Batcheler.
20.	Wm. Schnitspan.
21.	Adolph Levy.
22.	A. Livingston.
23.	R. L. Haskell.

Queens.

1.	T. H. Burden.
2.	H. Conkling.
	G. Cromwell.

Richmond.

There were only two contests in the entire city, one in the Thirty-first New York District and another in the First of Kings.

TOLD JUDGE HOW TO VOTE.

Hedges Says Election Official Worked Openly for Whitman.

Job E. Hedges in his headquarters last night said that Judge Julius Mayer of the Federal Court had informed him that when he was about to cast his vote at 3:15 P. M. an election official in the polling place had shown him a sample ballot and told him how to cast his vote for Whitman. The Judge had become indignant, Mr. Hedges said, and voted for Hedges.

Judge Mayer as soon as he left the polling place called up Police Commissioner Woods and stated the facts to him. The Commissioner at once, barely a half hour before the polls closed, sent instructions to all the precincts in the city to have the police keep a sharp lookout for electioneering within 100 feet of any polling place, and to make prompt arrests for any such electioneering.

Whitman 55, Hedges 1, Hinman 1.

In District Attorney Whitman's own election district, the Twenty-third of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, his vote was 55, Hedges and Hinman got one vote each.

GOVERNOR—DEMOCRATIC.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
Manhattan	5,252	27,760	170
Bronx	2,449	6,545	91
Brooklyn	9,364	31,419	117
Queens	3,491	7,657	68
Richmond	568	1,987	0
Total	21,124	75,368	496

496 election districts missing out of total of 1,780.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
1	56	654	7
2	74	1,534	2
3	80	99	12
4	45	990	1
5	75	1,002	8
6	73	346	4
7	42	428	12
8	75	847	3
9	80	959	3
10	147	444	3
11	152	1,087	10
12	47	734	8
13	84	1,042	6
14	113	1,013	2
15	206	947	2
16	93	1,072	7
17	101	697	3
18	158	866	11
19	414	1,408	7
20	528	722	3
21	326	1,063	..
22	257	1,277	6
23	827	2,708	3
24	75	808	3
25	101	570	8
26	94	881	1
27	132	607	6
28	67	516	4
29	274	788	16
30 (part)	290	835	9
31			
Total	5,252	27,760	170

170 election districts missing out of total of 734.

BRONX.

A. D.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
30 (part)	93	239	30
32	761	1,894	19
33	274	984	19
34	663	1,830	18
35	658	1,808	
Total	2,449	6,545	91

Ninety-one election districts missing out of total of 216.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
1	226	1,197	2
2	310	1,318	2
3	194	1,454	3
4	346	1,011	3
5	415	1,504	1
6	240	717	3
7	97	518	12
8	255	1,626	1
9	766	2,474	3
10	304	1,130	9
11	291	1,080	4
12	309	1,408	9
13	300	528	3
14	383	1,159	5
15	435	1,930	4
16	1,142	2,847	11
17	224	854	4
18	808	2,185	10
19	356	1,157	5
20	409	980	5
21	177	647	10
22	669	1,858	10
23	828	1,558	8
Total	9,364	31,419	117

Total 117 election districts missing out of total of 624.

QUEENS.

A. D.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
1	908	998	17
2	306	1,491	17
3	1,501	2,780	19
4	1,116	2,388	15
Total	3,491	7,657	68

Sixty-eight election districts missing out of total of 161.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	HENNESSY.	GLYNN.	E. D. Maj.
1	568	1,987	0

Five election districts missing out of total of 45.

U. S. SENATOR--DEMOCRATIC

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
Manhattan	4,072	1,062	23,883	197
Bronx	1,775	555	4,504	108
Brooklyn	6,553	2,225	24,180	148
Queens	2,567	455	5,549	79
Richmond	494	88	1,732	6
Total	1,775	555	4,504	108

108 elections districts missing out of total of 1,780.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
1	42	18	562	2
2	50	16	1,523	2
3	33	17	221	14
4	32	4	795	3
5	68	58	882	8
6	43	3	95	12
7	27	10	411	2
8	49	9	727	2
9	71	35	875	5
10	83	11	319	6
11	733	42	1,019	11
12	55	15	632	6
13	115	31	890	6
14	144	24	845	6
15	44	35	708	4
16	100	21	876	13
17	141	32	418	3
18	337	68	771	3
19	413	78	1,261	7
20	235	38	710	1
21	214	44	1,179	4
22	834	160	2,635	1
23	76	32	863	1
24	89	40	582	3
25	73	13	782	3
26	136	23	558	2
27	71	23	558	2
28	220	63	700	4
29	58	37	136	4
30 (part)	239	19	831	9
31				
Total	3,972	1,062	23,883	197

197 election districts out of 734.

BRONX.

A. D.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
30 (part)	60	44	150	5
32	511	160	1,055	38
33	159	102	500	22
34	406	121	1,181	24
35	540	128	1,618	21
Total	1,775	555	4,504	108

106 election districts missing out of total of 216.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
1	161	75	1,038	4
2	154	75	580	3
3	147	51	1,378	1
4	317	68	1,084	3
5	288	65	1,423	4
6	176	50	565	12
7	71	24	415	0
8	147	70	1,038	7
9	533	184	1,900	2
10	245	69	1,020	9
11	284	92	738	5
12	258	86	1,230	9
13	213	103	568	5
14	168	123	606	9
15	231	156	772	15
16	713	249	2,119	4
17	207	58	763	18
18	515	119	1,291	7
19	239	53	830	3
20	381	84	996	3
21	141	38	580	1
22	572	135	1,630	12
23	512	163	988	10
Total	6,553	2,225	24,180	148

148 election districts missing out of total of 624.

QUEENS.

A. D.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
1	293	39	334	22
2	274	68	1,025	18
3	987	160	1,921	27
4	1,072	188	2,872	12
Total	2,569	455	5,549	79

79 election districts missing out of total of 161.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	ROOSEVELT.	McDONOUGH.	GERARD.	E. D. Maj.
1	494	88	1,732	6

6 election districts missing out of total of 45.

GLYNN LETS FIGURES TALK.

Governor's Comment on Primary Result is Laconic.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Gov. Glynn was asked at midnight what he had to say of the results. He replied:

"The figures speak for themselves."

GOVERNOR—REPUBLICAN.

BOROUGH RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	HEDGES.	HINMAN.	WHITMAN.	E. D. Maj.
Manhattan	3,068	1,888	13,660	90
Bronx	930	483	3,152	45
Brooklyn	5,997	2,126	18,816	102
Queens	759	286	2,825	4
Richmond	300	94	831	9
Total	10,711	4,819	38,979	267

287 election districts missing out of total of 1,780.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	HEDGES.	HINMAN.	WHITMAN.	E. D. Maj.
1	29	12	437	0
2	261	4	145	0
3	82	33	241	0
4	181	12	124	1
5	55	14	249	3
6	72	13	379	1
7	21	13	334	2
8	72	19	435	0
9	15	2	385	2
10	27	1	330	2
11	87	22	307	1
12	139	11	169	4
13	29	1	274	0
14	42	89	429	5
15	219	48	788	1
16	77	123	295	0
17	168	14	722	11
18	48	113	404	8
19	174	20	767	5
20	19	150	298	2
21	150	10	705	5
22	31	108	350	10
23	375	9	1,221	42
24	29	367	429	1
25	51	10	370	0
26	300	89	784	1
27	55	8	345	4
28	109	110	421	1
29	51	29	583	1
30 (part)	83	66	341	15
31				
Total	3,068	1,888	13,660	90

Ninety election districts missing out of total of 734.

BRONX.

A. D.	HEDGES.	HINMAN.	WHITMAN.	E. D. Maj.
30 (part)	13	2	117	2
32	158	282	1,004	6
33	56	52	573	12
34	181	54	717	15
35				
Total	408	380	2,411	

election districts missing out of total of 216.

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	HEDGES.	HINMAN.	WHITMAN.	E. D. Maj.
1	86	144	884	0
2	170	16	258	2
3	93	25	165	4
4	470	47	664	4
5	178	74	1,578	4
6	189	44	807	4
7	357	29	387	0
8	188	21	347	0
9	298	111	1,247	6
10	176	97	1,322	0
11	279	79	743	0

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Marching Orders

Emergency orders which would challenge the ability of any other sporting goods house in the world are frequent at the Abercrombie & Fitch Store.

"Express today a mess kit for fifty officers," read a telegram received here one day last week from—(being neutral we can't say where).

A single mess kit for fifty men was never before heard of—yet in five hours' time it was packed in huge panniers, ready for shipment.

Such a kit could not be assembled in any other place, except a government arsenal.

There is nothing provincial about the Abercrombie & Fitch Store. Its scope and its reputation are worldwide.

It equips you promptly for the field or the woods—a one-man kit or a fifty-man kit—for the North Pole or the Tropics.

Big Game Rifles

The above is a projectile that can't miss a moose.

It is the cartridge of the famous .333 Jeffery's rifle, with a striking force of over 4,000 pounds and a velocity maintained at long range.

This house is the sole American agency for these rifles, manufactured by W. J. Jeffery & Co., Ltd., of London, England—regarded by big game hunters as the greatest weapon made. From $65 up.

The largest assortment of sporting rifles on the continent.

Shot Guns, from a $5 single-barrel up to a $650 hand-made Lang gun from London.

Outfits for Autumn Shooting

Hunting suits for men and women, for Maine, the Canadian Woods or shore bird shooting.

Hats, boots, velvet or leather coats—the smartest English models.

Packs, ponchos, rucksacks, panniers, imported cartridge bags, game carriers.

A. & F. Golf and Country Clothes for Women

Clothes which stand out from ordinary things like bright sumac in a forest of brown leaves.

New and exclusive models in golf, motor and tramping suits—in Cumberland, Kitty Gordon and Harris tweeds—$35 to $70.

Engladine suits and skirts in high colors for the woods or winter sports—very serviceable; and Innsbrouck suits for motoring.

Special hats for every costume.

Write for Autumn Booklet on Women's Sporting and Country Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RED CROSS FUND IS NOW $176,277

Of This Amount $3,929 Was Received by Jacob H. Schiff Yesterday.

WILL GIVE DINNER MONEY

British Universities Club to Send Cash for Annual Feast to Prince's Fund.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York, held yesterday, it was decided to cancel the annual dinner this year, and instead to ask the members to give at least the sums usually expended for that purpose to the American Branch of the Prince of Wales's national relief fund. In addition the sum of $500 was contributed to this fund from the treasury of the club.

Contributions to the Committee of Mercy, which has been organized for the relief of destitute women and children in war-ridden Europe, are being received constantly at the headquarters of the committee, Room 336, in the Fifth Avenue Building. Among the gifts received yesterday was $1,000 donated by T. C. Glen-Coats, the cotton merchant of London. Mrs. W. D. Sloan sent a check for $200 to be applied to Belgian relief, and a check was received from Mrs. E. W. Green for $50. Leon Schinasi sent $250 and volunteered to obtain a greater sum in this city. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has contributed $1,000. The committee announced that it was in hearty accord with the desire of Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Relief Board of the National Red Cross, to have the relief work for Europe centralized and wisely directed.

Gifts to the Red Cross.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross, announced yesterday that $176,277 had been received for the war fund. Of this amount $3,929 was contributed yesterday by these persons:

Jacob H. Schiff (second contribution)	$2,500	Anonymous, for nursing	$25
Brooklyn Red C.	582	Through Mrs. S. R. Johnson	21
Nutley, N. J., entertainment	266	Guild of Christ Church, Fremont, Va.	10
Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co.	150	S. F. F. Benton	10
S. A. Fatman	100	Louisa Benton	10
Bay Harbor Suffrage Club	40	T. & G.	10
Cabria Benefits	37	Miss R. Nathan	10
Lockport Presbyterian Sunday School	32	Little Girls' Sewing Club, West End, N. J.	10
Elizabeth Presbyterian Sunday School	28	Mrs. C. de H. Brower	5
National Lodge 209 Masons	25	H. H. O.	5
		Employes of C. J. Halsey & Co.	4
		A. M. Coleman	2
		F. E. P.	2

The Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, for which subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. or to the Belgian Bureau at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, amounts to $69,982, and of this sum $4,661 was received yesterday. Of the amount received yesterday $2,185 was given to Mme. Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, at Southampton, L. I., on Sunday. These persons contributed yesterday:

Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, (2d contribution)	$5	D. E. French	5
Right Rev. H.	1	E. Wanzer	10
Conroy	20	R. D. Bainbridge	25
S. T. Randolph and M. R. Lordan	2	Anonymous	1
Ella M. Pharis	26	Emily K. Duchnes	1
Anonymous	1	Two Friends, Amherst	30
Miss M. V. Peyser	5	H. L. Morse	20
Une Francaise	1	A. H. Cosden	100
Y. Meichiers, (collection)	100	Miss Elizabeth Shiland	10
Mrs. J. Arthur	10	Mrs. Andrew Shiland	25
Mrs. Elizabeth Stout	1	W. S. Brown & Co.	25
E. L. Bacon	5	M. E. Goodrich	5
Miss Naomi Wood	5	Julia L. Hall	1
Mrs. Francesco Mittler	1	W. S. Cameron	10
Mrs. G. Richards	10	Mrs. James Byrne	100
F. P. Baxter	25	Miss Byrne	10
J. C. Welwood	50	Miss Sheila Byrne	5
		Miss Beatrice Byrne	5
		Miss Phyllis Byrne	5
		40,000 men	

WEIRD PREDICTIONS BY 'EX-GERMAN SPY'

Russia Deals in Secret with the Kaiser to Crush British, Says Dr. Graves.

ZEPPELIN RAID FOR LONDON

120 Submarines to Convoy Teuton Soldiers Toward England Within Three Weeks, He Adds.

"Before the war is ended Italy will go in with Germany, provided Austria is crushed by the Russians, and the new diplomacy of Germany favors the practical destruction of the Austrian forces," Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves said last night.

Dr. Graves professes to have been for many years in the secret service of the German Government, and to have joined the British secret service after his arrest and sentence in England as a German spy. He says he has come here on a mission for the English Government, but at present has no connection with it. He discussed the war last night at the Beta Theta Pi Club, 1 Gramercy Park, where on May 7 last, according to Edward L. Fox and H. N. Hitchcock, members of the club, he foretold the conflict to begin in August and the assassination of the Austrian Archduke.

Dr. Graves said preparations were being made in Germany for a raid on London and England between Nov. 3 and 5, with a big fleet of Zeppelins. There have been no large operations by the Zeppelins, he explained, on account of the time required for construction of a new type of the Diesel engine. This engine, of special lightness but great power, was being built in sections at three places, the Krupp gun works, at Spandau, and at Stettin. With these the Germans were manufacturing a new gas, non-inflammable, for operating the Zeppelins.

"If the Germans are successful in taking Antwerp, which they are now bombarding, England will request France to accept terms of peace within six weeks," said Dr. Graves. "There is no doubt that Germany will be able to crush the outer forts at Antwerp like paper with her heavy guns.

"Within three weeks Germany will start 120 submarines toward England, proceeding in double lines, as convoy to a long fleet of transports with troops. England is fearing attack, for 30,000 Indian troops who went through Canada, intended to reinforce the Allies, have been diverted to England.

"Germany is holding back Turkey and Rumania from taking part in the war, her reasons being that she does not wish to weaken a future ally, and if Germany should be driven to the last recourse she will absolutely place herself in the hands of Russia. For this Russia will get some of the northeastern coast of Germany, and Germany will get more land and ports in Belgium. Holland will be asked to become a voluntary member of the confederacy of German States.

"Germany will further offer to help Russia in India, and then will come the invasion of England and other parts of the Empire by Germany and Russia. Secret negotiations have been going on between Germany and Russia since the war. Italy will not go to war with Austria, so Germany wants Austria crushed and will leave her to face alone the Russian attack.

"While the German fleet is bottled up in the Baltic safe and unworried the English fleets are kept on the move to protect themselves from secret attack. In November the German fleets and submarines will most likely move against the English ships, for that is the usual month of naval manoeuvres by the Germans, and the men and ships will then be at their best with the conditions of weather they will have to face against the foe.

"Already there is evidence of growing antagonism between the English and French forces. This is due to the feelings on the part of the French because Lord Kitchner refused to take the field.

"In the dockyards of Italy warships are being built by German workmen."

FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

An Urgent Appeal Addressed to Canada Repeated to This Country.

In answer to an urgent letter of appeal received from Belgium, calling upon the people of Canada to aid the stricken population of the devastated areas left in the wake of the German invasion, a relief work has been organized in Canada with the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of the Dominion, as its patron. This relief work has extended the appeal to this country. The letter, received by H. Prud'homme in Montreal from M. Jadot, a prominent figure in Belgian financial circles, who wrote from Ostend, says in part:

"You cannot imagine the fearful misery in which our beautiful country will be within some weeks. I can assure you without any exaggeration that our brave farmers of the Ardennes and the Hesbaye will die of hunger by the hundreds, through the absolute impossibility of procuring a piece of bread. There are here at present more than 500 families which have fled from the devastation of the rich countries of the Waremme and Tirlemont, without a cent, without other clothes than the ones they had on; they are living in the bathing cabins, in the public park, and receive twice a day a soup prepared by the municipality.

"How long will it last? In Brussels there are thousands of refugees in a similar condition, and the German Army has requisitioned all the food. The ravaged fields, the cattle all killed, will not allow this population to procure their living before a year. It is indispensable that from everywhere charity comes to our help. Our country is small; all fortunes have been cut down by the war and the German occupation, so that we cannot alone retrieve the misfortune which we are undergoing, certainly as much for France and England as for ourselves."

The relief work appeals for contributions in money and kind, the latter to include clothing of every description, new or old, for women, men, and children; blankets of wool or cotton; shoes, flour, oatmeal, sugar, dried fruits and vegetables, salted fish, salt, bacon, pork and beans, or other canned eatables.

Shiploads of these commodities are to be sent to Belgium. Money contributions are to be used for purchasing goods in Canada and for freight to Belgium. An urgent appeal is made for contributions, which should be addressed to the Honorary Treasurer of the Relief Work, H. Prud'homme, Room 70, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Maubeuge Three-Quarters Burned.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A resident of Maubeuge, who had been made a prisoner by the Germans but later escaped, states that the city was three-quarters burned by the German army. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of 40,000 men.

FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

An Urgent Appeal Addressed to Canada Repeated to This Country.

J. A. Blum	$50
Sinclair & Valentine Co.	50
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	100
L. Heller & Son	50
G. J. Schneider	5

The Merchants' Association has now received $2,364 for the benefit of the Red Cross.

NEW HAVEN INQUIRY AGAIN.

Federal Grand Jury Sworn In for Criminal Investigation.

The first step in the renewed criminal inquiry into the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was taken yesterday, when a special Federal Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge Mayer. This was in accord with the recent suggestion of President Wilson that the criminal investigation should not be dropped. Those who were sworn in were:

Daniel O. Underhill, cashier, retired, 220 East 160th Street, foreman; William Korn, real estate, 911 Park Avenue; George Hooks, builder, 1,501 Commonwealth Avenue; Jacob F. Lutz, retired, 809 Freeman Street; Arthur S. Higgins, President, 9 East Thirty-seventh Street; Joseph Cosgrove, President, 348 East 149th Street; William J. McKenna, insurance; Joseph Hecht, structural iron, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street; Thomas J. McGuire, window shades, 36 Manhattan Street; William L. Dale, moldings, 887 Walton Avenue; Charles A. Baldwin, 30 Reade Street; Benjamin Cohen, novelties, 1 East Twenty-third Street; Samuel Babcock, buyer, 1,777 Broadway; Henry Coors, grocer, 1,217 Boston Road; William T. Donnan, civil engineer, 165 Broadway; William G. Grieb, President, 1,796 Broadway; Henry C. Adams, President, 220 Front Street; Cyrus N. Cooms, manager, 911 Longwood Avenue; William Greene, retired, 35 Mount Morris Park West; Fred W. Marks, 526 Broadway; Henry Faeth, real estate, 1,511 Third Avenue; Joseph C. Schlesinger, salesman, 310 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Benjamin Kaplan, President, 119 East 104th Street.

The Grand Jury was impaneled by Assistant District Attorney Stephenson. Assistant Attorney General Swacker, who, with James W. Osborne, will be in charge of the Government's case, was present.

It is expected that the decree for the dissolution of the New Haven and Boston & Maine Lines will be brought before the Federal District Court in the next week or two. The railroad company will agree to it, and the proceedings will be merely formal.

Scientist Held for Trial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Orlando Edgar Miller, a Christian Science teacher, was committed for trial at Brentwood today on a charge of manslaughter, owing to the death of Miss Tate-Addison Scott at Miller's institute at Isleworth last June.

Cuts Off Children in His Will.

The will of Robert Bradley of 107 West Fiftieth Street, who died on Sept. 6, was filed for probate yesterday. It directs that his daughter, Mrs. Annie Marley of Newark, N. J., and his son, William L. Bradley, shall receive $5 each out of the estate. "Ungrateful conduct and entire lack of filial love" is ascribed to the son in the will, and the daughter is charged with "lack of consideration, love, and respect."

WILSON'S AID FOR SHIP BILL.

Measure Likely to Fail Unless the President Pushes It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Unless the President takes the legislative steering wheel in hand, the Alexander bill to provide for a Government-controlled corporation to establish a line of American merchant vessels will fail of enactment at the present session. This was admitted by Democratic leaders tonight, following conferences at the White House in which the President discussed the situation with Representatives Underwood and Alexander, favorable to the legislation, and Representatives Sherely and Page, who are against it.

About seventy Democrats are opposed to the bill. These, with the Republicans, who are solidly opposed, can block the measure. The President was told that only his influence, exerted personally with each antagonistic member, would save the day. He took the matter under consideration, and said he would give a decision within a few days. It is probable he will discuss it with members of his Cabinet.

The President showed that he was favorable to pushing the bill through the House, at least, before adjournment. There is a feeling in Administration circles that the Presidential influence is more potent right now than it will be after the November election, when individual members will not be so keen in maintaining a record for strict adherence to the President's policies and wishes. There is no doubt that most of the Democratic members consider the President's popularity one of the biggest assets in their campaigns.

YOUNG ARMOUR TO BREAK IN

Will Start as a Cattle Buyer Tomorrow and Learn the Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Philip D. Armour, 3d, will get up before daylight on Wednesday morning, put on his working clothes and pull on a pair of high boots. Then he will go to the stock yards, where he will spend the day tramping around in the mud as a cattle buyer.

It will be a foretaste of the days that are to come, for his uncle, J. Ogden Armour, present head of Armour & Co., intends that he shall be head of the business some day, and he means that he shall learn it thoroughly.

P. D. Armour, 3d, is a grandson of the founder of Armour & Co. He is 21 years old and a Yale graduate. When he came home from college his friends thought that he would find a place in the office on La Salle Street, but his uncle had other ideas.

B. Altman & Co.

FASHIONABLE GOWNS & SUITS

made to order in the latest authenticated Paris styles. Orders can be executed at short notice.

Correct materials. Superior workmanship. Moderate prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

77 Years' Experience and Reputation as Piano Specialists

ANNUAL FALL SALE OF

Rebuilt (High-grade) Pianos

Also a limited number of brand

NEW PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

of various well-known makes reduced through change of case designs for 1915

SAMPLE INSTRUMENTS USED FOR DEMONSTRATION and EXHIBITION PURPOSES IN WAREROOMS ONLY

ALL OF THE HIGHEST PERFECTION AND CARRYING OUR GUARANTEE

KNABE CHICKERING STEINWAY HAINES BROS. WEBER

Only a Quick Decision Will Get One of These

of which but a few can be enumerated here:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly	Now.
CAMERON, mahogany, splendid value	$300	$65
MARSCHEIDER, mahogany	250	85
WEGMAN, mahogany, good condition	300	165
EMERSON, mahogany, sweet tone	375	180
KURTZMAN, mahogany, fine appearance	350	190
SHONINGER, mahogany, a bargain	$25	195
WEBER, large rosewood case	450	235
CHICKERING ebony, perfect tone	500	275
KNABE, neat case	500	300
KNABE, Colonial mahogany	500	385
KNABE, mahogany, special design	550	410
KNABE, like new, Circassian walnut	600	440

GRANDS

	Formerly	Now.
STEINWAY, remodelled parlor grand	$1100	$250
CHICKERING, small grand, late model	650	450
HAINES BROS., mahogany, like new	620	465
KNABE MIGNONETTE, mahogany	700	590
KNABE MIGNONETTE, a gem	700	595
KNABE MIGNON, rosewood; demonstration used only	750	610
KNABE MIGNONETTE, white mah'y, a beauty	800	625
KNABE MIGNON, mahogany	850	695
KNABE BABY GRAND, perfect, rosewood	850	690
KNABE BABY GRAND, mahogany	950	710
KNABE MIGNON, Circassian walnut	950	745
KNABE Concert Grand, artist used only	1000	825

88 NOTE PLAYER-PIANOS

	Formerly	Now.
PRIMATONE, mahogany, small, neat case	$450	$345
BREWSTER, mahogany	500	385
Marshall & Wendell, De Luxe Player	550	420
FOSTER, latest model	550	440
ARMSTRONG, mission case	550	390
HAINES BROS., De Luxe Player	750	545
KNABE DE LUXE, latest design	900	690
KNABE-ANGELUS, (2,) dem'strations used only	1000	690
KNABE DE LUXE, the very best model	950	745
KNABE-ANGELUS, mahogany	1000	810
KNABE-ANGELUS Circassian walnut	1150	865
Knabe-Angelus Grand, perfect in every way	1650	1225

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE for PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
Terms as low as $5 monthly on some of the above instruments.

We invite comparison. You do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing. An early call is advised in order that you may secure the piano of your choice.

KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Av. at 39th St.

Six-40
HUDSON
$1550

Cars for All

The Shortage Days Are Over

Your HUDSON Six-40 is here when you want it. The factory is catching up.

For nearly three months all HUDSON dealers have sold more cars than they could get. About 3,000 buyers were at one time on the waiting list. Nearly 1,000 cars were shipped out by express—whole trainloads of them—to saves delays to buyers.

All this in spite of a trebled factory output. This car's popularity exceeded all expectations. But we are now getting cars about as fast as we need them. You won't be kept waiting. And the best motoring months of the year are before us.

Five New-Style Bodies

This HUDSON Six-40 is now coming through with five artistic bodies. Each is a fine conception—an ideal of its kind.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1,550
3-Passenger Roadster, $1,550
3-Passenger Cabriolet, $1,750
4-Passenger Coupe, $2,150
Limousine, $2,550
(All f. o. b. Detroit)

Each body is a study. And each comes on the finest chassis that Howard E. Coffin ever built—the model new-day car. Come see them now—while we have cars to deliver.

The A. ELLIOTT RANNEY COMPANY
Broadway at 64th St., New York
1184 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
OPEN EVENINGS

Fight Out Your Clothes Problem Before the Mirror

Take no say-so, but that of your own eyes. An advertising writer is a paid applauder. A salesman, even in good faith, may exaggerate. The mirror tells the unvarnished truth.

Come here and put on a Stein-Bloch Suit for Autumn. Let the salesman stand away. Judge the style and fit as the mirror reflects them—"justice without mercy."

That's the right way to buy a Suit, and the surest way to make you buy a Stein-Bloch.

Stein-Bloch Suits . . . . . $20 to $45
Stein-Bloch Overcoats . . . $20 to $60

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Packard
MADE IN AMERICA

Many American buyers of foreign cars have been influenced largely by habit. But invariably their first purchase of a Packard has shown them the superior worth of the American-made car. In large proportion, they have been converted because they have realized in the Packard an expression of their own thought and taste, coupled with the superlative quality in performance on the road.

Ask the man who owns one

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1861 BROADWAY
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Eighth Avenues
Buffalo Newark Hartford Springfield
Long Island City

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY
Facts about the
WAR

The above notable Pamphlet, which is now exciting world wide interest, and which gives the origin and cause of the present European conflict from the viewpoint of Germany's most eminent men, issued under the patronage of men like Fuerst Buelow, Albert Ballin, Prof. Dr. von Harnack, Prof. Dr. Lamprecht, Dr. Kaempf, has just been published in this country under the auspices of an American committee.

This Pamphlet can be secured from Booksellers and Newsdealers generally and from the following Booksellers in New York City:—

Brentano's, Fifth Ave. & 27th St.,
Dutton's, 681 Fifth Ave.,
Gimbel Brothers,
H. Malkan, 42 Broadway,
Putnam's, West 45th Street, Just West of 5th Ave.,
Chas. Scribner's, 5th Ave. & 48th St.,
Loeser & Co., Brooklyn.

Trade supplied by the Baker & Taylor Co. and American News Co.

PRICE 25c

WOMAN DEMANDS $25,000 OF SULZER

Mrs. Dorothy Mason Sues for Alleged Services at Impeachment and as a Promoter.

QUOTES "HONEY'S" LETTER

Plaintiff Asserts Politician Said Mignon Hopkins Sent It to Him—He Denies Debt.

A woman who called herself Mrs. Dorothy Agan Mason, of 319 West Fifty-fourth Street, filed a summons in the County Clerk's office yesterday in a suit against William Sulzer, the impeached Governor. Inquiries of Mrs. Mason at her home resulted in her statement that the suit was instituted to recover $25,000 alleged to be due her for services rendered in furthering Mr. Sulzer's political ambitions and promoting his career in the way of seeing important persons in his behalf and in expending moneys in this manner.

Mrs. Mason alleged that she was engaged to Mr. Sulzer at the time he was said to be engaged to marry Miss Mignon Hopkins of Philadelphia, who sued him for breach of promise to marry. Mrs. Mason also alleges that she was very busy in Mr. Sulzer's behalf during the impeachment proceedings and that she took notes on the case from the press gallery where she had a seat, representing The Batavia Times.

Mr. Sulzer, seen at his office in 115 Broadway, denied that he owed the woman any money. He said that he had acted as her attorney at one time, helping her procure a divorce from Edmund T. Mason, who died in 1907. He denied that he was engaged to Mrs. Mason, described her as "being on the rocks" for some time, and said that he had helped her financially.

The plaintiff explained that she used the name of Mason because friends knew her by that name, but that since Mr. Mason's death she had married and divorced August H. Winkler, a pianist in her employ in a vaudeville and moving picture theatre which she owned in Jersey City.

Quotes Letter to Sulzer.

Mrs. Mason asserted that Mr. Sulzer had called her to the Stevens House, in lower Broadway, in 1906, and requested her to give employment to Miss Hopkins as cashier in the "Belle Paree," a theatre operated by Mrs. Mason in the Bronx. Mr. Sulzer told her on that occasion, she said, that he would make up the difference between $6 a week, the salary of a cashier, and $15, which he wanted paid to Miss Hopkins. Mr. Sulzer was in his cups, Mrs. Mason said, and gave her the following letter, which he said was written by Miss Hopkins to him on Nov. 21, 1906:

Wednesday, A. M.

My poor, dear harassed man: For all I know you may be very ill with nervous prostration. You certainly seemed on the brink of a collapse from too much worry. Myself—I have not slept much since I saw you, trying to reconcile myself to your ultimatum. I feel as you must have felt in Buffalo when Murphy handed you a lemon.

Dear, you are everything in the world to me, and have been for the best years of my life. I would not do a thing to cause you a moment's worry, much less sorrow. How could you have insinuated anything about scandalous lawsuits—baby games and other various schemes by which women revenge themselves?

I am the plainest kind of a democrat in most things, but I have born in me the aristocratic sense of noblesse oblige.

People who injure me I leave to fate. I don't try to get square by their mean methods. Of course a woman is always lenient with a man she loves.

As I see things—you want to do up some treacherous friends and increase your own strength politically. You imagine if my arms were around your neck, figuratively speaking, you might not be able to strike these blows and clear the field for future action.

I have always done what you told me. I have no other boss to obey. So if you wish I will go South, try to get my mother's share of Belleville, and live with Gladys until she marries Mr. Goode, who is going to call and make my acquaintance in a few days. Gladys has been supplying herself with spending money for the last year by trimming hats for her social friends. I will go in business with her. I used to know some people here in New York in the wholesale millinery business where I could lay in a small stock. In any event, I shall be guided by your wishes, for I truly love you, even though you are seemingly very cruel.

Let me hear from you on receipt of this as my affairs are very unsettled here. My room has been taken for the dying landlord's nurse, and I am occupying a room which a man and wife are coming to take Friday.

Hoping you are not ill and will settle all your vexations to your own satisfaction, your deserted. HONEY.

P. S.—Dearest, I did not want to go in business in any New York millinery establishment. * * * I never bother with women who are not self-respecting.

The letter was postmarked Williamsbridge.

Thinks Letters Were Stolen.

Mrs. Mason asserted that Mr. Sulzer had written her a trunkful of letters, but that the trunk and the letters had disappeared since she had taken up her present residence. She believed they were stolen. She produced a letter written on the stationery of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and dated Oct. 14, 1912, which she said Mr. Sulzer wrote to her. It reads:

Miss Dorothy Mason,
217 West Forty-second Street,
New York.

Many thanks for your good wishes and congratulations. You are a good friend of mine, and I certainly appreciate all you say. You can help me very much in the campaign. We are all confident of success on Nov. 5. With best wishes for your health and success, believe me, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM SULZER.

Mrs. Mason refused to comment on the letter, other than to say that she was rehearsing a play at the Forty-second Street address at the time the missive reached her.

Mrs. Mason said also that her first husband was very wealthy, that he had taken her for a trip around the world, had her introduced and entertained at the court o Japan, and that she should have obtained at least $100,000 as a settlement when she divorced him in Oklahoma. Instead, she said, Mr. Sulzer kept her in ignorance of her husband's wealth and permitted her to sign a settlement for $5,000.

When she returned to New York from Oklahoma, she said, Asa Bird Gardiner sent for her and informed her of her rights, and she straightway returned to Oklahoma and had the divorce annulled. She was Mr. Mason's wife at the time of his death, she said, and received one-third of some of his property holdings. She owned four barges which were carrying grain and coal in New York Harbor.

The plaintiff said that she was now without funds, but she did not attribute the loss of all her money to the furthering of Mr. Sulzer's political career. She admitted receiving $100 from him lately, but denied that she borrowed it, asserting the money was due her from him.

Admits Opium Raid.

Mrs. Mason admitted that detectives once had made a raid on her apartment and alleged that opium was smoked there. Magistrate Steinert dismissed the charge, she said. Later, the plaintiff said, she had applied to District Attorney Whitman as an expert on the opium traffic, but because of lack of funds he was unable to have her undertake the exposé which she proposed.

The plaintiff explained that she had not retained a lawyer because she had learned from several Tammany attorneys that if they handled the case for her Mr. Sulzer would "sell Murphy is framing me." She said that she tried to file the summons in the County Clerk's office last week, but was informed there that she must first serve Mr. Sulzer, which she accomplished by having the summons handed to him at the McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road, on Saturday evening.

MRS. SEATON ON THE STAND

On Trial for Her Husband's Murder, She Testifies He Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The trial of Mrs. Alice L. Seaton, accused of the murder of her husband, Frederick R. Seaton, an actor, was commenced here today before Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker. The trial promised to be a speedy one, as the jury was selected within forty minutes and the prosecution had rested its case before the noon recess.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Seaton took the stand and told as much as she was permitted to of the story of her life as Seaton's wife. She had found incriminating letters in his room many times, she said, but had forgiven him each time until she found letters from Mae Hopkins, an actress, named in a suit for separation which she was preparing at the time of her husband's death. Mrs. Seaton brought forward a theory that her husband committed suicide. She testified that the threatened to take his own life if she persisted in her plans to obtain a separation.

John Kelly and Charles Wolff were the two principal witnesses for the State. Kelly testified that he was 150 feet away from the Seaton home when he heard shots and saw Mr. Seaton fall to the floor of a front porch. He also saw Mrs. Seaton stepping back off the porch inside the house, he said. Charles Wolff, a neighbor, testified that he saw puffs of smoke from a revolver held by some one just inside the front door of the Seaton home when Mr. Seaton fell to the porch floor. He could not tell who was holding the revolver.

Various friends of Mrs. Seaton testified regarding various escapades in which they said Mr. Seaton participated.

Mrs. Seaton will resume her story of her unhappy married life with Seaton tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that the case will reach the jury shortly after noon.

Mrs. McConville Gets $8 a Week.

Supreme Court Justice Weeks yesterday fixed alimony for Mrs. Priscilla McConville, wife of Police Lieut. Bernard McConville, at $8 a week pending her suit for a separation. Justice Weeks tried to bring the couple together, but Mrs. McConville thought she had been too greatly wronged to make it likely she would ever again be happy with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. McConville were married in 1882. They have had eleven children, of whom six are living. Mrs. McConville says her husband is worth about $70,000.

VILLA WON'T RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

pied by a foreign army differing in race and language from its inhabitants, and was governed under the strictest form of martial law (a condition that would ordinarily be expected to result in friction), none of the incidents that would naturally be expected in these circumstances has occurred.

"No attempt at assassination has been made, and not a single crime of violence of any importance has been committed against any members of the forces occupying Vera Cruz. The orders given by the military authorities were all carried out without question, and the attitude of the people has been found to be generally helpful. The officers and enlisted men could go anywhere without the slightest fear and without the necessity of being armed."

Acting Foreign Minister Favela said tonight that no advices had been received of any change in the plans for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, and that he understood the order was still in force. He added that it was to be hoped, in view of the American Government's fairness, that evacuation would be carried out.

CONFIRMED BY VILLA.

Not a Candidate for Any Office—Says Carranza Executed Villistas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Sept. 28.—Gen. Villa today declared that he was sincere in wanting Calderon for Provisional President. He insisted that he himself would not be a candidate for President, Vice President, or any other office. He asserted that he was opposing Carranza, not for personal reasons, but because of principle, and because he felt himself to be the spokesman of the Mexican people.

Villa declared that he had definite information that Carranza had arrested and executed a number of loyal Constitutionalists in Mexico because they were Villa sympathizers. He said that if he verified this information, Carranza would have to answer to him personally.

In addition, Villa says he has been notified that two commanders of Constitutionalist forces have been executed, but he does not know their names. The same message gave what purported to be the true history of the resignation of Jacinto Trevino as Minister of War—this was necessary, upon the advice of his friends, to prevent his being executed. It is said that Trevino has fled from the country to save his life.

VILLA MUTINY REPORTED.

Indians Defeat Whites for Battle Honors—Tale of 400 Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 28.—Part of Gen. Villa's Sonora command under Gen. Maytorena revolted at Nogales today, and, according to one report, more than 400 were killed.

The trouble started over an attempt by the Mayo and Yaqui Indian troops to take the chief place in the column which was to advance on Gen. Benjamin Hill's 1,500 troops intrenched at Naco. The Indians insisted upon being in front under Gen. Urbejelo, a Yaqui chief and the descendant of a long line of chieftains. Lieut. Col. Jose Maria Acosta, commanding the column, declined to consent.

The battle started with the opposing forces separated by half a mile; the lines drew in until the Indians and the whites were fighting hand to hand. Lieut. Col. Acosta and Gen. Urbejelo were both wounded. Acosta's command fled in disorder.

Gen. Maytorena sided with the Indians, who have been loyal to him. He is said to believe that the Acosta men had been corrupted by Carranza scout agents.

At Naco Gen. Benjamin Hill continued his preparations to resist the Villa forces. It is reported that he is to be superseded by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former commander in Sonora, who was removed by Obregon as a concession to Villa. Calles reached Naco tonight from El Paso.

When Gen. Calles reached Agua Prieta the garrison immediately began digging trenches around the town. This gave rise to reports that Hill's troops, if defeated at Naco, intended to retreat twenty-five miles and make a stand at the town opposite Douglas, Ariz.

Gen. Hill's scouts reported to him that Maytorena's main force still was near the scene of Friday's battle. A detachment of 300 men had been sent south, however, probably to discover the whereabouts of Gen. Iturbide, the Sinaloa commander, reported to be on the way with 10,000 Carranza troops to relieve Hill.

PACIFIERS START NORTH.

Will Meet Villa Generals and Try to Patch Up Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The Pacification Commission left today for Aguascalientes to meet Villa's Generals who are to represent him at the harmony conference. Rouque Estrada, private secretary to First Chief Carranza, said tonight that Obregon and the other Generals had not gone in an official capacity, but to exercise their good offices. Señor Estrada also said that Manuel Bonilla, Martin Guenman, Luis Marevez, and other Villa partisans here had not, as reported, been molested in retaliation for Gov. Maytorena's arrest of Gen. Alvardo and some Deputies of the local Congress of Sonora.

Gen. Pablo Gonsales has telegraphed to Gen. Villa, exhorting him to harmony and declaring that hostilities at the present moment would "inevitably bring in a third and a common enemy, viz., the foreign enemy."

ASK CARRANZA TO RESIGN.

Plea of Villa's Generals—Carranza Answers—Officials Optimistic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—At the office of the Private Secretary to First Chief Carranza tonight the text of a telegram was given out which was received yesterday by the First Chief from the Generals and other principal officers of the Northern Division and in which they entreat him to avert the peril of American intervention by resigning the chief executive office to Fernando Iglesias Calderon. They say in part:

"Gen. Villa has telegraphed to our beloved comrades that the hostile attitude of the Northern Division will cease as soon as you, from an impulse of patriotism and abnegation, turn over the supreme office to that incorruptible Liberal, Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who, by reason of his talents, energy, and unblemished antecedents, will be a guarantee against revolutions, for he will conduct the republic along the paths of honor and will never betray the ideals of the democratic cause. Gen. Villa has declared categorically that the whole of this division will give its firm support to Señor Iglesias, and in a fine spirit of patriotism and disinterestedness has proclaimed to the world that none of its chieftains aspires to the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the republic either provisionally or for the constitutional term.

"These declarations prove conclusively that this division is prepared for every sacrifice for the sake of the country, and that it is not moved by sordid ambition. We exhort you earnestly to turn a deaf ear to the advice of ambitious men and to set aside all sentiments of pride and misguided amour propre, resigning the supreme office in order to save the republic from the dangers to which it may be led by pride and obstinacy. Such a magnanimous and laudable attitude will be the basis for the salvation and ennoblement of the republic and will elevate you to the highest pedestal, from which you will bequeath to future generations a luminous and fine example of distinterestedness and patriotism."

Señor Carranza's answer has not been made public, but the following comment was suggested: "It is obvious that it is not in the power of a single division or any group of chiefs, however numerous, to suggest a step of such serious import without consulting the national will in the fullest manner, especially as a convention has been called for the express purpose of discussing such matters."

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Gen. Carranza today answered a message sent by Gen. Villa's division of the army which, while protesting loyalty, asked the First Chief of the Constitutionalists to resign in favor of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, thus maintaining the honor of the Constitutionalist cause and preventing bloodshed and anarchy, and possible intervention.

While the text of Gen. Carranza's answer has not been made public, Government officials are most optimistic regarding the results which it may have. It is semi-officially stated that the general conference is to be postponed from Oct. 1 to Oct. 5, when all differences existing between Villa and Carranza will be amicably adjusted through an understanding that no northern chief shall be a candidate for either temporary or permanent President.

WOULDN'T GIVE UP REFUGEES.

John D. Sweeney of Ridgewood, N. J., who arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz with his wife on the Ward Line steamship Esperanza, criticised the action of Capt. Huff of the Morro Castle in giving up two Huerta officials to the Constitutionalists. He said that he was on the Morro Castle when the two passengers were handed over to Carranza's officers. These men left the ship with the prospect of being shot next morning.

"When the Esperanza reached Progreso, on the way to New York," said Mr. Sweeney, "officers came on board and demanded that Capt. Curtis should give up six refugees who were on board. He refused to comply with the request, and to prevent any mishap he steamed out thirty miles and put them on the Salem. Ten other Mexicans decided it would be healthier to stay on the warship, too. Then the Esperanza steamed back to Progreso to get clearance papers. The Captain was asked again to give up the Huerta sympathizers he had on board, and he replied courteously that there were none, so far as he knew, and invited the officials to search the ship, but they did not do so.

"One of the refugees," Mr. Sweeney went on to say, "the Rev. Gonzalo Carrasco, head of the College of Tepotzolan, in Mexico City, had a narrow escape. He was arrested and thrown into jail, but he was allowed to leave the country on condition that he painted a portrait of Gen. Carranza. This was executed to the satisfaction of the new ruler."

DE LA BARRA RESIGNS.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Francisco de la Barra, the Mexican Minister to France, telegraphed his resignation to the Constitutional Government of Mexico several days ago, but has received no reply.

In the meantime he continues to devote himself to the interests of Mexico.

1915 Chalmers "Light Six" $1650

A Real Quality Car, of Superb Good Looks, at $1650

Stand on the main thoroughfare of any city. Watch the many makes of cars as they flash by. Most of them pass without notice from the people in the street.

Then comes some thoroughbred of motordom. People turn to look. You hear them say, "What car is that?" or "Isn't that car a beauty!"

You probably have paid that tribute to the motor car thoroughbreds yourself.

And if you happen to be the owner of such a car, you have felt a glow of pride—the just pride one feels in possessing a superior and distinctive thing.

A motor car advertises your judgment. If people don't admire it, you soon tire of even the highest priced car. But if people in the street stop to praise its grace and beauty; if your friends tell stories of its fine performances; if your wife's friends laud its comfort, then you are glad to say, "That is my car."

And such a car is the 1915 Chalmers "Light Six."

Here is a car that has striking smartness and beauty. Owners of other cars praise the sweep of its molded oval fenders. Passersby stop to enjoy the grace of its perfectly blended lines. Experts delight in its silent, vibrationless power—its rare "lightness of foot."

Over 4,000 "Light Sixes" have been proved in more than 3,000,000 miles of service. The Chalmers "Light Six" is the one 1915 car with an aggregate mileage great enough to prove beyond doubt that it has strength for every emergency, power to spare, and the easy riding qualities of cars costing much more. It is the one 1915 car that is selling more rapidly every day, even in these times when most people are thinking of other things besides automobiles.

We offer the 1915 "Light Six" at $1650 as we do all Chalmers cars—as a real quality car, comparable with cars of much greater cost. This "Light Six" is not sold on price alone; but on quality—unusual value at an extremely low price.

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Quality First.

You can buy a car of this passenger capacity for less money. But the difference you pay to get a Chalmers "Light Six" will be returned to you in the added pleasure and satisfaction of owning a car of whose looks and performance you can always be proud.

If you pay less than Chalmers prices, you must be satisfied with less than Chalmers quality.

A few big features of the 1915 "Light Six": a *different* kind of automobile beauty; unusually handsome finish; Pullman-like comfort; 48 H. P. long stroke non-stallable motor which "stays put;" graceful molded oval fenders of both strength and beauty; *4 1-2 inch tires—"Nobby" tread on rear wheels;* unusually complete equipment including Chalmers-made one-man top of silk mohair, quick-acting storm curtains, five demountable rims, one-motion Chalmers-Entz electric starter, which makes the motor non-stallable, Klaxon horn, electric lights, etc. And perhaps the greatest feature of all, the unusually high quality in a car at such a price.

You will better appreciate that fact after you have seen and ridden in the 1915 Chalmers cars. We will give you the Chalmers *"Real Test"* Ride at your own convenience. Arrange for it today.

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Rust Costs New York Millions of Dollars

All over the city, thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of roofs, gutters, metal window frames, wire fences, metal freight and passenger cars, boiler tubes, gas tanks, water tanks, metal lath and innumerable other things are unnecessarily rusting away. You pay part of this great loss. In your own homes, there are stoves, refrigerators, wash-tubs, boilers, galvanized pails, enameled cooking utensils and many other articles made of sheet metal, crumbling away with rust long before they should.

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

About ten years ago, Government scientists discovered that impurities make iron and steel corrode.

When impurities exist in iron or steel, an electrical action is set up, when the metal is exposed to moisture, which eats away the iron. Manganese and sulphur are probably the worst of these impurities, although any of them is injurious. Free gases contained in the material or any of the things which result in either physical or chemical unevenness, have destructive effects. Inversely, it has been proved that pure iron, carefully made, has the highest resistance to corrosion or rust.

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In spite of what was said about the impossibility of making pure iron on a commercial basis, we finally produced pure iron. It is called ARMCO—AMERICAN INGOT IRON.

ARMCO IRON is not only the purest iron made, but in other respects it is the finest quality of iron produced—that is, it is iron of uniform texture and strength; it is slowly annealed and therefore is free from stresses and strains and its physical characteristics are such as to make it the most serviceable iron for a wide variety of uses.

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ARMCO—American Ingot Iron—because of its purity, is dissolved but slightly into the zinc in the process of galvanizing; therefore the coating is purer and will last many times longer than the galvanizing on ordinary iron or steel sheets.

ARMCO IRON has stood the test of years, not only in our laboratory, but in actual use. ARMCO—American Ingot Iron—has withstood, far better than steel or any other iron, salt air and salt water, the fumes of brimstone and all kinds and conditions of weather.

How to Obtain Armco Iron

ARMCO—American Ingot Iron—is sold in sheet form through leading distributors all over the country. It is specified by architects and engineers and is used for making sheet metal products by many manufacturers. You can obtain galvanized or old-style terne plate roofing, siding, gutters, drain pipes, stoves, refrigerators, etc., from your hardware store or from your tinner. If you have any difficulty getting ARMCO IRON, write to us for names of dealers and manufacturers who use ARMCO. For example, The Page Woven Wire Fence Co. use ARMCO—The General Fireproofing Co. make Herringbone lath of ARMCO—Imperial Spiral lath and several other styles are made in our own factory.

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of metallurgists, chemists and practical field men is at the service of manufacturers, contractors and all users who have troublesome problems of corrosion. Please feel at liberty to write to us at any time.

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W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, fit and wear they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. I wish to call your attention especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. After you have made a careful examination you will be convinced that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.
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2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
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663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
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708-710 Broadway, cor. Thomas.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Lausanne, September 8, 1914.

The American Committee of Advice, organized in Lausanne on August 6th, 1914, on the outbreak of the European war, desire to express herewith their deep obligations to Mr. Liebermann, manager of the Hotel Gibbon.

With unequalled generosity the management of the Hotel Gibbon placed at the committee's disposal the halls and salons of their establishment as headquarters, wherein to meet and consult with the many hundreds of their compatriots who sought advice or consolation during a long period of anxiety and distress.

With unfailing courtesy and kindness, management and personnel aided the committee in bringing to the notice of Americans the bulletins issued, cheerfully answering questions and unremittingly devoting themselves to the interests of our countrymen.

In the name of all Americans whose rendezvous was the Hotel Gibbon, and in the name of the American Committee of Advice, individually and collectively, the undersigned testify their gratitude to Mr. Liebermann, and have passed resolutions that copies of this acknowledgment be sent to the American Minister at Berne, and to the American press. Signed by

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. NIES.
H. H. WATSON.
DUNCAN D. DEXTER.
WILLIAM A. HASKELL.
L. C. RYCE.
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CARDINAL FARLEY GETS WARM WELCOME

Prominent Clergymen Go Down the Bay to Greet Prelate Back from War Zone.

SAW THE TROOPS GATHER

But Cardinal Denies That He Was Put to Inconvenience by Mobilization in Switzerland.

Cardinal Farley returned from Europe last night on the steamer Sant' Anna of the Fabre Line, which left Naples on Sept. 18. A reception by prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen had been arranged by the Rev. Father Joseph Deneen, Assistant Secretary of the Archdiocese, and it was expected that the steamer Highland of the McAllister Steamboat Company, which had been chartered, would take at least 1,000 persons down the bay to meet the Cardinal.

About 400 priests and laymen had gathered at Pier A in the North River yesterday afternoon when the boat was expected to leave, but the Sant' Anna was delayed until after nightfall. Then the plans were changed. It was found that transshipment to the Highlander from the big liner would be difficult, so the steamer remained moored at Pier A, while a small group of clergymen went down the bay on the revenue cutter Manhattan, accompanied by the police boat Patrol.

In the party were Mgrs. Michael J. Lavelle and Joseph Mooney, the Rev. Father Deneen, Bishop Thomas F. Cusack, Mgr. John J. Dunne of the propaganda, and Mgr. James Flood.

The Sant' Anna got to Quarantine at 9:05 o'clock. Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port, was the first man on board and spent some time in making sure that there was no contagious disease on the liner. Then the cutter came alongside and the clergymen went on board and were received by the Cardinal. The baggage of the returning party was taken off and at 10 o'clock Cardinal Farley and his companions—Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Mgr. Edwards, and the Rev. Father Thomas Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary—were transshipped to the revenue cutter and started up the bay.

Cardinal Shown by Searchlight.

Meanwhile about 250 priests and laymen had gathered on the Highlander and were waiting anxiously for the Cardinal's arrival. As the cutter approached Pier A the Patrol turned her searchlight on the place where Cardinal Farley was standing. The band from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin on Staten Island, under the direction of Bandmaster John J. Price, which was on the upper deck of the Highlander, struck up "Home Again" as the crowd cheered lustily.

Cardinal Farley and his companions then went from the cutter to the Highlander, which started up the North River at a few minutes after 11 o'clock. The Cardinal was conducted to the saloon of the boat, where he sat down and received the greetings of the entire party of clergymen and laymen, who filed by him one by one, kneeling and kissing his ring. The members of the party were introduced by Eugene J. Reilley, head usher of St. Patrick's Cathedral, but the Cardinal knew most of those who passed before him, and to nearly every one he spoke a few words of personal greeting. He seemed to be in excellent health and much pleased to be at home again.

"This was the third ship," said Cardinal Farley, "on which I engaged passage to America. I had arranged first for passage on the Antilles, but canceled that on account of the death of the Holy Father. Then I attempted to obtain accommodations on the Taormina, where a second-class cabin was the best they could give me. I took it, but soon after obtained promise of a first cabin. Then my plans were changed again, and I took passage finally on the Sant' Anna. Though she belongs to one of the warring nations, I thought I would take my chances.

"When I went abroad in May," he continued, "I was very much run down, but the sea voyage and my stay in Switzerland soon brought me back to excellent condition. Now I am as well as ever. No, it is not true that I had an attack of heart trouble while abroad; nor is it true that I was put out of an automobile and made to walk at the beginning of mobilization. A friend of mine, with whom I was staying in the Tyrol, had his stock of gasoline commandeered, but he was able to buy more before long. That was all there was to it.

"I saw the war in the making. I was in the Tyrol when the crisis became acute and came back to Switzerland to find the Swiss army mobilizing to protect the national neutrality as war threatened on every side."

Cardinal Farley said that he was not surprized at the election of Cardinal della Chiesa as Pope.

"No more," he said, "than at the election of Pius X. The new Pope was of course, well known as a diplomat before his election. When I saw him shortly before I sailed he sent his most cordial benediction to the people of America, in whom he displayed much interest. The new Pope is a very able man, and has such a temperament that I think he is well adapted to stand the great strain to which he will be subjected."

When asked what steps he thought the new Pope would be likely to take looking toward the establishment of peace, Cardinal Farley replied:

"He will pray for peace and urge others to pray for it. Whether he will offer his services as a mediator I do not know."

The Cardinal said he had talked with Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, who was greatly affected by the misfortunes of his people. The Cardinal said nothing on the war or any of its events. He spoke highly, however, of the courtesies offered to the members of the Sacred Consistory by the Italian Government, who had representatives at the frontier to meet all the incoming Cardinals and did everything to make their stay in Rome comfortable. He also spoke feelingly of the loss of two of his best priests—Mgr. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and Mgr. Corley of Yonkers.

The Highlander proceeded to the foot of West Fiftieth Street, where Cardinal Farley disembarked and went to the archiepiscopal residence. The children's service of welcome will take place tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Among the prominent clergymen who met the Cardinal last night were Mgrs. Luke Evers, Francis H. Wall, James V. Lewis, Denis J. MacMahon, and Daniel J. McMackin; the Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, the Rev. Thomas J. McCloskey, S. J., President of Fordham University; the Rev. Terence E. Gilmartin, the Rev. James M. Burns, the Right Rev. James J. McGean, Police Chaplain Francis J. Sullivan, the Rev. Philip McGrath, the Rev. William H. Hughes, the Rev. Thomas P. Thornton, the Rev. John T. Dolon, the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, the Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, a delegation of Bishop Hayes's old classmates from De La Salle Institute; the Rev. Brother Edward, President of Manhattan College; the Rev. John J. Morgan, and the Rev. Joseph E. Smith.

The laymen present included Justices Victor J. Dowling, Eugene A. Philbin, Luke D. Stapleton, Judge Mulqueen, Michael J. Muiqueen, Charles Murray, W. J. McAuliffe, James A. Lee, James McCabe, Edward J. Mempen, Charles R. Forres, William J. Clare, John B. Keyes, George B. McGuiness, D. A. McCarthy, Thomas Carey, Cornelius J. Hanly, Nathan J. Waterman, Dennis A. Reardon, and John J. Friel.

MAY CLEAR LAUTERBACH

But Bar Association Is Silent as to Findings in Lamar Case.

It was reported yesterday that the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association had decided that no ground for charges of unprofessional conduct against Edward Lauterbach was disclosed by an investigation of Mr. Lauterbach's connection with David Lamar, called "the wolf of Wall Street," who was conspicuous at the hearings of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee a year ago. It was charged that Lamar by misrepresentation tried to compel the Union Pacific Railroad and other large corporations to employ Lauterbach as its counsel.

Members of the Grievance Committee refused yesterday to confirm the report that proceedings against Mr. Lauterbach had been dropped. Joseph F. Cheate, Jr., of 66 Wall Street, said that no member of the committee would be allowed to say that there had even been such an investigation.

Two Killed in Iowa Train Wreck.

WAVERLY, Ia., Sept. 28.—Roy Eschman of Waterloo, Iowa, and Napoleon Fielder of Dupre, S. D., were killed and six other passengers were injured, three seriously, when Chicago Great Western passenger train No. 5 crashed through a bridge near here today.

EXHIBIT OF GREEN THINGS.

Washington Irving Girls Spent Two Days in the Country.

The big entrance hall at the Washington Irving High School was filled with green things from the country yesterday. They had been gathered by 100 Washington Irving girls who spent Saturday and Sunday in the open in New Jersey, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester.

There were, among others, "flowers from grandmother's garden"; nuts as they grow on the tree; wild asters and cultivated ones; many varieties of grains, and one table was filled with fresh vegetables. The girls from the Hebrew Technical School, the Manhattan Trade School, and from the elementary schools in the neighborhood of the Washington Irving have been invited to see them and take notes. The exhibition will be continued today and tomorrow.

Harvard in Its 279th Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—Harvard University opened its 279th year today with one of the largest entering classes on record. The class of 1918 will number about 700 and the students in the college and the graduate schools aggregate 4,000. The new freshman dormitories will be used for the first time this year.

HOE WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.

Rumors of Settlement with Mae A. Sullivan Denied by Attorney.

Mae A. Sullivan, who sued Arthur I. Hoe for $150,000 for breach of promise, must appear in the Supreme Court next Saturday and be examined before trial concerning the time and conditions of the making of the alleged promise and whether Miss Sullivan did not agree to release him from all responsibility concerning her future. The trial of the case last Summer resulted in a disagreement, and since then there have been rumors that the case had been settled by Mr. Hoe at a heavy financial cost, but these are denied by William H. Hamilton, Mr. Hoe's lawyer, who says that the suit will be fought out in court.

Philip J. Termini, Miss Sullivan's guardian, made application to the court yesterday to be relieved of this responsibility. He said he sent Miss Sullivan a registered letter on Sept. 22 addressed to her home, 67 West Ninety-third Street, telling her of his wish, but he received no reply.

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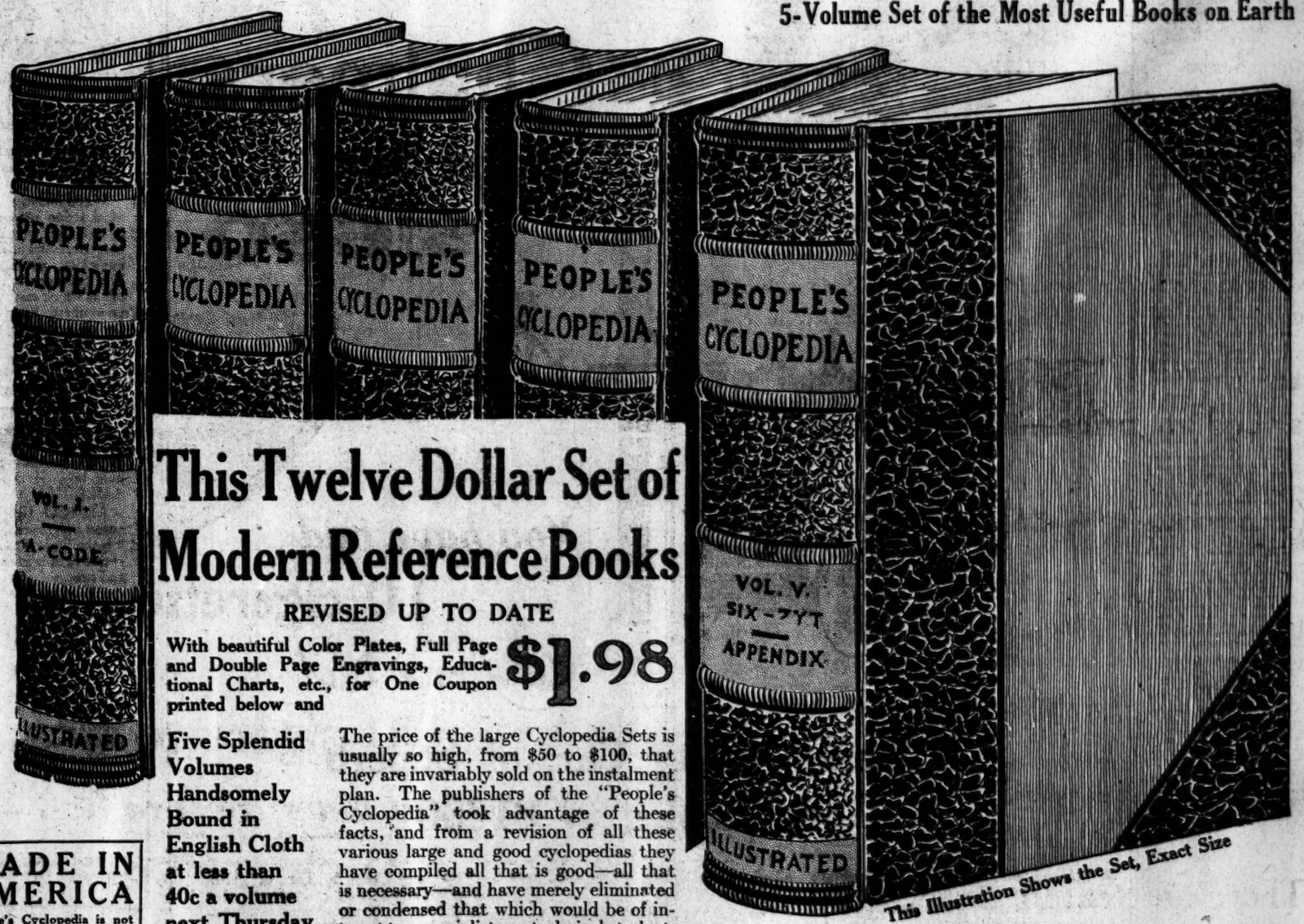

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THAT the tower of London is the oldest fortress in that city.
THE causes of ocean tides.
WHY the traveler's tree is a boon to mankind.
THAT the tomato originally came from South America.
THAT Iowa leads all the States in agricultural products.
OF what gases our atmosphere is composed.
THE principal features of wireless telegraphy.
THE meanings of Christian names of men and women.
THE increase in United States population in 1910 over 1900.
THE age attained by the dwarf, Tom Thumb.
WHICH is your birthstone?
THE wealthiest country in the world—the least wealthy State of the Union.

PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA

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A Few Facts Grown-Ups Should Know

WHICH country grows the most tobacco—which State?
THAT the sapphire is next in money value to the diamond.
THAT the wings of the penguin are used for water paddles, and that the bird is incapable of flight.
THE birthplace of Wm. Penn.
THE original price paid for Alaska.
WHY the United States trade dollar was coined.
THE history of the new science of aeronautics relating to aeroplaning.
THAT the demand for copper cents necessitates a minting of 4,000,000 monthly.
THAT three countries had kings with the title of Philip Second.
WHAT amount the United States paid Spain for the Philippines.
THE duration of the War of 1812.
(See Answers in the "Made in America" Cyclopedia.)

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GAMBLING REVIVAL BLAMED ON GAYNOR

Ex-Commissioner Baker Says the Business Grew 1,000% Under Mayor's Policy.

TAKES STAND FOR HUSSEY

Excise Arrests Easy, but Number Each Sunday Based Upon Parkhurst Activity.

When ex-Police Commissioner William F. Baker took the witness chair before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley yesterday in the reopened trial of ex-Inspector James E. Hussey he revealed some of the inner workings of the department under his administration. When the inquiry by Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover, who is prosecuting Hussey, bore on excise arrests, the ex-Commissioner, leaning over the counsel table, said this:

"Listen and I'll tell you all a secret. But don't take it down on the record, Mr. Stenographer, for it's a secret. You ask me whether it was easy to make excise arrests under the administration of the late Mayor Gaynor. It was the easiest thing in town. Listen! Do you know what we did every week? Every Saturday I met my deputies, and we decided then and there how many excise arrests would be made on the Sunday following. We decided how many would be made in each borough. Sometimes we decided on fifty, but if Parkhurst happened to have been particularly active in any week we decided on 100. We could make just as many as we wanted to. There was no trouble in getting the evidence. That is a tip to you, Commissioner Godley."

Commissioner Godley laughed heartily when he had absorbed the information. So did the others of the small gathering, including Hussey.

This bit of testimony did not help Hussey's case, for it tended to show that Hussey might have got evidence against the Hotel Monument.

But the remainder of Baker's testimony, while not rebutting the graft testimony, was favorable to Hussey, who was made an Inspector by Commissioner Baker. Mr. Baker said he had considered Hussey one of his best men; that he had never suspected him of dishonesty, and that Hussey had done good work.

Baker said that a gambling house, as is charged in Hussey's case, could easily have run in any district for seven months without interference under Mayor Gaynor's orders relating to gambling houses. All blame for loose conditions was put upon the late Mayor, and Mr. Baker was bitter in his denunciation of the Gaynor policies.

"Before Gaynor came in," said Mr. Baker, "the Police Commissioner was a real Commissioner. He had the authority given to him by law, and could suspend and promote without running to the City Hall.

"After Gaynor got in he said he wanted government by law and not by men. He warned me not to make arrests without legal evidence and not to enter houses without warrants. I warned the Inspectors to live up to the orders if they didn't expect to incur the wrath of the Mayor. I told them they must get warrants against gambling houses."

"Did Mayor Gaynor's orders have any effect?" asked Herbert C. Smyth, representing Hussey.

"Yes," replied the ex-Commissioner, "the gambling houses multiplied so fast that you could not keep track of them. There were not more than ten in the city when he came in, but after that they opened up everywhere. My, how they multiplied.

"And in June, 1910, Mayor Gaynor issued another order taking all plain clothes men from Inspectors. I think that order made more for chaos in the department than anything ever did. You know what chance we had to get evidence against a gambling house with uniformed men. That order played right into the hands of the gamblers. The gamblers laughed at the police. I protested to Mayor Gaynor one day and the very man I was after was in Mayor's office at the time, protesting at my activity. That man was Herman Rosenthal. Gaynor was his own commissioner and had peculiar ways. As for me, I preferred the axe and crowbar method of getting gamblers."

Mr. Baker said he could not remember any complaints against the gambling houses mentioned in the charges against Hussey, but he did remember one gambling house which Hussey broke up. That was at Broadway and 145th Street, he said. He praised Hussey for his efficient work in that case. In another instance which he cited, Baker went out of his way to attack Rhinelander Waldo, who was Fire Commissioner while Mr. Baker was Police Commissioner.

"In July, 1910," he testified, "Gaynor called me in and told me that nine policemen in uniform had been seen coming out of a brewery. I told him it wasn't possible, but he told me to instruct the Inspector to get their names. He told me to warn the Inspector that he would be suspended if he didn't get the names. The brewery was in Hussey's district and Hussey was called before the Mayor, and he had the bravery to tell Gaynor that the information was wrong. There were only two patrolmen instead of nine, it turned out later. Of course that information came from Waldo, who had reasons best known to himself for maligning the police."

Hussey's attorney hoped to show by Baker's testimony that the "outward law and order" policy of Mayor Gaynor had limited Hussey's authority, and that he did the best he could under the conditions.

The case had been reopened simply to get Mr. Baker's testimony into the record.

UNION TRUST CO. BUILDING ABLAZE

Fire Starts on an Upper Floor of Costly Structure at 80 Broadway.

SOON SPREADS TO ROOF

Two High-Pressure Hydrants Burst and Pour a Flood of Water Into Wall Street.

Fire was discovered at 3:15 o'clock this morning on one of the upper floors of the Union Trust Company's building at 80 Broadway. As soon as the flames were seen by the watchman, in the building, he turned in two alarms from the box at Broadway and Rector Street.

Before the firemen arrived the flames, which spread with great rapidity, had extended to the roof and were mushrooming out over Broadway.

Because of the great value of the treasure stored in this part of the city all the fire apparatus in the lower part of the town is sent out for any alarm in the financial district, and within three or four minutes after the alarm was turned in Broadway for two or three block in either direction from the burning structure was filled with fire enginese, hose carts, and water towers.

The firemen soon had streams playing on the flames, and they gave particular attention to keeping them from spreading down to the offices and vaults of the trust company on the second floor, which contained millions in securities and cash.

The fire originated on the eighth floor in the rear on New Street, and is supposed to have been due to defective insulation. It spread quickly through the elevator shaft to the upper stories.

While attempts were being made to attach fire hose to the high-pressure hydrant in front of Weber & Heilbroner's haberdashery store at Wall and New Streets, the hydrant burst and sent a flood of water flowing down Wall Street.

A few moments later another high-pressure hydrant on Broadway also burst and sent a stream of water clear across Broadway and against the front of Trinity Church.

Two firemen are reported to have been overcome while fighting the flames inside the building.

At 4 o'clock it was thought that the fire was under control.

The firemen had great difficulty in getting at the fire, Deputy Chief Binns and his men crawling along a narrow ledge from the building at 82 Broadway to reach the flames.

The first floor of the building is occupied by Moore & Schley, bankers and brokers. The entire second floor is taken up by the Union Trust Company's offices, and the upper floors are occupied by brokers and lawyers.

The Union Trust building is eleven stories high, with a mansard roof and cupolas. It stands on the east side of Broadway at the head of Rector Street, diagonally opposite Trinity Church. It was erected in 1891 at a cost of $1,000,000, and has a front of seventy feet on Broadway.

The trust company for many years occupied a site at 78 Broadway, in the building in which an attempt was made to kill Russell Sage with a dynamite bomb.

The company was organized in 1864. It is capitalized at $3,000,000 and has on deposit $3,617,000. Its President is W. Platten, Calvert Brewster is Vice President, Carl G. Rasmus, Second Vice President; Frank J. Parsons, Third Vice President; Joseph Adams, Treasurer; Alexander Phillips, Secretary, and C. L. Goodlove, its manager.

NO CRIME IN THIS ESCAPE.

Court Releases Man Who Helped Woman Prisoner to Get Away.

Reuben Greenberg, 60 years old, of 223 Broome Street, was discharged in Special Sessions yesterday where he was arraigned for aiding a prisoner to escape. Justice Forker held that although the law covered the cases of escaped prisoners who were confined for misdemeanors, it did not cover cases of breaches of the peace, for which the prisoner whom Greenberg was alleged to have aided was sentenced.

On Aug. 2 Greenberg went to Blackwell's Island to see his wife and got a pass for two, instead of for himself alone. Julia Smith, who had been sent to the Island for disorderly conduct, persuaded him to give the pass to her, and by means of it she escaped.

CUSTOMS MEN SEIZE BIG SHIP JUNKSHOP

R. Tobin & Son's Four-Story Second-Hand Chandlery Is Held for Search.

MYSTERY MADE OF AFFAIR

Has No Relation to War—Opium Suggested—Firm's Reputation Good.

Guards from the Custom House were on duty all of last night in the four-story second-hand ship chandler's shop of R. Tobin & Son, at 9 South Street. Custom House Inspectors went to the place in the afternoon, and, after examining the contents of the office on the second floor, took away several large books. Then the guards were instructed to allow nothing to leave the building before this morning, when, it was said, everything in the shop will be examined.

The occupation of the chandlery caused much speculation among those who knew of it. No one at the Custom House would give any definite reason why the guards had been put in, but a hint was dropped that the customs men were working on "a big case." When asked last night if it really was a big case, Deputy Collector H. C. Stuart said, "Well, it might become such." He added, after interrogation, that the case had nothing to do with the European war, as had been rumored, the report being that contraband goods had been hidden in the building. It was suggested that the Collector of the Port suspected that smuggled opium had been hidden in the chandlery, but this could not be confirmed.

From the looks of the place it might be anything from a disguised arsenal to an innocent, though very dirty, marine junk shop. On the ground floor there is space for four or five men to move about restrictedly, but on the upper floors narrow lanes between piles of old rope, bags, bundles, canvas, brass pieces, and ship fixtures of all kinds afford the only standing room. The four floors are loaded ceiling high with everything that might be detached from a ship of any kind.

What is in the bags piled high or under the great coils of rope all over the place no one could guess. When the Custom House searchers begin their work today they will have a heavy task ahead. And in addition to the marine junk the dirt will have to be moved, for in places it is thick enough to cover a bulky package.

No one willing to speak for the proprietors of the shop could be found yesterday. A man who was working on the premises when the customs men took charge said that Tobin, the owner, had gone out of town, whither or when he would not say. He was only an employe, he said, and professed not to know why the Custom House Inspectors had come to. He would not tell what was in several freshly sealed packing cases on the second floor, nor would the Custom House authorities admit that these cases were the object of their suspicion.

Along the water front there was surprise and speculation. It was said that Tobin & Son had occupied the building for forty years, and had conducted an extensive business in second-hand ship goods, principally rope, canvas, and metal. They were buyers whenever a ship was dismantled, it was said, and purchased cast-off fixtures when ships were refitted. No suspicion had ever arisen against them before, several persons said.

Not the Same Mrs. Cora A. Prince.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 28.—It is announced today that the Mrs. Cora A. Prince arrested here in connection with the alleged James Realty Company fraud is not the Mrs. Cora A. Prince who is in the real estate business in New York.

DR. GOLDWATER TO REMAIN.

Mayor Praises Him and Indorses Dog Muzzling Ordinance.

Health Commissioner Goldwater and Mayor Mitchel had a conference yesterday regarding the Commissioner's new dog muzzling and leash order. There had been a rumor that the Commissioner intended to resign.

"As a result of our talk," said the Mayor, "I want it understood that I side with the Commissioner in the stand he has taken. Dr. Goldwater has no intention of resigning. I sincerely hope he will stay with me until the end of my term. He believes that if the muzzling and leashing of dogs is continued for a period we will succeed in accomplishing the complete eradication of rabies. He has proved that the steps he has taken are justified."

Regarding Dr. Goldwater's order prohibiting chicken runs within seventy-five feet of buildings, the Mayor said the Commissioner did not contemplate depriving residents of the suburbs of keeping poultry. The Commissioner was only desirous of preventing the keeping of poultry in congested tenement districts.

SEEKS NEW POTTER'S FIELD.

Commissioner Kingsbury Abandons Proposal for Cremation.

Disposal of the bodies of paupers who die in Kings County has been made a problem for the Department of Charities, Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday, by a recent notification from the State that the Potter's Field in Kings County cannot be used longer as a burial ground.

There was no other available burial ground in Kings County, the Commissioner said, so it would be necessary for bodies to be transferred to the Potter's Field on Hart's Island, where the dead of Manhattan and the Bronx are now buried. This, however, can be but a temporary arrangement, and Commissioner Kingsbury is making efforts to have property in or near Brooklyn set aside.

The situation brought up the question of cremation, and Commissioner Kingsbury's personal opinion was that this would be economical and proper, but investigation disclosed that there would be strong religious opposition. The Commissioner therefore abandoned the idea.

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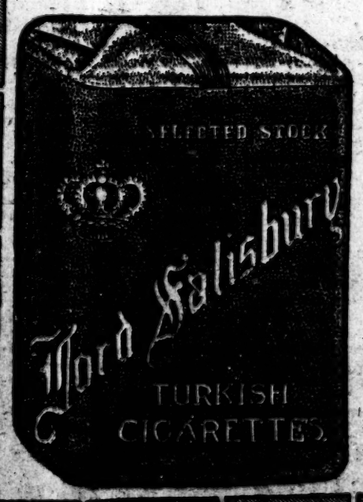

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1914.

"REPREHENSIBLE" BANKING.

"Nothing could be more reprehensible," in the opinion of Secretary McADOO, than the conduct of the banker whose circular of instructions to the banks in relation with him the Secretary publishes. The banker instructed those looking to him for guidance that they were not to allow overdrafts in times like these. Collections also were to be made upon notes maturing, as far as possible, especially such notes as were good only for interest, unless the maker were pressed for payment of the principal. In particular these banks were not to assist in "holding" cotton. The banker thought that there were prospects of a large crop, and that the price ought to fall on the abundance, without regard to the war. He thought planters ought to sell enough to pay the banks, and carry the rest for themselves, if they wished to do so. In particular the bankers receiving his advice were to remember that they "represent the bank, and not the customers of the bank."

There's the rub. The Secretary represents the customers, not the bank, and naturally he lacks the point of view of the banker. The course of business described above seems to the Secretary "restriction of credit" and "hoarding." "A similar policy pursued by all the banks in the United States would produce untold suffering and general disaster." That is matter of opinion and prophecy, and it is not possible positively to take the contrary position. But there is room for the belief that a general payment of debts, and a general abandonment of speculative views about the course of prices, would do more good than harm. Certainly banks cannot long do business in any way different from that laid down in the "reprehensible" circular. A bank must collect its dues, or it cannot lend to anybody. If a bank differs with its customers about their credit and the proper use of credit, the banker's views must prevail, unless the customers are to run the bank, for whose solvency they have no responsibility. If the customer does not like his banker's way he can look for another banker, but a banker fit to run a bank cannot change his principles to suit his customer.

The interests of a good banker and a good customer are the same. Neither is the enemy of the other, and both are hurt by bad banking for bad customers. It is the interest of the customer that the bank shall be strong in order that it may serve him. It is the interest of the bank that the customer's credit shall be kept good, and that he shall not overextend himself, or commit himself to speculation or business which is risky or bad. In case of difference of opinion the banker's view is more likely to be right, and the error, if any, will be on the side of the customer's safety. Customers would hardly ever get into difficulties if they followed bankers' advice, and banks never would be embarrassed if customers were all good. It ought not to be necessary to assert these simple truths to counteract contrary views of the Secretary of the Treasury. No doubt the Secretary expresses his convictions according to his views of public policy, but he weakens his influence when he takes a position which it is not possible to allow to prevail without prejudice to a position already difficult.

No doubt there is a time for bold banking, and for concessions of credit facilities with little reference to the preservation of reserves. That sort of banking happily is being done by those banks for which such procedure is prudent and proper. No banks have been bolder or wiser in the freedom of their credit accommodations at this time than the banks of this city, which the Secretary is holding up to reprobation on another error in his point of view. The current news contains reports of scores of banks in many cities which are deficient in reserves, but of them the Secretary says nothing. He falls foul of the country banks, the little institutions whose combined resources are relatively small. He counsels conduct which would break any bank, and which would increase the strain upon the centres of finance past endurance. It is excess of stale credit that has made necessary the reserves the Secretary condemns and that has depleted the resources of the central institutions to maintain. Last year the Secretary promoted that sort of banking by deposits to move the grain crops, and made the situation of that time worse. This year the cotton movement is impeded by the use of Treasury funds to maintain a speculation which is unwise in the opinion of the bankers who are nearer to the crops and the borrowers than the Secretary. The Treasury ought not to intervene in differences of opinion about the course of values and the credit to be allowed upon the basis of a factitious price movement.

THE BEWILDERING BALLOT.

If the direct primary law is to stay on the statute books, it is desirable that a large vote be polled at each primary election. If the people are made responsible for the nomination of candidates, then the people should nominate them. They should not be nominated by a small minority in each party, but by at least a majority of the enrolled voters. Therefore everything that tends to disgust the voter with the system and make him stay at home should be eliminated from the law. Yet the present law seems artfully contrived to produce that very result.

When the voter yesterday went into his booth he found himself confronted with a ballot that was not simple, but puzzling, bewildering, hard to vote. There was nothing to indicate what any of the crowd of candidates stood for, no guide to whether they were Tammany or anti-Tammany, Barnes or anti-Barnes. The voter who wanted to vote a straight organization ticket was obliged to learn the names by heart before he went in. This is said to be for the purpose of encouraging independent voting; really it is for the purpose of making it impossible to vote a factional ticket. Independent voting is a fine thing; but the voter who wants to vote an organization ticket has his rights. One of them is to vote as he pleases, and another is not to have artificial obstacles put in his way by law.

Nor is it merely a question of machine or anti-machine. It is also a question of principles. Some voters want radical reforms enacted and some are opposed to radicalism. There is no way by which they can tell which of the candidates belong to the wing of the party which will carry out their ideas if put in office. It will be said that it is the voter's duty to acquaint himself with the names of all the candidates and what they stand for, and in some millennium perhaps he will. But what is the use of legislating for an electorate of saints and sages? Our legislators know that in fact the voter is acquainted only with the names of two or three leading candidates, and perhaps with those in his own district, and they should legislate with that fact in mind, and not on the theory that the voters are all Solomons and St. Pauls.

The illiterate voter stands absolutely no chance with such a ballot. Without an emblem he has no way of telling how to vote. If it is intended to disfranchise him, it should be done openly, as it has been done in Massachusetts, and not by sharp practice in legislation. He, too, has his rights, and to disfranchise him in this way is to repeat in New York the tactics of the Grandfather Clause.

The danger of such a ballot as confronted the voter yesterday is that one experience will dishearten him and make him disinclined to take the trouble another year. Then the nominations will be made by a small and compact body of well-trained men, acting under orders, and we shall be back where we were before, and a considerable distance further.

COLORADO.

To President WILSON'S letter to the mine operators of Colorado, saying that he is now obliged to determine whether he is justified in using the army of the United States indefinitely for police purposes in the area of disturbance, and submitting a "tentative basis" for adjustment of the strike, the forty-eight companies reply that they are in "complete accord" with his sentiments as expressed. They frankly criticise the plan for the "tentative basis" of settlement, and they make out a very strong case against important features of it. The two sentiments which the President stressed, and with which the mine owners are in complete accord, are that the situation should be handled "with public spirit and with a sincere "desire to safeguard the public as "well as all others concerned," and that they should appreciate the "feeling which is being generated and the "impression of the public that no one "is willing to act, no one willing to "yield anything, no one willing even "to consider terms of accommodation."

The proposed terms of accommodation have now been considered by the companies. The first, to co-operate in the enforcement of mining and labor laws of Colorado, they fully accept. They have already acceded to the suggestion of posting current wage scales, rules, and regulations for each mine. They agree without reserve to prohibit intimidation of union or non-union men, but they point out that the "tentative basis" provides no way of enforcing the rule of prohibition. To the request that they re-employ all striking miners who have "not been found guilty of violation of law" they reply that 382 strikers, including officers of the United Mine Workers of America, are at present under indictment for murder but not yet found guilty, and 137 are indicted for other felonies. Surely they cannot be expected to re-employ these men. Moreover, the 9,500 miners now working—nearly four-fifths of the number employed just before the strike—are entitled to continuance in their jobs. It would be unjust to them and to their families to deprive them of an honest means of support which they have accepted at no little personal danger. And it is a fact that many of the men in the camps of the strikers are lawless and violent, and that many were not originally employed by the operators, being imported from other States by the United Mine Workers. But the operators declare that they are willing to re-employ a "very large majority of those remaining in the State."

The proposed machinery for the adjustment of grievances is rejected, together with the proposal that it be put in operation to secure a three years' "truce." The employers fairly question whether by a "truce" is meant an agreement to refrain from breaking the law, from riot, violence, and disorder, with the tacit confession that the State and Federal Governments are powerless to enforce the law. President WILSON, we are sure, will appreciate the weight of this criticism. He may respond that the Federal troops are now in Colorado to show that there is no compromise on this question, and that he wishes merely an industrial truce on a definite basis, that will, incidentally, but necessarily, remove the need of keeping armed troops in Colorado. To such a request it would be public-spirited to accede.

Therefore machinery for the settlement of grievances should be devised. We do not presume to pass upon the details of the plan presented by the President. It is confessedly tentative. But collective bargaining, grievance boards representing both men and employers, and impartial boards of appeal and arbitration have brought peace in the great clothing industries of this city without the necessity of recognizing the principle of the "closed shop." These industries are manned by foreign workers, as in Colorado, yet the settlements have been voluntary and abiding. The public can expect no less satisfactory settlements between the warring forces in Colorado. We believe that both they and the President can reach a compromise upon the machinery to be employed for securing permanent peace that will be humiliating or dishonorable to none of the parties involved.

BETTER RETAIL DELIVERY.

Secretary JOSEPH HARTIGAN of the Mayor's Food Committee laid his finger on one of the avoidable sources of the high cost of living when, as reported by THE TIMES yesterday, he referred to the habit of retailers maintaining their delivery service individually. A horse, wagon, and driver cost at least $700 a year, and with a proper system could be utilized to make all the deliveries for several grocers. There are fifty associations of retailers in this city the members of which are at useless expense—which consumers have ultimately to bear—for superfluous delivery equipments.

Favoritism in the control of a co-operative delivery system could be avoided by employing some separate private enterprise, such as an express company, to divide the city into delivery zones, with central stations in each, packages to be carried at stated intervals at a fixed rate based on weight. By such a system merchants might promise expeditious deliveries to their customers at a great saving of cost, time, and effort. In certain Western towns the plan has been tried out successfully. It should be peculiarly adapted to the needs of a city crowded with consumers.

CARRANZA'S PLANS UPSET.

Before the even tenor of his ad interim Government was interrupted by the guns of VILLA, CARRANZA had begun to carry out at least one of his oft-made promises, namely, to bring to justice the murderers of FRANCISCO I. MADERO and PINO SUAREZ. It was "given out" that the late President and Vice President of Mexico, while being conveyed from the National Palace, in the same motor car, to the penitentiary, to which it was alleged the usurping Provisional President, HUERTA, was removing them so that they might be better protected from assassins, were set upon by mounted men and shot. Two public chauffeurs have now made affidavits that MADERO and SUAREZ were in separate motor cars, and that the President and Vice President were shot by men detailed at the Palace to ride with them. Major FRANCISCO CARDENAS and another officer of the rurales rode with MADERO, and, when the car reached the back of the penitentiary, CARDENAS ordered the President to alight and shot him in the back as he was obeying the order, afterward emptying his revolver in the body. The Vice President was killed in the same way by the two rurales who rode with him. No armed men obstructed the movements of the party, and it seems that, excepting the two chauffeurs and an assistant, there were no witnesses of the assassinations, which occurred about 11 o'clock at night.

GUSTAVO MADERO, as is well remembered, had previously shot and killed Col. RUIZ, commander of the rurales and the superior officer of CARDENAS, while President MADERO had shot the officer detailed to inform him that the Congress had voted in favor of his retirement. But HUERTA knew perfectly well that MADERO'S life would not be safe in custody of the rurales, and it is said that CARRANZA has found evidence directly connecting Gen. MANUEL MONDRAGON, now in Paris, with the murders, and has taken steps toward obtaining his extradition. MONDRAGON was for a short time HUERTA'S Minister of War, (none of his counselors served the Dictator long,) and had previously been concerned in the conspiracy of FELIX DIAZ.

The punishment by legal process of the murderers of MADERO would be a wholesome act, which would help to restore the moral equilibrium in Mexico. But it seems that VILLA and his backers, whoever they may be, have other plans. CARRANZA will be compelled to drop everything else if he is going to try to defend himself against the newly organized forces arrayed against him. Assuredly he can neither punish the murderers of MADERO nor institute agrarian reforms with the cannon booming. If he has already lost Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, as reported, it must be that VILLA had made preparations for this seemingly impromptu uprising before CARRANZA went to the capital. Even in Mexico you cannot take over State Governments over night. The question is, what is VILLA'S object? If he clings to his doctrine that no leader of a revolution can aspire to the Presidency, he can have no larger powers in view than he already possesses. The conclusion is irresistible that there is a man "higher up" than VILLA in the present uprising. Who is he, and what does he want? To call the Government of CARRANZA, who has never been a soldier except by courtesy, a military dictatorship is absurd. VILLA in power would be a military dictator and nothing else. CARRANZA may be obstinate and incompetent. Obstinacy in his position is a rather good fault, and his incompetency has not been proved. He certainly has made a good beginning, as his prompt work in getting evidence against the murderers of MADERO indicates. Are we to infer that VILLA and his backers do not want the law to take its course with the murderers of MADERO?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Error Sadly Confessed.

Among the photographs produced in The Pictorial War Extra of THE TIMES last week was one showing the remains of a masonry arch which before the war spanned a street in a suburb of Antwerp. Under it were the words "Ruins of a Once Beautiful Gateway to Termonde, Belgium, Destroyed by the Germans."

This was the description that accompanied the picture when it reached us from a reputable source of often-tested trustworthiness. It was accepted and used as many others of like origin have been. We have now as little suspicion as we had then that it was written with any intention to deceive us, or through us our readers, and it conveyed no necessary implication that anything had been done to the gateway not justified by military necessity as recognized by all nations.

Nevertheless, the description was wrong. The gateway was wrecked, not by the Germans to give their cannon a clearer sweep into the town, but by the Belgians that theirs might be more effectively used against the Germans out of it.

This fact has been brought to our attention by The Staats-Zeitung, which not only prints our picture, with our explanation of it, but an earlier picture, which shows Belgian soldiers engaged in the work of destruction. There is, therefore, no question of our mistake, and it is confessed as sorrowfully as is any other into which THE TIMES may fall.

Even more provocative of grief than the error, however, is the mingling of exultation and condemnation heaped upon it by a neighbor. Without going quite the length of charging that THE TIMES knew that the Belgians, not the Germans, destroyed that arch, The Staats-Zeitung says:

> When a great newspaper allows itself to be hoodwinked, and permits its hundreds of thousands of readers to be misled by a misstatement of facts, it is guilty of a severe breach of duty. One of our best—one of our sanest and ordinarily one of our fairest New York newspapers—has permitted itself to perpetrate what some might be unkind enough to call a deliberate fake.

Well, some might, but we more than doubt that anybody with even a little knowledge of THE TIMES is going to do it. In calmer days the editor of The Staats-Zeitung would never think of such a thing.

Acts That Lack All Excuse.

"Military necessity" is a phrase that explains, and by acquiescence once unanimous and still nearly so, justifies, the doing of many things that in time of peace would by like agreement among civilized peoples be called grave crimes and punished as such. Whoever admits that war must be is also, of course, obliged to admit that the men in opposing armies may continue killing one another till one side gives up the contest, and that in the course of this work they may destroy property, no matter by whom owned, the existence of which interferes with the successful performance of the allotted task.

Except among mere savages, however, armies have always shown some consideration for the lives and interests of civilian populations, and this consideration has steadily extended as the years went on till now there are not a few well-established limitations and restrictions which belligerents can ignore only under penalty of condemnation for fighting unfairly and needlessly increasing the inevitable horrors of war. Well within the scope of this condemnation to most must seem the dropping of bombs from flying machines at high altitudes into towns that still contain their civilian population.

The latest act of this sort is reported as committed by a German aviator flying over Paris, but that is only one of a considerable number, and the practice has not been peculiar to any nation. In no case, as yet, has it served any military purpose, and the probability that it will ever do so is too small to be easily measurable.

In this instance an old lawyer was killed, a little girl was crippled for life, and one or two private houses were damaged. The Parisians were enraged rather than terrified, and the triumph of the German arms was not in the slightest degree advanced. On the contrary, wherever antagonism to Germany exists it was intensified, and if a neutral Ambassador had been killed or a neutral embassy destroyed, as might well have happened, truly dangerous resentments would more than possibly have been aroused.

Such being the facts, those who fail to see the wickedness of such bombardments of cities from the sky might still realize that they are injudicious. Others find in them only a desire to kill—to kill anybody—to destroy—to destroy anything. And that is not war.

Another Warning in Order.

In regard to the bombardment of the cathedral in Rheims the only known and indubitable fact is that the cathedral was bombarded and to some extent damaged. All the rest, for the present, is in uncertainty, for though the French and German accounts agree fairly well as to what was done, they differ widely as to the reasons and the excuses for doing it.

The German explanation is that the French had used the cathedral towers as observatories whence to direct the fire of their cannon. That, if true—and as either a theory or an assumption its plausibility cannot be denied—the Germans had the laws, rules, and customs of war in their favor in taking the only action by which their own safety could be promoted and the efficiency of their enemies decreased. But the French, through a formal and official statement from their commanding General, assure the world that the defenders of Rheims had made no military use whatever of the cathedral. Offered as of his own knowledge by a man of honor, well aware that any falsification in this case was sure to be discovered, Gen. JOFFRE'S assertion carries great weight, and his word gets some additional support from the fact that the cathedral was in use as a hospital for both French and German wounded.

It is recalled that in 1870, when the Germans were besieging Strassburg, having seen through their glasses that the French were watching them from the cathedral there, they sent into the city under a white flag a messenger to announce that if the practice were not stopped the structure would have to be bombarded, in spite of deep regret for attacking a monument so revered. The French heeded the warning, after only slight damage had been done.

There is no claim that a like warning was given this year. Had it been done the German position would have been greatly strengthened.

GERMAN CREDIT ABUNDANT.

Loans Said to be Easier Than Here, Due to Government's Promptitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from a several months' stay in Europe, and to my amazement find that commercial and financial affairs are more disrupted in our country than they are in the European countries at war. I have read with interest the official statements made by the Imperial Bank of Germany, received via London and published in your columns today, and can indorse from personal experience and interviews with German bankers and merchants that financial conditions in Germany at this time, despite the terrific upheaval, are better than they appear to be in New York at the present time. None of the banks is charging more than 6 per cent. interest, call loans are at even lower rates, provisions and the necessities of life are not unduly advanced, the restaurants and hotels are charging no higher, and in some instances lower rates prevail than in times of peace.

Possibly it may interest your readers to know of some of the excellent measures that were adopted by the Government and the large banking institutions for the relief of the people and the merchants, and which have so far made it unnecessary for Germany to declare any moratorium, despite the fact that France and England were both compelled to declare this war measure at the outset. First, Germany established the so-called Darlehens Kassen, which in essence is nothing more than a national loan institution, to which every German citizen could apply for a loan on property of any description and kind, whether merchandise, agricultural products, securities, &c., and obtain loans thereon to the extent of 60 per cent. of such values at not over 6 per cent. interest. Against such loans the Government has then issued national currency or banknotes, which are fully current and accepted everywhere in the German Empire.

Afterward there was organized by a number of the largest banking institutions, associated together, a large national credit bank, to which any merchant in Germany could apply for loan and financial assistance, the rate of interest in no case to be more than 6 per cent. Such applicants are required to furnish trial balance sheets duly attested of their business affairs, showing in every detail their true condition during the past two years, also stating with what banks or bankers they had been doing business, a concise history of their general business, character, and moral standing in their communities. The credit bank will then furnish them advances, ranging in amount from one thousand to several hundreds of thousands of marks, on their assets of whatsoever nature they may be, the bank appointing a committee of representative men who are thoroughly familiar with every branch of manufacturing and merchandising carried on in the empire. I will not encroach on your valuable space further by going into greater detail.

I am informed that the Austrian Government has adopted the same institutions and methods now for that country.

You can readily see from the comprehensive measures outlined herein that had they been adopted and put into operation so promptly in our country as they were in Germany, our Southern cotton planters, as well as numbers of other merchants and manufacturers suffering from this terrific world conflict, would have had prompt and efficient relief. EDWARD WEIDENBACH.

New York, Sept. 26, 1914.

A Liberal German Proclamation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the much discussed question of the German atrocities during the present war, I request that you kindly republish the following article quoted from Page 745 of The Iron Age, one of our highest grade technical publications, of Sept. 24, 1914:

> The Cockerill Works at Seraing, near Liege, were seized by the German military commander, who issued the following proclamation: "From this day I assume the management of the Cockerill Works. The employes will remain in their positions. The workmen are instructed to obey my commands strictly. Their wages are guaranteed to them. Owing to the increase in the cost of living, the Prussian Ministry of War will concede to them an increase in wages of 50 per cent. during the war. Any one who does his work exactly, and whose behavior leaves nothing to be desired, will be well treated. All persons who cause trouble, commit sabotage, or intentionally damage manufactures will be court-martialed and judged with the utmost rigor. Work is to be resumed as far as possible in all departments."
>
> To give work to your conquered enemies at an increase of 50 per cent. in wages, guaranteed by the Government is a pretty acceptable kind of atrocity, and many thousands of American working men at the present time would be much pleased to participate in the blessing of such atrocities.

LEOPOLD MARMANDER.

New York, Sept. 24, 1914.

HIGH BANK RESERVES

Made Necessary by Fear of Large Runs on Their Deposits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary McADOO, in publishing a list of banks whose reserves at the present time are far in excess of legal requirements, fails to state the reason why the banks must keep such large reserves in hand.

The reason is that they are in momentary fear of being subjected to extraordinary demands for the payment of their deposits. They have no way of meeting these demands except out of their reserves of cash, by borrowing of other banks, or by issuing emergency currency. It is by no means certain that they will be able to borrow, and if emergency currency is obtained it must be paid for in the interest charged for it.

If the banks could issue circulating notes, based on their own credit, against a reserve substantially the same as that required for deposits, and not subject to any tax except a trifling amount necessary to assure the safety of the notes, they would not then have to pile up such large reserves, and they would not do so.

The developments of the present crisis and those of 1893 and 1907 seem to lead to the conclusion that we need the following changes in our banking system:

A centralization of gold reserves under the direction of bankers.

A decentralization of credit.

Permission to any solvent bank to issue circulating notes on its own credit, plus a safety fund large enough to assure the goodness of the notes, and a reserve at least equal to that now required against deposits, such notes to be redeemed through the clearings precisely as checks are now redeemed.

Some plan by which the banks of the country will be linked together for mutual protection—not compulsory in its nature, but so attractive that all banks will be eager to avail themselves of its benefits. (The national banks were forced into the Federal reserve system under penalty of death, but the State banks refuse to have anything to do with it.)

The legislative policy which this country has adopted toward its banking system imposes stringent and altogether unnecessary restrictions upon the banks, depriving them of efficient means of protecting themselves and of serving the community. These restrictions are tightened by the Federal Reserve act, which places the national banks under the domination of a political board.

Until the politicians at Washington have some comprehension of the elementary problems of banking, it is idle for them to rail at the banks for taking precautions absolutely essential to their own safety.

ELMER H. YOUNGMAN,
Editor Bankers' Magazine.

New York, Sept. 26, 1914.

BANKS AND THE SECRETARY.

The Letter of a Conservative Banker Which Mr. McAdoo Condemned.

The circular letter sent out by the President of a Southern bank to his subsidiary banks, which Secretary McADOO has published and condemned, characterizing it as "reprehensible," is here reprinted from THE TIMES of yesterday:

Sept. 14, 1914.

Dear Sir:

1. Absolutely shut down on any more loans. Now is the time for collecting in, and not for putting out. This until money here shall become easier by reason of the selling of cotton, &c., and the consequent increase of the deposits and paying of notes.

This includes—do not under any circumstances whatever make any further loans to our customers to pay notes and accounts to the wholesalers. Let the latter do their own coating.

It also includes lending on cotton warehouse receipts of one form or another, and also the lending of small amounts to farmers and others in order to keep from selling cotton.

Stop this "lending" money in the shape of overdrafts. When you allow a party to overdraw he then takes the pose that he cannot pay, and can cover only by a note, he's "got" you. Cut out persistent overdrafts, not only with cotton accounts, but with all.

2. Collect up the notes falling due from now on to the very best of your ability. Do your very utmost to get in every dollar that you can on your present loans. And particularly be most diligent to get in our money out of various and sundry notes that are of no advantage except the interest.

3. Do not consent to renew any of your present notes, without special authority in each case from our office.

When you renew a note you that very instant put off any further payments on the note until it shall again fall due.

4. In any case that may seem extremely important, write or, perhaps, even telephone me. But always remember that you represent the bank and not the customer.

The situation is gradually, although slowly, improving. Some little cotton is moving, and I wish it could be appreciated in this section that it is better to sell the cotton as it is baled and pay what is owing.

The present crop looks like it may be 17,000,000 bales, including linters. Even without the European war any such crop as seems likely would naturally drop cotton away down to 9 cents. Today it is selling here nearly that high, notwithstanding the war.

We, of course, have the kindest feelings and wishes for our customers, but we cannot undertake to assist in the holding of cotton. It is absolutely essential that this bank shall clean up all of its borrowed money. If we were to fail to do this even just one year it would seriously injure us in the future ability to take care of our customers.

Sweden's Use of Lord Grey's Speech

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest you to know that Sweden has decided to incorporate Sir Edward Grey's speech on the causes of the present European conflict as a part of the ordinary school curriculum, holding it to be an authentic page in the history of the world. It has also suggested that German prisoners should be compelled to learn by heart the dispatches which passed between Sir Edward Grey and the late British Ambassador at Berlin in order that they, too, might know where the blame properly lies.

It is quite important that the "White Papers" should be read by every one, and you have done a very great service in making them accessible. R. D. WILLIAMS.

Cleveland, Sept. 26, 1914.

A Mother's Struggle for a Home.

A woman living on the top floor of one of the tenements on the east side is trying, with the help of her eldest daughter to keep a home for her four children, the youngest of whom are two and three years of age. Their hands are ceaselessly at work making paper novelties; the mother at home, the daughter in a factory. Together they manage to make $5.50 a week. This burden is theirs because the woman's husband, who sold coal and ice on a small scale and barely made enough to support his family, has tuberculosis. Upon the advice of physicians, he returned to his native land, where it was thought he would have a better chance of recovery. He reports steady progress and will, in time, return to resume the support of his family. Their relatives are poor, but they help occasionally by providing clothing for the children and irregularly giving a little money. What the woman and her daughter earn must be spent for food. The Charity Organization Society therefore asks for $120 to meet their rent during the coming year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: Mr. C. E. James, $2; Mr. A. Wagner, $1; "Anonymous," $4; Mrs. R. B. Oakley, $1; "C. K. H.," $2; Mrs. Mate Richardson, $1; "Cash," $1.

SENATE PRODS STANDARD.

Directs Inquiries as to Dissolution and Pipe Line Oil Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Senate this afternoon, without debate and with few Senators in the Chamber, adopted two resolutions directed against the Standard Oil Company and affiliated concerns. The first, which was introduced some time ago by Mr. CHILTON, a Democrat from West Virginia, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate conditions under which the Standard Oil Company, controlling most of the pipe lines, has curtailed the purchase of crude oil from independent operators.

The second, sponsored by Mr. GORE, a Democrat from Oklahoma, directs the new Federal Trade Commission, as its first task, to examine the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries, see how far competitive conditions have been re-established and ascertain whether the Supreme Court's decree dissolving the old Standard Oil Company has been obeyed. The Department of Justice it is understood has had certain aspects of the Standard Oil's activities under observation for a long time.

When Mr. CHILTON introduced his resolution, a letter reached Senators from an official of the Standard Oil explaining that his company had been compelled to curtail purchases of crude oil from independent concerns because the war had destroyed the European market and production of refined oil had to be reduced proportionately. Mr. CHILTON'S complaint is that the independents, having no extensive pipe line system, rely for their market wholly on the Standard Oil. The reduction of the Standard's purchases from them to one-fourth of their normal supply will cut the profits of the independents to such an extent, he fears, that they may be forced to dispose of their properties.

PRESIDENT STILL HOPEFUL.

Will Press Settlement of Miners' Strike Despite Operators' Reply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Wilson will continue to press the tentative basis for the settlement of the Colorado coal strike, proposed by Federal mediators, despite the partially unfavorable reply of the operators received Saturday. He told callers today he did not consider the question closed and that he would work for further negotiations.

The President said he did not consider the reply of the operators as closing further discussion, and that he expected a favorable settlement. He is considering separately the attitude of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and that of the other companies concerned in the strike.

FRANCE CLAIMS STEUBEN.

Says She Sent the German Soldier Here, Not Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—An official statement was issued today by the French Embassy, drawing attention to the remarks of Representative Bartholdt at the celebration of German Day in New York on Sept. 27, and denying Mr. Bartholdt's assertion that Frederick the Great sent Baron von Steuben to America. The statement said that von Steuben was sent from Paris to aid the American colonies on a French ship, and that his passage was paid with French money.

It further asserted that Frederick the Great was not friendly to the Americans, and that he refused to receive the emissary sent to him by the colonies to ask for his support.

TO INCREASE AIR CORPS.

War Department Invites Unmarried Lieutenants to Become Aviators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Sensational use of air craft in the great European war added interest today to steps ordered by the War Department to carry out at once the provisions of the act of last July to increase efficiency of the aviation service of the army.

A general order invites unmarried Lieutenants of the line of the army under 30 years of age to apply for details in this extra-hazardous service, which will entitle them to a 50 per cent. increase in salary.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND NAMED.

Nominated by President for District Judge of Southern Division.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Wilson today nominated Augustus N. Hand of New York City to be United States District Judge, Southern District of New York.

Augustus N. Hand has been in practice in this city. He is a graduate of Harvard and a member of the New York Bar Association. He is a member of the Harvard, Union, and Down Town Clubs.

Committee Favors Harbors Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Representative Sparkman of Florida, Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, just before the House adjourned today, presented a favorable report from his committee on the Senate's substitute Rivers and Harbors bill. He will call it up for final action in the House tomorrow, when it is expected that the bill will be accepted by the House. The bill makes a flat appropriation of $20,000,000 to be expended on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

The Times War Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The splendid pictures shown in your Sunday supplement are attracting attention out here in Illinois. The pictures are hung in the bulletin windows of The Star-Courier building and are viewed by hundreds of people, many of whom remark that these are the best war pictures they have seen.

LEO H. LOWE,
The Daily Star-Courier.

Kewanee, Ill., Sept. 25, 1914.

LET US STILL HOPE.

O Christ, that we should praise Thy name
Who make Thine earth a slaughter-pen—
Thine, at whose birth God's angels came
That morning fair in Bethlehem
To sing of "Peace, good-will to men"!

And now each morn that breaks as fair
Sees war's red standards far unfurled,
While groans and curses rend the air
To mix with hymnal song and prayer
By mutual murderers of the world.

At night thy stars look calmly down,
Serene as once o'er Galilee;
While on the field, by wood and town,
More thickly than the stars, are strewn
The dead who killed the dead—for Thee!

Thy Sabbath comes; its holy bells
Are drowned amid the cannon's roar,
Whose brazen horror wildly tells,
In deeper din than myriad hells,
Thy peace seems hopeless as of yore.

O God, forgive the rulers' pride
That would forestall divine decree.
For some were false to those that died—
They served the wrong, and foully lied
Who claimed a partnership with Thee.

Through blood and tears our faith aspires,
And dares to look beyond the night
To where War's bloody funeral pyres
Shall change to Justice' altar fires
When Reason takes the throne of Might.

E. C. A.

New York, Sept. 27, 1914.

PHILIPPINES BILL UP.

House In Acrimonious Discussion of the Jones Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—With the political lines sensely drawn between the two big parties over the question of whether the Filipinos have demonstrated themselves worthy of a more liberal share in their own government, with a promise of ultimate self-government and independence the House today took up consideration of the JONES Philippines bill. The first day's debate indicated a sharp fight all along the line on the proposed legislation, and the final vote may be delayed for a week.

Representative JONES of Virginia, Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, the author of the bill, which has the approval of the Administration, defended the measure today, receiving assistance from his Democratic colleagues. Between the Democratic speeches was sandwiched a series of Republican attacks. The minority members generally urged defeat of the legislation on the ground that the natives of the islands were as yet unprepared for a larger measure of self-government than they now enjoy.

The debate is in progress under a rule granting eight hours for general discussion. The real fighting in a parliamentary sense is expected to start when the measure is being read for amendment.

Representative FESS of Ohio, a Republican, was one of those who led the onslaught on the measure today. He followed Representative JONES, who had adduced facts, which, Mr. JONES said, showed conclusively that the Filipinos had made such advancement in recent years as would warrant granting them increased governmental powers. Mr. FESS asserted that 85 per cent. of the Filipinos were illiterate.

"Are you sure about your facts as to that 85 per cent. illiteracy?" demanded Representative William Gordon of Ohio, a Democrat. Mr. FESS and Mr. GORDON had previously indulged in bitter discussions.

Mr. FESS said that he had gained the information from Representative MILLER of Minnesata, who had visited the islands.

"I simply want to say that you are mistaken," said Mr. GORDON. "The literacy is higher in the Philippines than in any other country south of the United States."

"My colleague is capable of any sort of statement, whether it is true or not," shouted Mr. FESS angrily. "Therefore I shall not enter into a controversy longer with him. I cannot allow any one to interrupt me who has no regard for what he says."

Representative JONES, who went into a detailed explanation of the purposes of the bill, said that surely a people who had made such wonderful progress in recent years, particularly in the spread of education, in the general diffusion of knowledge, in the acquisition of the English language as a common medium of communication and in the art of government itself, could not be lacking in the elements which made for stable and independent Government.

"But, wonderful as this progress has been in the last few years," said Mr. JONES, "let no one suppose that the Filipinos were the ignorant, illiterate, uncivilized people prior to the establishment of American rule that they have sometimes been described as having been. Filipino Deputies sat in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid more than 100 years ago, and at one time there were more than seventeen Filipinos in the Spanish Parliament. Before Harvard existed the University of St. Joseph had been established at Manila, where the Filipino youth were educated in the higher branches. And Government-supported schools flourished all over the archipelago years before there was a public school in the United States."

WILSON SEES BEACHEY FLY.

Aviator Loops the Loop and Circles Capitol Dome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President WILSON and many Senators and Representatives today saw Lincoln Beachey loop the loop and do other daring air feats in a biplane of his own manufacture. Beachey sailed past the Washington Monument and made circles around the dome of the Capitol, while members of Congress and a large proportion of the population of Washington craned their necks and wondered. President WILSON witnessed the exhibition from a window of the White House.

Beachey made two flights. Starting from the ellipse south of the White House, he sailed to the Capitol, circled the dome three times, and then looped the loop three times more. On the second flight, made from the Polo Grounds in Potomac Park, he sailed over the business section of the city, looping the loop repeatedly. Sailing over the White House on the return to the Polo Grounds, Beachey ascended in spirals, performing all sorts of aerial gymnastics, until the biplane could not be seen from the earth. In addition, the aviator sailed for a thousand feet upside down and righting the machine a few hundred feet from the ground, made a graceful landing without turning on the power.

Beachey said tonight that his only purpose in giving the exhibition was to demonstrate to members of Congress what heavier-than-air machines could do and to show that there were as good air navigators in America as there were in Europe.

"It is my belief," he said, "that not one in ten members of Congress ever saw a real demonstration of flight by man in a heavier-than-air craft. If I made a good impression upon the men who can make it possible for our army and navy to have a properly equipped aviation corps, I am well pleased with my effort. I have offered my services to both the War and Navy Departments for any demonstration or

'THE HAWK' A PLAY OF UNUSUAL FORCE

French Drama Is Vividly Presented by Mr. Faversham and Mlle. Dorziat.

HE PLAYS A BIRD OF PREY

Some Brilliant Work Is Done in Telling the Story of the Hawk's Fall and Regeneration.

THE HAWK, A drama of modern French life, in three acts, by Francois de Croisset. Translated by Marie Zane Taylor. At the Shubert Theatre.

Comte George de Dasetta..William Faversham
Eric Drakon.....Frank Losee
Marquis de Sardeloup.....Wright Kramer
Leon de Tierrache.....Conway Tearle
Charles Duperre.....Herbert Delmore
Gerard Duclos.....V. L. Granville
The Prince.....Richard Dix
Dr. Sanonclair.....Harold Meltzer
Smithson.....William H. Burton
Benson.....Herbert Belmore
Butler.....P. J. Maccord
Footman.....Lawrence Clifford
Valet.....Howard Jones
Cpse. Marina de Dasetta..Gabrielle Dorziat
Mme. de Tierrache.....Grace Henderson
Beatrice Duclos.....Pauline Whitson
The Baroness.....Elise Oldham
Mme. de Sanonclair..Mercedes de Cordoba

"The Hawk," a translation and adaptation of Francois de Croisset's play, came to the Shubert Theatre last evening with William Faversham in the role of a bird of prey whose shadow falls across the gaming tables of Europe, and Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat as the cheated who inspires both the cheating and the regeneration. In this, her first appearance in New York, she has the role which was hers when "Le Epervier" was first presented at the Theatre Ambigu in Paris.

Within the last six or seven years Mr. Faversham has given some fine things to the theatregoers of America. "The Hawk" is one of them. And while the play, the production, and his own performance measure up well to the nature of his more recently revealed ambitions, it may be said that the entertainment now offered at the theatre in Forty-fourth Street must have a wide appeal, for it reaches out to the host of theatregoers who relish a curious and absorbing story expertly told.

This story tells of one Comte de Dasetta, a Hungarian of noble birth, who, made hungry for money by his passion for his wife, reads the cue to plunder in the history of his own baronial ancestry and finds his victims on the Riviera. It is in Rome that his wife comes to know a young Frenchman, a man marked as one of the victims, who falls in love with her and by a new sort of tenderness stirs in her a loathing of the means which she and her husband have used to acquire the riches they so hastily scatter over Europe. Dasetta learns the truth when her hand first falters at its task and he leaves her with the other man. It is when, months later, she sees the wreck he has become that she goes to join him and to start with him afresh.

Enough of the story is told here to suggest that it has obvious and tested material to interest. M. de Croisset has shaped this material into a play of deep theatric intensity and peopled that play with characters who are not baldly of one thing or another, but are rich complexes of good and bad, strong and weak, that they lift "The Hawk" out of the ruck of melodrama, and both call for and inspire acting that is of a high order of skill and intelligence.

While Mr. Faversham has himself, and it is true of Mr. Faversham's performance, which is finished, imaginative, resourceful, and incisive. There is in the character of this prowling adventurer enough of the standards and picture forces of the Dasetta type of one who is foreign not because he is Hungarian but because he is really a man without a country, to admit of an interpretation that is picturesque without seeming unreal.

With this role both playwright and player can deal with a violence and tempest that is quite outside the field of those new men who address themselves more earnestly to the faculty of recognition. The part of the hawk suffers Mr. Faversham to bring in an old time poetry of gesture and to sound the resources of his extraordinary voice without evoking from across the footlights the protest: "All this is false."

There is brilliance in his performance, and the word is none the less appropriate because it suggests something at times hard, clear cut, and shining. Brilliance is the word, too, that most aptly describes the exceptionally expert and finished performance given by Mlle. Dorziat. She speaks our tongue with an accent so pronounced that at times it is impossible to catch her every syllable, but this presents no inconsequence.

Her touch is sure in the moments of graceful and beguiling charm, and it is just as sure in the emotionalism that is piteous. It is in the climax of the second act's intensity that more apparently through a scattering of force than through a lack of it, she fails to carry the final conviction.

It is no mean compliment to the gifts of Conway Tearle to report that in this performance he is not overshadowed. The part of the young Frenchman who woos Dasetta's wife and takes her from him is not one for that easy, strolling nonchalance in which he is so accomplished.

It calls for more difficult and more authoritative work. Mr. Tearle meets its by no means inconsiderable exactions with a force, restraint, and intelligence that are admirable, and which mark a long step forward in a career that is worth watching.

Several other do smaller parts nicely—notably Grace Henderson and Frank Losee. Here no one plays badly and several extremely well. It is that sort of production. And "The Hawk" deserves it.

"Evidence" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The new play "Evidence," by J. and L. du Rocher Macpherson, had its first performance on any stage tonight at Harmanus Bleecker Hall. It is a drama, in a prologue and four acts. C. Aubrey Smith heads the cast, which includes Haidee Wright, Viva Birkett, Reginald Sinefield, Frank Gillmore, Stanley Wyndham, Fred W Permain, Phyllis Warrington, Stapleton Kent, J. W. Austin, Cecilia Radclyffe, Cyril Biddulph, Allen Thomas, Leonard Grey, and Vivienne Whitaker.

Graham Marr Sings William Tell.

Another singer new to opera in New York made his first appearance at the Century Opera House last night in Graham Marr, a young American baritone, who replaced Louis Kriedler in the title role of "William Tell." He was well received by the audience. The remainder of the cast was the same as that of the opening performance, Josiah Zuro conducted in place of Agide Jacchia.

May Claim War Baggage in Person.

Collector Dudley Field Malone announced yesterday that passengers having baggage which did not accompany them from abroad need not employ representatives to arrange for its delivery. After hearing of its arrival they may apply at Room 207, Custom House, to have it examined on the original declaration.

Ex-Judge Francis Child.

Francis Child, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 148 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. Ex-Judge Child was born in Morristown. He was educated at private schools in Morristown and Flushing, and instead of going to college entered the Union Army during the civil war, serving with the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. After the war he settled in Newark, where he practiced law for more than forty-eight years. From 1877 until 1893 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, and from 1893 until recently Circuit Court Judge of the Essex County Circuit. Ex-Judge Child was a member of the North End Club and the Lawyers' Club of Newark, and was Chairman of the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission. He is survived by a son, Francis Child, Jr.

MISS BISSELL BETROTHED.

Will Wed Lawrence Millet, Son of Artist Who Perished on Titanic.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenie Bissell to Lawrence Millet of this city.

Mr. Millet is the son of the late Francis D. Millet, the artist, who perished in the Titanic disaster, and Mrs. Millet of Russell House, Broadway, Worcestershire, England. He is a graduate of Oxford and also of the Harvard Law School. He has lived for some time in this city at 20 West Tenth Street. He met Miss Bissell on one of his trips abroad about four years ago.

Miss Bissell, who spends her Summers with her parents in Tuxedo, made her debut there two seasons ago. The wedding will take place next Spring, probably in April.

MINIATURE MELODRAMA.

Edeson Comes to the Palace in "Apartment 309."

"Apartment 309." is the name of the pocket-sized melodrama written by Ivy Ashton Root and used by Robert Edeson for a succession of vaudeville appearances, the first of which occurred yesterday at the Palace Theatre. This diminutive thriller works rapidly to a climax that is unusual and highly effective theatrically. It also touches the now familiar and never in the least convincing thesis that compared with the smaller town there is something insidiously evil in the influence of a great city. Mr. Edeson plays as quietly as possible and is agreeable throughout.

There are the customary number of high lights on the bill, and quite the highest is Bert Clark, who is one of the masters of vaudeville nonsense.

MAYOR MARRIES COUPLE.

Unites Dr. Herrera, Spanish Minister to Cuba, and Miss Montero.

Mayor Mitchel officiated at a wedding yesterday at the City Hall. The contracting parties were Dr. Eugenio Cantery Horrera, Spanish Minister to Cuba, and Miss Patrocinio Cambrella y Montero. Beekman Underhill of this city was the witness.

When obtaining their marriage license the Spanish Minister gave his age as 36, and said he was a lawyer. He was born in Cuba and is a widower. His father's name was given as Juan B. Cantero Seirullo, and his mother's as Eugenia Herrera Orne.

The bride gave Cuba as her place of residence, although the record showed that she was born in Madrid, Spain. She is 29 years old.

PREDICTS GERMAN ADVANCE.

Ridder Says Reinforced Armies Will Envelop Allies.

In an editorial in this morning's Staats-Zeitung bearing the signature of Herman Ridder and "prepared under the direction of a German military writer," Mr. Ridder reviews the battle of the Aisne. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

I anticipate that within a few days the German offensive will take on the same brilliant character that emphasized the first advance of the army of von Kluck through Northern France.

Those who were surprised at the sudden cessation of the German advance against Paris need but consider the immensely strong line of fortresses which opposed the German left. Until these were passed it was impossible for the German armies operating from Alsace and Lorraine to take up their part in the general encircling movement against the Allies.

Now that a breach has been made in the left centre of the Allies' line we may expect to see the Germans carry out successfully one or both of the enveloping movements open to them.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Frances Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, and Alfred Ely, Jr., which is to take place on Oct. 17 at Lawrence, L. I., will be a quiet one, owing to the recent death of Mr. Ely's father. Arthur J. Moulton is to be best man. There will be no ushers.

Willing Spencer, who accompanied Alfred G. Vanderbilt here from Newport, plans to sail tomorrow for Caracas, Venezuela, where he is Secretary of the American Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler S. Warren, who went to Brittany after the marriage last June of their daughter, Miss Hope Warren, to Robert Wilberforce, in London, left there shortly after the outbreak of the European war, and are at San Sebastian, Spain, for a few months before returning to New York.

Lieut. Barker Kyle Yount, U. S. A., who is to marry Miss Mildred Almy Parker, a niece of Winthrop Parker of this city, today in Philadelphia, will sail on Oct. 5 with his bride for the Philippine Islands, where he has been ordered for a three years' commission.

Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, the new Italian Ambassador to this country, who arrived on Saturday, the Countess and their daughter, are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few days' visit before going to Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton will give a reception for their débutante daughter, Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, on Oct. 30, at Table Rock, their country place at Sterlington, N. Y. Miss Hamilton is a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish will sail from Italy for New York on Oct. 10.

Baron Enrico Castelli, who arrived here recently from Boulogne, is at the Hotel Gotham, to remain until the arrival of Baroness Castelli in December.

The annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo is set for Nov. 6. This is one of the affairs of the early season which is largely attended by the débutantes of the Winter.

MOORE—LENT.

Miss Marjorie Merritt Lent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Lent of Tuckahoe, was married in the Asbury Methodist Church, Yonkers, last night to William Alexander Moore of Elmsford. Five hundred guests were present. The reception following at the home of the bride's parents was attended by 200. The Rev. Frederick C. Harding, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride's attendants were Vera Moore, maid of honor, and Leila Smith, Marjorie Darling, Ella Ray, and Jean Merritt, bridesmaids. Ray Weaver acted as best man and the ushers were Carl Holmerist, Charles Carroll, Stanley Curtiss, and Herbert D. Lent, Jr.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leslie Faber, who played the leading part in "Milestones," was yesterday engaged by Charles Frohman to play the part of Julian Beauclerc in the coming production of "Diplomacy."

At The Playhouse next Monday night "The Things That Count" will be revived for a few weeks prior to the opening there of "My Lady's Dress."

Henry Dixey has been engaged for the role of Malvolio in Phyllis Neilson-Terry's production of "Twelfth Night," which will be made by the Liebler Company next month.

Holbrook Blinn and the Princess Players returned yesterday from their California engagement. The five plays which are to be done by the company at the Princess Theatre next month, were rehearsed in the West and are nearly ready for presentation.

Last night was Knights of Pythias night at the Casino Theatre, when the local K. of P.'s assembled to see Fritzi Scheff in "Pretty Mrs. Smith." The theatre party was arranged by Supreme Chancellor Grossman.

Grace E. Keator of the New York Association for the Blind, together with twenty students from the school at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, attended the performance of "The Miracle Man" at the Astor Theatre last evening as the guests of Cohan and Harris.

Mrs. Charles D. Craig has been engaged by I. W. Hope as the leading support for Adele Blood in the new play "Milady's Boudoir," which will open at the Garrick Theatre late in October.

Vivian Martin has been signed by the Peerless Feature Producing Company to star in the forthcoming film play based on Owen Davis's "The Wedding Ring."

In addition to Emmett Corrigan and Alexandra Carlisle, who are featured in Charles Klein's play, "The Moneymakers," the cast will include Margaret Wycherly, Eva Condon, Wilton Taylor, Eugene O'Brien, Dodson Mitchell, Felix Krumbs, Calvin Thomas, Echlin Gayer, Joseph Adelman, Walter Kingsford, Edward Donnelly, Alfred Fisher, Lionel Sevana, Prentiss Evans, and Theodore von Eltz. The opening performance of the play is to take place at the Booth Theatre next Monday night.

CHARM AND HUMOR IN 'DADDY LONG LEGS'

Ruth Chatterton Excels as Judy in Jean Webster's Play Made from Her Book.

LIKE A BREATH OF SPRING

Play's Simplicity, Pathos, and Beauty Assures It a Long Run—An Excellent Cast.

DADDY LONG-LEGS, a comedy in three acts. By Jean Webster. At the Gaiety Theatre.

Jervis Pendleton.....Charles Waldron
James McBride.....Charles Trowbridge
Cyrus Wykoff.....Harry Dodd
Abner Parsons.....Robert Waters
John Codman.....Edward Howard
Griggs.....H. Conway Wingfield
Walters.....Daniel Pennell
Miss Pritchard.....Mabel Bert
Mrs. Pendleton.....Ethel Martin
Julia Pendleton.....Glida Leary
Sallie McBride.....Cora Witherspoon
Mrs. Semple.....Mrs. Jacques Martin
Maid.....Edna McCauley
Carrie.....Gladys Smith
Mrs. Lippett.....Margaret Sayres
Sadie Kate.....Lillian Ross
Gladiola.....Boots Wooster
Loretta.....Virginia Smith
Mamie.....Maud Erwin
Freddy Perkins.....Master Dewey Smith
Judy.....Ruth Chatterton

If you will take your pencil and write down, one below the other, the words delightful, charming, sweet, beautiful, and entertaining and then draw a line and add them up the answer will be "Daddy Long Legs." To that result you might even add brilliant, pathetic, and humorous, but the answer even then would be just what it was before the play which Miss Jean Webster has made from her book, "Daddy Long Legs," and which was presented at the Gaiety Theatre last night.

The play served to introduce Ruth Chatterton as a star to Broadway, a street which had known her quite pleasantly, if not very intimately, before in "The Rainbow." Although exceedingly charming in that piece, Miss Chatterton, who is a very, very young woman to have her name in electric lights, gave no signs of soaring to the heights she reached last night in the first act of "Daddy Long Legs" when she was the nameless drudge in the John Grier Home for Orphans, a slavey who was something of a cross between Oliver Twist and Eleanor Robson in "Merely Mary Ann."

In the three succeeding acts she was a simple, pleasing girl, who played the rôle of Judy just as it should have been played to get every possible bit of humor and every possible bit of pathos out of Miss Webster's exceedingly humorous and pathetic lines. But in the opening scene she showed that there was nothing in stage work which she might not do at some time in the future.

To attempt to describe the simplicity and beauty of Miss Webster's play would be like attempting to describe the first breath of Spring after an exceedingly tiresome and hard Winter. Not that one should draw an analogy between a tiresome and hard Winter and some of the plays which have been seen here this season—that is, none of them should exist. But "Daddy Long-Legs," which came to New York after a long and prosperous run in Chicago, is by far the most pleasing and entertaining little play which has come out of the West or from anywhere else in many years. It is remarkable that it should have had a long stay in Chicago. The remarkable part is that it left there at all. It is hard to believe that any other city will get a glimpse of it in many, many days.

The story of the play follows very closely Miss Webster's original story. Judy has been kept at the orphan asylum until she is 18 because she is such a help in minding the little children. The first act discloses the dining room of the Home on a day when the Trustees of the institution are paying their usual monthly fault-finding visit. The smaller children, four or five of 'em in blue gingham, look to Judy for their protection and their play. The Trustees are their sworn enemies and the matron of the Home is a sort of female Simon Legree.

In a spirit of rebellion, while the astonished Trustees are present, Judy turns on the matron and speaks her mind, which so pleases one of the Trustees, Jervis Pendleton, that he resolves to send the struggling girl to college. He keeps his identity hidden from Judy, who gets a glimpse of him as he stands outside the home waiting for his automobile. The glare of his automobile lamp causes a quaint, elongated shadow of the man to fall on the house, and thereafter he is known to Judy only as Daddy Long-Legs.

The next three acts see the girl through college, and the final curtain finds her in the arms of her guardian, no longer her guardian no longer, but her most devoted and accepted lover.

The entire cast of the play comes up to the standard set by Miss Webster's little drama. Charles Waldron is a most pleasing and perfect Daddy Long Legs. Mabel Bert is excellent as the friend of the children in the asylum, who brings Judy and her Daddy Long Legs together, and Cora Witherspoon is a charming and youthful college chum. The children in the first act were really remarkable without being precocious.

One of the best performances of the evening, if it is possible to say that any of the performance stood out above the others, was that of Mrs. Jacques Martin as the motherly old former nurse of Jervis Pendleton, who bustled about in the country home and answered the party line telephone whenever it rang, regardless of the fact that some other home was being called, and then declared that every lady on that line should object to the language which went over the wire.

Louis N. Parker Arrives.

Louis N. Parker, the playwright, arrived yesterday on the liner Minnehaha from London to see his play, "The Highway of Life," adapted from Dickens, produced, in which his son-in-law, Lennox Pawle, will play Micawber, and his wife, who was Dorothy Parker, will appear as Little Emily. Mr. Parker said that the effect of the war in London would be to cut the prices of theatre tickets, which might put the smaller houses out of business, as they might not be able to raise the prices again.

"Pilate's Daughter" Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The play, "Pilate's Daughter," by the Rev. Francis L. Kenzel, was produced tonight at the Chestnut Street Opera House under the direction of George H. Brennan. Its cast of seventy-five persons is made up entirely of women. There are seven scenes laid in Jerusalem and in and about Rome in the time of Christ.

Brooklyn Amusements.

William Elliott at the Majestic Theatre presents "Kitty MacKay" this week with practically the same company, headed by Molly McIntyre, which was seen during its long run at the Comedy Theatre.

"Potash and Perlmutter" are at the Broadway this week.

Julian Eltinge is at the Montauk for a week's stay in "The Crinoline Girl."

"Today," the drama of New York life by George Broadhurst and Abraham Schomer, with Edmund Breese in the leading role, is the attraction at the De Kalb Theatre.

Vaudeville, headed by Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in songs, dances, and comedy; Gus Van and Joe Schenck and Allan Dinehart in "The Meanest Man in the World," together with a long bill in celebration of anniversary week, are at the Bushwick.

Vaudeville, headed by Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Foys, Amelia Bingham in her conception of "Big Moments from Great Plays," and Alice Nils and Bert French in dances, makes up the bill at the Orpheum.

Adelaide and Hughes head the bill at the Prospect Theatre, and other vaudeville headliners are Nat Wills in his tramp monologue and Franklyn Ardell in a new playlet, "The Suffragette."

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.17 cents; imported beef, 11.43 cents per pound.—Adv.

DIPPEL OPERA BEGINS OCT. 19

"The Lilac Domino" Will Open Season at 44th Street Theatre.

Andreas Dippel announced last night that he had completed his plans for a season of "opera comique" and will begin his productions with the French opera, "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Oct. 19.

A season of opera was arranged for at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre several months ago by Mr. Dippel, but the war in Europe completely upset his plans, and until yesterday the future of the enterprise was rather problematical. Rehearsals will begin today at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"The Lilac Domino" is a new opera by Charles Cuvillier, a young French composer, who finished the last bars of music just before being called to the front. He is now with the forces near Verdun. The original book is by Emerich von Gatti and Bela Jenbach. The adaptation into English was made by Harry B. Smith. The English lyrics were written by Robert B. Smith.

The scenes and locale are laid at Nice during the carnival period of last Spring. A feature of the opera is a musical intermezzo characterizing life along the Riviera.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays began fresh weeks of their runs in local theatres last night: "The Miracle Man," at the Astor; "On Trial," at the Candler. "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Casino; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's "A Modern Girl," at the Comedy; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband," at the Empire; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "Wars of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Dummy," at the Hudson; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "He Comes Up Smiling," at the Liberty; "Tipping the Winner," at the Longacre; "The Beautiful Adventure," at the Lyceum; "Miss Daisy," at the Lyric; The Story of the Rosary," at the Manhattan Opera House; "What Is Love?" at Maxine Elliott's; "The Elder Son," at the Playhouse; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic; "The Third Party," at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show of 1914," at the Winter Garden.

Hammerstein's Victoria is celebrating its Fourteenth anniversary this week with a big bill of vaudeville. Elizabeth Brice and Charles King head the regular bill. They have practically a new act since last season on Broadway. Conroy and Lemaire, with their new act, in which they impersonate a pair of Mexicans, hold over for their final week. Mrs. General Tom Thumb, 73 years old, assisted by her husband and brother-in-law, "Baron" Nagri, in a comedy sketch, is one of the week's novelties. Bert Leslie, the "King of Slang," is supported by a company of five in a new sketch. Others are the Courtney Sisters, singers of popular songs; L. Wolf Gilbert, the song composer, who has some new songs; Daisy Harcourt, Karl-Mi, conjurer; the Berrens, Lawrence Semon, Victor Niblo and his Talking Birds, Joe Cook, Du Von Sisters, Flying Rogers, and Keystone Comedy Pictures.

In addition to Robert Edeson and Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton, the Palace this week has Gus Edwards and his New Song Revue of 1914. This is a tabloid musical comedy presented by thirty-five boys and girls in full stage settings. Edwards himself is headlining in this act, which is the largest he has ever offered in vaudeville. His fellow-principals are clever, and the abundance of singing and dancing. The Courtney sisters, singing comedienes, are seen in new songs, new gowns, and much fresh humor and pleasantry. Others on the bill are Stepp, Goodrich, and King, in an attractive song and dance skit; Robert Hilling and his Four-Legged Comedians; the Australian McLeans, whirlwind dancers, and Lawrence Semon, the famous baseball cartoonist, who is an added attraction in honor of baseball week. Last night was Pirates' night at the Palace, and Thursday will be Giants' and Braves' night, when the stars of those teams will be given a theatre party by the management.

Sylvester Schaffer made his appearance at B. F. Keith's Colonial Theatre yesterday. Others on the bill included: Ruth Roye, "Princess of Ragtime"; Mrs. Gene Hughes and company; Edgar Allan Woolf's "Lady Gossip"; Fresini, master of the piano-accordion, and McDevit, Kelly, and Lucey in "The Piano Movers and the Actress."

Horn Bayes headlines the Alhambra Theatre programme this week. Harry Cooper is here and presents his new comedy skit, "The Mail Carrier," which gives him ample opportunity to prove his ability as a comedian. He is supported by Charles Henderson. "The Edge of the World" made its first metropolitan appearance at the Alhambra yesterday. It is a wonderful array of living and moving colors; a moment's sea dissolves into the bed of the ocean with a whole riot of changing color, and ends in a glorious daybreak. James Diamond and Sibyl Brennan present their collection of "rolling" songs, entitled "Niftynonsense." Charles and Fannie Van present the act. "A Case of Emergency," Weber and Capitola exhibit some up-to-date dancing steps, while the Maxino Brothers and Bobby, two nimble athletes and their dog entertain with their comedy tricks.

Charles and Henry Rigoletto, who are prominent features at the Royal Theatre this week, give an exhibition of their display of versatility. They are instrumentalists, jugglers, magicians, mimics, illusionists, acrobatic and aerial gymnasts. Another feature is B. A. Rolfe's "The Bride Shop," one of the latest tabloid musical comedies in vaudeville. The two principal stars in the playlet are Andrew Tombes and Lola Wentworth. Dunbar's Nine White Husmar's are on hand with their vocal and instrumental accomplishments. Harry Kelly and Lee Harrison, in "Small Town Chatter"; Dorothy Brenner and Fred Watson, in "The Candy Soda Fiend," by Edgar Allan Woolf; the Langdons in their comedy, "A Night on the Boulevard," and Sylvia Loyal and her pierrot, a European novelty, complete the bill.

"The Misleading Lady" is the bill at the Grand Opera House this week, with Lewis Stone and the other members of the cast which appeared at the Fulton Theatre last season.

Anne Crawford Flexner's comedy, "The Marriage Game," began a week's engagement at Cort's new Standard Theatre last night.

With George Parsons in the leading role, the Bronx Opera House this week has George M. Cohan's famous "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

"The Blindness of Virtue" is the offering for the week at the Crescent.

"The Girls from the Follies" burlesque are the attraction at the Olympia.

Many new figures of war notables have been added to the wax collection at the Eden Musee, where band concerts and moving pictures are other attractions.

Billy Watson brought his big company of burlesquers in the Columbia Theatre yesterday, presenting two new one-act burlesques called "Krousmeyer in Japan" and "Krousmeyer's Christening." Mr. Watson in his familiar character, Philip Krousmeyer, assisted by John W. Jess, a typical Irish comedian, and other lively performers created an abundance of laughter. There was a large chorus of girls that appeared in twenty or more musical numbers of the popular sort.

The "Big Revue of 1915" pleased two large audiences at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday. The principal features of the performance were satires on "Within the Law" and "Potash and Perlmutter." Harry Le Van heads the cast of comedians and vocalists, principals among them being Claire De Vine, Helen Delancy, Sam Drane, Florence Brooks, La Belle Cherrie, Greta Skelly, and Charles Saxon.

The Vitagraph Theatre has for the feature part of its programme the three-part dramatic picture, "413," and the merry comedy, "The Win(k)some Widow," with the English comedienne, Chrissie FitzGerald, which inaugurated their fourth week yesterday. Owing to the continued popularity of these feature pictures, the Vitagraph Company has decided to extend their engagement through the week, no other films given to the ordinary feature programme being four weeks only. The Vitagraph daily releases and novelties round out the programme.

At the New York Theatre the feature photo play is George Broadhurst's Broadway success, "The Man of the Hour," with Robert Warwick as the star. This feature will be played all week. Last night, however, the New York Theatre was devoted to a benefit for the German Relief Fund, the entertainment being rendered by famous vaudeville stars. "The Man of the Hour" was filmed by the William A. Brady Picture Play Company under the direction of Mr. Brady, and is said to represent his most notable effort in the moving-picture world. Other photo plays are presented in conjunction with "The Man of the Hour."

"Thirty Leagues Under the Sea" continues at the Broadway Rose Gardens.

A new fantastic comedy, a photo-visualization of L. Frank Baum's whimsical extravaganza, is shown on the screen at the Strand Theatre this week. The title of the play is "The Patchwork Girl of Oz." Mr. Baum is the author of "The Wizard of Oz," "The Tik-Tok Man of Oz," and many other famous stories of the Land of Oz. The play was staged in California under the direction of J. Farrell Macdonald. The Strand Topical Review this week contains the third installment of war pictures, taken on European battlefields by the Strand's special representatives, and other news pictures. A new comedy and some travel and scientific pictures conclude the picture programme.

"Ireland, a Nation," is at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. This film presents 110 years of the most interesting part of Irish history, dating as it does from the beginning of the activities of Robert Emmet (1798) up to the signing of the Home Rule bill a few weeks ago.

"Cabiria," the d'Annunzio photo-spectacle at the Globe, is approaching its fifth month in New York.

HUGO REISINGER DIES IN GERMANY

Art Collector and Merchant Succumbs Near His Birthplace, Aged 58.

ADVANCED AMERICAN ART

His Collection of Modern Paintings One of the Finest in Existence—Received Many Decorations.

Hugo Reisinger, art collector and merchant at 11 Broadway, is dead at Langenschwalbach, near Wiesbaden, Germany, where he was born Jan. 29, 1856. Accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Edmee Busch, daughter of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, and her mother, Mr. Reisinger went to Europe last Spring, according to his usual custom, on a business and pleasure trip. The war delayed their return, but they were expected back on Oct. 11. He left two sons, Curt H. Reisinger of 565 Park Avenue, and Walter F., a student at Harvard University. The body will be brought here.

As an art expert and connoisseur Hugo Reisinger had an international reputation, and he was the first to make a representative collection of modern American art for exhibit in Germany. In 1910 he opened this collection of 200 American paintings and a few etchings at the Prussian Royal Academy in Berlin under the official auspices of the Prussian Government and the approval of the Kaiser. It was also shown in Munich. At that time Mr. Reisinger said:

"The object of the exhibit is to prove to German artists and art lovers that the modern American school of painting is the peer of any of its European contemporaries. It is the most truly representative collection of contemporary American art ever assembled. The collection was chosen with strict impartiality, merit being the only test."

Among the loaned paintings were seven from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, ten from the Pennsylvania Art Society, and an equestrian life-size painting of Theodore Roosevelt by Carl Melchers of Detroit. Mr. Reisinger paid all the expenses of this exhibit abroad. His own private collection of modern paintings is one of the finest in existence.

In 1904, Mr. Reisinger was an honorary Commissioner to Europe for the St. Louis Exposition. When he went to Europe in April he was appointed Honorary Commissioner of the Anglo-American Exposition at London, and was placed in charge of the special work of arranging the American art section. He arranged for the exhibit of German art for the German Government at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Copley Society of Boston, and at the Art Institute at Chicago, in 1908-09. It was partly through his efforts that the Deutsch-Amerikanische Committee of Munich was enabled to come here and study American museum methods with the object of applying improvements to the Munich Museum.

Hugo Reisinger was graduated from the Royal Gymnasium, at Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1875. He engaged in the general importation of merchandise here in 1890, and became one of the largest firms in his line. He was a Director of the Linde Air Products Company of New York and Buffalo and the Owens European Bottle Machine Company, Toledo, Ohio.

He was elected an honorary fellow for life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Vice President of the Germanic Museum of Harvard, and the Germanistic Society here. Columbia conferred the degree of A. M. on him in 1910. He was Commander of the Order of the Prussian Crown, Commander Order of Merit, with the Star of St. Michael (Bavarian); privy councilor to the Prince Regent, Ludwig, of Bavaria, and was a member of these clubs: Lotos, National Arts, German, Railroad, Garden City Golf, Englewood Country, Automobile Club of America, and the Imperial Automobile Club of Berlin.

Mr. Reisinger was actively interested in the publication of the German classics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for the purpose of making German literature better known in the United States, which he hoped would also result in creating a better understanding between the two nations.

His art collection includes examples of the work of Boecklin, Menzel, Leibl, Lenbach, von Uhde, Zuegel, Truebner, Leistokow, and American artists, including Whistler, Carl Melchers, and Childe Hassam. The family home is at 968 Fifth Avenue, which was purchased by Mrs. Reisinger in 1911, from Louis Stern. The price paid was said to be $1,000,000.

PROF. WM. K. GILLETT DEAD.

Instructor of Romance Languages at New York University.

Prof. William Kendall Gillett, Professor of Romance Languages at New York University since 1890, died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was the son of Ezra Hall and Mary Jane Kendall Gillett. Prof. Gillett was graduated from New York University in 1880 with the degree of A. B., and three years later was made an A. M. He then attended Huron College and received the degree of L. H. D. During 1880-81 Prof. Gillett attended Columbia Law School and spent the next two years at the University of Berlin.

During 1883 and 1890 he attended the University of Paris and studied languages in Paris, Geneva, Florence, Madrid, and Seville. From 1885 until 1888 he was instructor in languages at Lehigh University, and in 1890 joined the Faculty of New York University. Prof. Gillett was Secretary of the Faculty from 1891 until 1898, and was Chairman of the Committee on College Organizations from 1902 until 1907.

Prof. Gillett was a member of the Modern Languages Association of America and the Delta Phi fraternity. He was also a member of the New York Athletic, the Wykagyl Country, and the Century Clubs. His brother, Dr. Charles Ripley Gillett, is Dean of Students, Registrar, and Secretary of the Faculty of New York University. His home was in Pelham Manor.

Thomas D. Walsh.

Thomas D. Walsh, Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, died on Sunday at the General Memorial Hospital in his thirty-ninth year. He entered the employ of the society at the age of 18, and rose to be chief clerk, and was appointed Superintendent in 1910. Mr. Walsh made a close study of the care of children, and was the author of a number of pamphlets on the subject, which were read before State and National Anti-Cruelty Conventions. For several years he had been associate editor of the Juvenile Record. Mr. Walsh was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the City Club. His home was at 215 West 101st Street. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Louise E. Ehlen, and a son.

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RICHARD W. SEARS DIES.

Founder of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Began Career as Railroad Employe.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Richard Warren Sears, founder of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of this city, died today at Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Sears was reputed to be worth $20,000,000. He was in his fifty-second year.

Mr. Sears was born in Stewartville, Minn., and began his business career as a railroad employe at the age of 17. In 1886 he started a mail order business and opened offices in Minneapolis. Four years later he organized Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Minneapolis, of which he was senior member until the firm was incorporated and removed to Chicago. Mr. Sears then became President and retained that position until 1908, when he retired from active business and spent his time on his great farm near Waukesha. His city home was in Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Sears was a member of the Westward Ho and the Chicago Automobile Clubs. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Joseph E. Gay.

Joseph E. Gay, who had been President of the Atlantic Mining Company for twenty-five years, died yesterday at the Touraine Hotel, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, aged 82 years. For many years he had lived at the Union League Club. He moved to the hotel two months ago and had since been confined to his bed, though he did not resign from the head of the various corporations in which he was largely interested until two weeks ago. On the death of John Stanton, in 1906, with whom he had been associated in business all his life, Mr. Gay succeeded to the office of President of the Michigan Copper Mining Company and the Mohawk Mining and Wolverine Copper Mining Companies. John R. Stanton, son of his former associate, was elected to succeed him.

David M. Levett, Composer.

David M. Levett, well known as a composer and musician, is dead at his home, 112 East Eighty-fourth Street, aged 70 years. He was born here. He studied music here, in France and Germany, and was graduated from the Conservatory of Leipsic in 1871. He was professor of music the next seven years at a conservatory at New Brunswick, N. J., and held a similar position in Chicago until 1885, when he returned here. After two years in Stern's conservatory at Berlin, Germany, 1896-98, Mr. Levett held a professorship in the New York College of Music. He was the author of compositions for the voice, piano, and orchestra, among which were "Harlequinade," "Memories," "Romance," and "Serenade." He left his wife, who was Miss Kate de Jonge of Paris.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES C. TAINTOR, 79 years old, died Sunday night at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Taintor was born in Sandisfield, Mass., and was one of the founders of the Central Bantist Church. He also belonged to Washington Lodge, No. 33, F. and A. M. and Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Taintor was an inventor of mechanic's tools and for many years was engaged in their manufacture.

ABRAHAM S. D. DEMAREST, an undertaker at Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at his home there aged 81 years. He was born at Bergenfield, N. J. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Hackensack Mutual Building and Loan Association.

JEREMIAH ROGERS, in the oyster business in Washington Market for many years, died on his home, 314 West Seventy-ninth Street, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Hickory Club and the Daniel E. Finn Association of the First Assembly District, of which the late Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn was the leader.

THOMAS J. HUNTER, member of the

HOPPE A NOVICE AT ENGLISH BILLIARDS---COLLEGE FOOTBALL PRACTICE---ROWING

HOPPE DEFEATED AT ENGLISH BILLIARDS

Melbourne Inman, Champion at the Game, Outpoints American, 602 to 304.

Melbourne Inman, champion of the world at English billiards, was successful in putting to his credit the first block of the international billiard match played in the Hotel Astor Grand Ballroom last evening, when he scored 602 points to 304 scored by William Hoppe, champion of the world at the balk-line game. Inman left the balls at the end of an uncompleted run of 16 at the foot of the table, from which point they will be put in play tomorrow afternoon, when another block of 600 points of the English game will be played in the continuation of the match. Meantime blocks of 500 points will be played at the American balk-line game this afternoon and evening in the contest, which is to run to 6,000 points in alternate blocks of the two games.

An audience of about 2,500, some 500 of whom were ladies, saw the opening of what is, to this generation at least, a complete novelty in billiard matches, so novel, indeed, that the watchers hardly knew what to make of it, and did not warm up to its merits until Inman, in his fourteenth inning, gathered a string of 123 points, the high run of the game.

Hoppe won the string and opened with the customary miss from the "D,' in which example Inman followed in his first essay with a leave from which Hoppe scored a losing hazard from the white and sat down with a score of 8 to his credit, including the point for his opponent's miss. He left the balls so that Inman was able to score by pocketing his own ball from the red left in the centre of the table. A succession of hazards and but two carroms enabled the Englishman to score a total of forty in his next inning, missing on an easy shot from the red to the lower left-hand pocket.

Both players seemed to play with restraint, as if not at all sure of their ground, for the next half dozen innings, failing in attempts to make position shots that would enable them to work the balls into the pockets. Carroms were few, there were no massé shots, and the game seemed to drag, much as if the players were rather feeling of one another than attempting a free-handed and strong game such as each plays at his own game under less peculiar circumstances.

It was not until the seventh inning that Inman was able to get the balls running to suit him, and then he gathered 69 points in 24 strokes, pocketing his own ball from either the red or white and chiefly in the lower end pockets accounting for his points, though there was a pretty run of four strokes off the red from the centre of the table to the side pockets before the balls broke so badly that he was forced to hazards from the lower end of the table. His first spectacular shot was scored in the middle of this run, when a delicate draw and carrom sent the red ball spinning around the long angles to land close to the lower right-hand pocket, from which he netted a double, and then had the balls in good position for a pocket from the red. Hoppe failing to score in this inning, Inman followed with a run of 50, working the side pockets from both the red and white, which he manipulated so that they were in middable and in advantageous positions after each stroke for a stroke that landed his ball in the pocket for a count. This was followed by a run of 35 from 14 strokes in the ninth inning.

It was not until the tenth inning that Hoppe showed at all as an expert player, when 28 strokes netted him a total of 69, the highest run he made during the game.

Instead of essaying the rail play which was expected of him, he stuck to straight English billiards and tried none of the nursing tactics which he uses so successfully in the American game and which Ives used so brilliantly when he played the former English champion Roberts many years ago with such marked success when those two experts met at the game. Hoppe used the massé twice in this run and made some clever hazards at difficult angles from the centre of the table, but displayed no brilliancy of either execution or gathering, such as the followers of the sport had expected to see him utilize to the disadvantage of the English champion.

It was rather tedious billiards that followed, for Inman did not play up to his reputation in accumulating in successive innings 69, 12, and 35, though he made in those runs four very delicate follow shots, which scored for him a hazard from the white, and yet left his opponent's ball out of the pocket it so dangerously threatened to be forced into in making the stroke. That he was under tension was shown by the fact that his ball frequently hit the jaw in making the pocket instead of going directly into the receptacle, which is the feature of his play when he is in perfect stroke, which he seemed far from being until the fourteenth inning, when he made his high run of 123. His score was 354 to Hoppe's 157 when this run was begun, and at the end of that run the call was 477 to 157, which elicited the first hearty applause of the evening. There was nothing spectacular in the run—simply straight, careful billiards, with every shot studied and but one double for a cash of five—that is, two counts—from one stroke, a carrom and a pocket from the red. It was remarkable that there were but nine of these doubles for five in the entire evening's play, and only once did Inman make a stroke for seven, when he made a carrom, pocketed the red, and dropped his own ball into the corner pocket.

Inman used the masse only twice, and Hoppe five times during the progress of the game. There was no attempt at rail play by either player, simply the straight, steady, conservative English game, with the conservatism apparently carried to extremes because each was so manifestly afraid of what the other would or could do. After the game Inman expressed himself as thoroughly dissatisfied with what he had done, as his average, a trifle above 27, was much less than he anticipated, and less than he has been making at practice while in this city.

Lack of spectacular plays or high runs was due unquestionably to nervous apprehension on the part of the English champion, though he would not admit it. But it is certain that his stroke was erratic at times, though he did manage as a rule to so manipulate the balls as to leave no "cinch" plays for Hoppe, and in four innings left them so that Hoppe was forced to send his opponent's ball to the pockets, and so had only the red to play from.

Each managed to leave the balls in double balk, that is above the balkline at the head of the table, so that they could not be played on directly, in two different innings, Hoppe on one occasion scoring by a clever bank and cushion shot. Now that they have felt one another out both will probably be seen to better advantage in later blocks. Hoppe's playing was a distinct disappointment to his friends, who had anticipated his giving Inman a hard rub at his own game, but he seemed utterly outclassed and at sea at the game. The score by innings:

Inman—* 40 4 37 2 69 50 35 0 69 42 35 123 9 2 37 0 19 40 2 16—602. Average, 27 4-11.

Hoppe—* 8 10 2 17 0 4 15 69 0 25 7 0 28 8 0 0 39 22 0 14 23—304. Average, 13 9-11.

*Miss, counting one for opponent.

Athletic Activity at Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 28.—Interclass athletics in Amherst started today with calls for candidates for the freshman football, baseball, and tennis teams. About twenty-five men appeared on Hitchcock Field this afternoon for the first baseball practice, and a number have already signified their intention of entering the interclass tennis tournament. It is expected that a third of the class will appear on Blake Field tomorrow for the first practice for freshman football. The date for the Fall cider meet between the two lower classes has not been definitely decided, but the sophomore call for track men was issued today, and many of their best men, including Goodrich and Wadhams in the hurdles, Bulligan in the hurdles, and Glann in the sprint events, started practice today.

NO SCRIMMAGE FOR YALE.

Coaches Drill Football Men in New Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Although the Yale first and second elevens were kept on the gridiron until after the moon appeared tonight there was no scrimmaging for the regulars. Jim Sheldon was detained on the campus by Faculty appointments, but "Chub" Sheldon, the freshman captain last year, succeeded him at right guard in the rush line. Otherwise the team's line-up was the same as that in the Maine game last Saturday.

There were no visiting coaches except Walter Camp, but Hinkley, Bull, Martin, and Cornish drilled the regulars in details of new formations an hour after the second and third elevens finished their twenty-minute drill.

Hal. Pumpelly, full back for the second team, starred with three long runs, but the only touchdown was made by Duryea who took Pumpelly's long forward pass of 30 yards at the ten-yard line and rushed over for the score.

The second team's back field consisted of Easton, Chatfield Taylor, Pumpelly, and Duryea, all of whom are 'Varsity possibilities. Chatfield Taylor smashed tackle for two good runs.

Examinations for conditioned students began today, and Otis Guernsey and "Pie" Way were the list. Betting favored Guernsey in his hope of removing his disqualification, but odds were largely against Way.

HARVARD RUSH LINE WEAK.

Tackles Taken in Hand by Coaches and Worked Hard to End Faults.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—There was the usual Monday let-up for the Harvard football players today, there being no scrimmaging, and most of the time being spent on individual coaching, working on new plays and defensive formations.

Saturday's game with Bates revealed several rush line weaknesses, and today the tackles in particular came in for some hard work.

Crawford Blagden, '02, one of Harvard's best tackles of the old school, joined the coaching staff today, and will endeavor to bring Morgan, Sweetser, R. Curtis, and Trumbull up to 'Varsity standard.

Charley Brickley worked in a backfield combination with Logan, Rollins, and McKinlock, the last two having shown more promise Saturday than any of the other substitute backs.

The freshmen came out today, there being only sixty in the squad, but there were some husky fellows among them. The freshmen team will be picked early, and the residue will be formed into dormitory teams.

Fall baseball will start here tomorrow, the candidates having a schedule of eight games before Oct. 20.

Fordham Team Welcomed Home.

The most enthusiastic welcome ever accorded to a returning Fordham team occurred yesterday when the football warriors, who held Georgetown, Fordham's old arch rival to a scoreless tie on Saturday, rejoined their classes. J. Conklin, the substitute, whose sterling work on the line smashed up several well planned Georgetown plays, was the centre of the celebration. "Skip" Wymard, whose work on coach brought about this return of good gridiron work by the Bronxites, came in for a good share of praise.

Although they were excused from practice yesterday the Maroon eleven has a hard week ahead in preparation for the Gallaudet team, which opens Fordham's home season on Saturday. Last year the mute warriors had the best point record of any team in the country, scoring over two hundred points to its opponents' none.

All the Bronx County officials have promised to be present to help Fordham celebrate the first anniversary of Bronx County's independence. A preliminary game will be played by the elevens of Fordham Prep and Commerce High School.

Lots of Dash in Navy's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 28.—The football squad at the Naval Academy put plenty of dash into its work this afternoon, realizing that the opening game against Georgetown is to take place next Saturday. The midshipmen expect to start the season with a victory, but do not hope for so decisive a triumph as last year. The work this afternoon indicated that the team should be in good shape by Saturday. The players have been taking care of themselves and the cool weather has brought out fast play and rapid development of the team. After a full hour of preliminaries a half-hour scrimmage was held this afternoon, there being many changes in the line and backfield. Mitchell started off at quarter back with Harrison at full back, and Failing and Alexander at the halves. All of these have had two or three years' experience on the squad. The team is well off for backfield substitutes, and frequent changes can be made and a fast pace maintained.

Cornell Squad Cut to Forty-seven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In the interest of efficiency and with the object of giving more individual attention to each, the squad of Cornell football men was today cut to forty-seven by Head Coach Sharpe. Six new men were added, while a number were dropped. The training table now numbers twenty-eight. Today's work consisted chiefly in an hour's blackboard talk by the coach and light work in preparation for a scrimmage tomorrow. The new men recruited are mostly from last year's freshman squad. They are Butts, guard; Tilley, guard; Whitney, half back; Shock, quarter; Fisher, tackle, and Zeman, end.

Football Player Has Convulsions.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—Beverly Garrett of Fairmount, West Va., of the Western Maryland eleven, who was injured here Saturday while playing football, and who received his original injuries in the form of brain concussion at home a year ago, was taken to Westminster, Md., at noon today by his coach, John Feltan. Garrett had convulsions early this morning, but on the whole his condition is improved.

Kansas Players Hurt in Scrimmage.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 28.—The first scrimmage today of the Kansas University football team was marked by injuries to men in both the 'Varsity and first-year squads Gillespie, a freshman, was unconscious an hour from a bump on the head. Gray, a new half back, was forced to quit with an injured shoulder, and may be out of the game some time.

Hatfield Wins from Rowan.

Ray Hatfield of Newark, weighing 140 pounds, last night defeated Tommy Rowan of Brooklyn in the main bout of ten rounds at the Olympic Athletic Club. Rowan tipped the scales at 139 pounds. Hatfield, after being knocked down twice, once in each of the second and third rounds, recovered quickly and came back so strong that in the fourth round he twice sent his Brooklyn opponent to the canvas. Neither time did Rowan remain down for a long count, and following the rest was as strong as ever in the fifth session. For the last five rounds the rivals fought at top speed, toe to toe, with Hatfield having a little the better of the milling. His blows landed cleaner than Rowan's, who used a right and left jab effectively.

In the first ten-round contest Young Joe Rivers disposed of Dummy Baldwin of Brooklyn in the third round by a knockout. Rivers's weight was 135 pounds against 136 for Baldwin. The Brooklyn boxer held his own in the first and second rounds, and had the better of a near-range exchange when Rivers shot a right-hand punch to the chin which sent him down for the full count.

Borough Park Tennis Tourney.

The finals of the doubles tournament for the championship of the Borough Park Tennis Club resulted in a victory for William A. Hartye, Jr., and Chester W. Schubert, who defeated A. H. Murphy and E. A. Davis after a hard fought two-set match. It was the most interesting match played on the courts this season. In the final set Murphy and Davis led at three-love, and were within a point of the match when they led at 5—3, 40—15, but their opponents by steady play succeeded in bringing the score to 5 all, and then won the match by taking the next two games. In the upper half of the singles semi-final round, William A. Hartye, Jr., defeated C. C. Van Alst 6—0, 6—3, 6—1, and in the lower half, C. W. Schubert won from H. D. Gubner, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. The result brings Schubert and Hartye, the winners of the doubles, together in the finals, which will be played off on Sunday.

PRINCETON TO STAND BY OPEN FOOTBALL

Old Style Game Has Had Its Day, Is Coach Pendleton's Opinion of It.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 28.—Princeton is unreservedly committed to the open football game, for this season at least. Saturday's game with Rutgers was the first chance the coaches had to try their ideas in actual play, and they are satisfied with results.

"Princeton will stand or fall by the open game," declared T. T. Pendleton, Captain of the 1912 team, who has been coaching here, today. "We have started the search for a consistent scoring machine which can compete with the successful machine built up around Brickley of Harvard. Against the modern defense the old-style game of hammering at the line has proved unreliable, and in recent big games opponents' mistakes have been responsible for most of the scoring, with the exception of goals from the field. We feel that we have given conservative football a thorough test and that it has failed.

"I think that we have hit upon an ideal year for the change. Never since I have been connected with Princeton football have I seen the committee, coaches on the field, and players working in such close harmony. The material is the best I have ever seen. The kicking and receiving of kicks are far above the average. The punters are already outdistancing De Witt's punts for the 1911 championship team, but they lack his speed in getting them away. The drop kickers are promising. The team is well balanced and no one stands out above the other."

Penfield is the ideal for head coach. He has the confidence and respect of all with whom he works, and is efficient in carrying out the plans of five of the best of Princeton's football experts.

RICE'S FIRST CREW CALL.

Columbia Freshmen to Start Rowing Practice Tomorrow.

Jim Rice has issued his first call for candidates for the freshman crew. The work for the entering class will begin tomorrow afternoon with practice on the machines in University Hall. With the 'Varsity victory at their backs, big things are expected in rowing this year, and every effort will be made by the upper classmen to induce all material of any promise in the freshman class to report to Coach Rice.

The youngsters will be kept on the machines for a week or two in order that they may learn how to hold an oar before they are boated in the eight-oared barges. About the middle of next month they will go over to the barge at Edgewater and practice on the Hudson until cold weather sets in.

The class rushes have not revealed much material, but Coach Rice is confident that if enough men from the first-year class report to him he can pick out a good eight. In the past difficulty has been experienced in getting out a sufficient squad from the entering classes, but this year stringent methods will be adopted to make the youngsters toe the mark.

WISCONSIN BARS ROWING.

Medical Faculty Finds Oarsmen Have Hyperatrophied Hearts.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28.—Participation in intercollegiate rowing contests by University of Wisconsin crews was ordered discontinued today as a result of an investigation by the medical faculty, showing that a large number of the crew candidates had developed hyperatrophied hearts. Twenty-eight of fifty-six freshmen and twenty of twenty-three "W" men showed this condition.

Kid Williams Stops Kid Herman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Kid Williams of Baltimore, the bantamweight champion, tonight stopped Kid Herman of Pekin, Ill., in the fourth round of what was to have been a six-round boxing bout. Herman forced the fighting in the first round, but weakened in the second, and was forced to the floor in the fourth round by a succession of body blows, delivered by the champion.

BLACKFISH AT SEA BRIGHT.

They Will Soon Be Plentiful in Local Waters.

Fluke and porgies will soon leave the local waters, and already blackfish are coming in to take their place. Schools of blackfish are taking the bait at Seabright and in the Long Island Sound waters, where there are rocky ledges, where blackfish hide.

Until recently the blackfish or tautog was more an object of attention to the "hand line brigade" than it was to anglers who use a rod. Now its fame as a strong and sturdy fighter is well established. The blackfish is a slippery and elusive fish, which salt water anglers like because it is a heavyweight and a hard fighter. Tautog is his Eastern name, derived from the Indians.

Blackfish is the common name in near-by waters, but tautog is by far the better name, as it admits no confusion with other dark-hued fishes. Blackfish are welcome by the angler at all times, because they are good fighters and are generally of a fair size.

The best places to get blackfish in Jamaica Bay are: Blockhouse and Neptune wrecks, along the trestle work, breakwater off Canarsie, the Cellars in Irish Creek, Rich's Point, Irish Creek, Big and Little Fishkill, Barren Island, Stone Pile, Rockaway Park pier, and Black Wall.

In the open sea the good places near by are: Sandy Hook, Rockaway, Wreck Lead, Italian wreck, Dreamland and Steeplechase fishing piers at Coney Island, Cholera Banks, off Seabright, Five-Fathom Bank, and Long Beach. Its favorite habitation is about rocky shores, sea walls, and piling.

Amherst Calls Out Freshmen.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 28.—Amherst engaged in light football practice today. A call for freshmen has been issued, and beginning tomorrow they will be used daily against the 'Varsity, as was the case last year. Most of the week will be devoted to building up the line," said Coach Riley today. "Attention will also be given to forward passing by the backs. The team had only two scrimmages before the Bowdoin game because of the heat. This amount will be greatly increased this week." The training table for the 'Varsity started tonight

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS.

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GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES FROM PIRATES---BRAVES BEAT CUBS---FEDERAL LEAGUE RAID

MARQUARD BREAKS STRING OF DEFEATS

Thirteenth Game Since He Had Won Proves Lucky to Erratic Southpaw.

Tarry a moment before you send the Giants any words of condolence about losing the pennant. They woke up yesterday and jumped all over the Pirates in two games. Even if New York can't beat Boston they are going to make the Braves sit up nights working for what they get. You can't keep a good team down.

The Giants won the first game by a score of 5 to 2 and grabbed off the second in a gallop by a score of 13 to 6. The two-ply win enabled New York to gain half a game on the Braves.

Two important things happened. Rube Marquard broke his losing streak on the thirteenth game and the Giants showed violent symptoms of hitting. Yesterday was a warm-up for the coming of the Braves tomorrow. Get out your horn.

Both games were fretful affairs as there seemed to be some disagreement between Umpires Hart and Rigler on the one hand and the New York players on the other. During the whole afternoon Rigler is credited with only one good decision—that was when he called the second game at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Manager McGraw, from the bench, disputed Hart's decisions in the first game and was banished for the afternoon.

The second game was so easy that the Giant regulars were withdrawn and the second-string talent was put to work. Desmond Beatty, late of Kingsbridge and Poughkeepsie, played at third base for a while and Jim Thorpe sojourned in centre field. Verily, James the Indian gets his salary with little effort.

Hans Wagner didn't awake to the fact that the Pirates were being walked on until the second game and then he got hot under the hat and crashed out two triples, but by that time it was too late.

The game developed some hard hitting. Bob Bescher gave the small crowd present an awful shock when he banged out two home runs, one in each game. Chief Meyers got three bases on a home run drive, while the other boys hit the ball hard at times when it did the most good.

The Giants got most of their runs in the first game by virtue of a flock of hits which were made off George McQuillan in the seventh inning. A string of six safe bangs pushed over four runs and made the sailing easy. Demaree pitched the first six innings for the Giants and a pass and a two-base drive against the right field wall by Hyatt gave the Pirates a run in the sixth. In the ninth McCarthy got a home run when Fromme was pitching.

Cooper started the second game for Pittsburgh, but he was pounded out of the game promptly being succeeded by one Mr. Kantlehner. He was also slammed all over the lot in the second and third innings, and a third boxman, Herbert Kelly, took a hand. Meyers greeted Herb with a three-bagger and Bescher followed with a home run. That's a rough and dangerous way to treat a man named Kelly.

The Giants gave Marquard such a safe lead that he didn't have to worry. A pass and Coleman's triple gave the Pirates a run in the second inning. Heavy cannonading by Wagner and Konetchy aided the Pittsburgh cause in the fifth and sixth innings.

It looked rather bad for Marquard in the sixth, when the Pirates got four hits for two runs, and perhaps it was just as well that darkness ended the game right then and there. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	1	1
Cote'e, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Colli'r, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Wag'r, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Ko't'y, lb.	4	0	0	8	0
Siglin, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0
McCa'y, 2b.	2	0	1	1	2
Gerb'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Schang, c.	4	0	3	5	2
McQui'n, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Hyatt,	1	0	1	0	0
†McAuley,	0	0	0	0	0
‡J. Kelly,	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	7	24	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Besc r,	4	1	1	5	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	2	6
Burns, cf.	3	1	2	1	3
He'h'r, ss.	5	1	1	2	4
Sno'r's, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Grant, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Mey'rs, 1b.	3	0	2	9	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	3	7	1
De'ar'e, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Coom'e, p.	2	0	0	0	1
‡Robert'n.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	5	12	27	9

*Batted for Siglin in sixth inning.
†Ran for Hyatt in sixth inning.
‡Batted for McQuillan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Demaree in sixth inning.
Errors—Siglin, Gerber, Grant, Merkle.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	–5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	–2

First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Meyers, Hyatt. Home run—Bescher, McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Burns, McQuillan, (3,) Grant. Stolen bases—Bescher, Doyle. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; New York, 7. Based on balls—Off McQuillan, 5; off Demaree, 1. Struck out—By McQuillan, 5; by Demaree, 4; by Fromme, 1. Hits—Off Demaree, 4 in six innings; off Fromme, 3 in three innings. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	3	3	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Burns, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
*Murray,	1	0	0	0	0
F'cher, ss.	4	2	4	1	5
Snod's, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Thorpe, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Grant, 3b.	3	1	0	2	0
Beatty, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	1	2	4	0
Meyers, c.	1	2	1	2	0
Marq'd, p.	3	1	1	0	0
John'n, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Total.	29	13	12	18	7

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	2	3
Burns, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
J. Kelly, cf.	3	1	2	1	0
Wag'r, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0
Ko'y, lb.	4	2	1	6	1
M'C'y, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3
Gerber, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
C'man, c.	3	1	3	0	2
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'tle'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
H. Kelly, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	28	6	10	18	10

*Batted for Burns in third inning.
Errors—Wagner, Konetchy, McCarthy, (2,) Gerber, Cooper, Kentlehner, Fletcher, Grant.

New York	4	4	3	0	0	2	–13		
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	2	2	–6		

First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Fletcher, (2,) Konetchy, Wagner. Three-base hits—Coleman, Meyers, Wagner. Home run—Bescher. Sacrifice fly—Beatty. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Thorpe. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 8. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Cooper, 1; off Marquard, 4; off Kantlehner, 2; off H. Kelly, 2. Struck out—By Marquard, 2. Wild pitch—Kantlehner. Hits—Off Cooper, 3 in one inning; off Kantlehner, 4 in one inning; off H. Kelly, 5 in 4 innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Reds Win Last Game from Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28. — Cincinnati won its farewell game of the season here today, 4 to 3. Both teams gave a wretched exhibition in the field. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Daniels, cf.	4	2	0	3	0
Kill'r, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0
Groh, ss.	4	0	0	5	4
Ying'g, lf.	5	0	2	0	0
Miller, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Gonz's, c.	3	0	0	2	3
K'logg, 2b.	4	0	2	3	7
G'ham, 1b.	2	1	1	12	0
Benton, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total.	33	4	8	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Reed, ss.	5	0	0	1	4
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	3	3	1
Magee, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Doolin, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
B'ker, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Irelan, 2b.	3	0	1	4	4
Burns, c.	4	0	2	8	1
Oesc'r, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	40	3	12	27	14

Errors—Killifer, (2,) Groh, Yingling, (2,) Graham, Benton, Reed, Byrne, Magee, Oeschger.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1–4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0–3

Two-base hit—Irelan. Stolen bases—Killifer, (2,) Groh, Yingling. Double play—Graham, (unassisted.) Sacrifice hits—Gonzales, Killifer. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Oeschger, 7. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Benton, 2; by Oeschger, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Saginaw Is Michigan Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Saginaw of the South Michigan League today won the Michigan League baseball championship by defeating the Muskegon team of the Michigan State League team, 7 to 3, in the fifth game of the post-season series. Muskegon won only one game.

Baseball today: Federal League: Pole To Tops vs. Chicago Feds, 2 P. M.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
New York, 13; Pittsburgh, 6.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 11; Washington, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburgh, 3; Indianapolis, 2.
Buffalo, 10; Kansas City, 10.
(Called; darkness.)
Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	11	87	56	.608
New York	9	80	65	.552
St. Louis	8	71	69	.528
Chicago	7	73	72	.510
Philadelphia	7	72	75	.490
Brooklyn	8	71	75	.486
Pittsburgh	9	63	82	.435
Cincinnati	7	58	89	.394

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	9	95	50	.656
Boston	8	88	58	.603
Washington	7	77	70	.524
Detroit	6	77	71	.520
Chicago	6	68	80	.459
St. Louis	8	67	79	.459
New York	7	67	80	.456
Cleveland	5	49	100	.329

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	82	63	.569
Indianapolis	80	64	.556
Baltimore	76	65	.539
Buffalo	73	66	.525
Brooklyn	72	70	.507
Kansas City	65	77	.458
St. Louis	61	82	.427
Pittsburgh	58	80	.421

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

RED SMITH SAVES BRAVES.

Third Baseman Throws Out Zimmerman and Snuffs Out a Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Bill James, Boston's most reliable pitcher, won his twenty-seventh game of the season today, beating the Cubs, 7 to 6, before a crowd of only 500 fans, and being saved from a defeat by a smooth piece of work by "Red" Smith in the visitors' ninth turn at bat. At the end of the eighth inning Boston was ahead, 7 to 4, but when James made a wild throw after fielding Archer's hit, and Knisely, Leach, and Good came through with singles, O'Day's men got two runs and were dangerous enough. James would take no chances with Saier and passed him, and then, with the bases filled, Zimmerman drove a fierce grounder down to Smith. "Red" made a jump for the ball and scooped up what looked like a sure hit, then getting "Heinie" at first base and saving the day.

The Cubs started off splendidly against James, getting a brace of runs in the first inning on singles by Good, Saier, Zimmerman, and Schulte, but Bill stopped the advance by fanning Young Bues.

In the second the visitors went ahead, 3 to 0, when Fisher hit in front of the plate, going to third on Gowdy's wild throw past Schmidt, and home on a centre-field single by Archer.

The Braves got going in their half of the second inning, scoring two runs in short order, Schmidt and Smith making singles and Gowdy hammering out a two-bagger to left. Then came the attack in the third, in which four runs were produced on three singles, a double, and a triple.

Moran singled, and after Evers's double another hit by Whitted scored two runs. Schmidt also singled, and then Maranville drove the ball to the fence for three bases, putting the home team ahead, 6 to 3. The Cubs counted in the sixth on a pass to Schulte and hits by Bues and Fisher. Zabel pitched fine ball from the fourth session to the eighth inning, when Schmidt reached him for a triple, and scored on a sacrifice fly. This was a most important run for the Braves, as the Cubs then made their rally, which Smith cut short with his gilt-edged play on Zimmerman.

The Boston management has a large force working on applications for world's series seats. There will be 25,000 reserve, it having been decided to charge $2 for the usual 50-cent bleacher seats which were allotted to the $1 admission patrons two years ago. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
Conn'y, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Whit'd, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	3	4	6	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Mar'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Gowdy, c.	3	0	2	8	1
James, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	34	7	13	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Good, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	2	0	4
Schulte, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Bues, 3b.	4	0	1	5	2
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Archer, c.	4	1	1	3	1
Hum's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
†Knisely.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	36	6	12	24	12

*Batted for Humphries in fourth inning.
†Batted for Zabel in ninth inning.
Errors—Good, Gowdy, James.

Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2–6
Boston	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	–7

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Evers. Three-base hits—Maranville, Schmidt. Hits—Off Humphries, 8 in 3 innings; off Zabel, 5 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Stolen bases—Schulte, Whitted, Schmidt, Moran. Double play—Evers, Maranville, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Zabel, 1; off James, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Zabel, 1; by James, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and O'Connor.

NAPS SPOIL PECK'S RECORD IN THE WEST

Yankees Had Won Majority of Games in Every Series, but Failed in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—It remained for his home town to put a dent in Roger Peckinpaugh's managerial career. When the Yankees arrived in Cleveland they prided themselves that they had won two out of every three game series played since Roger had succeeded Frank Chance as manager, but when the Naps today won the odd game of the series by a score of 5 to 2 Peck's record was spoiled.

The Naps' three-base hits brought them victory, these being responsible for all of their Cleveland runs. The triples were made by Barbare, Chapman, and Wambsgans, a sterling French, English, and German combination. Barbare's triple produced the first run, Chapman's the next two, while "Wamby" came through later with a triple that sent the total up to five.

"If at first you don't succeed try, try again," seems to be Nick Carter's slogan. Nick tried to check the Washington batters Saturday, but met with such a hot reception that he lasted only one round, the third time he had encountered such a greeting. But things were different today. Nick was in excellent form today, and although the Yankees gathered ten hits off him, only once did they assemble them in a way to produce some runs. That was in the third inning, when four singles and an error helped the Yanks to two tallies. Nick issued one pass and fanned six of his adversaries. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Chap'n, ss.	4	2	3	3	5
John'n, lb.	4	0	0	8	0
B'bare, 3b.	2	1	2	1	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Smith, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
W'gs's, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1
Egan, c.	3	0	1	3	0
Carter, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	12	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
T'dale, 3b.	2	0	0	2	0
Daley, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Mullen, lb.	4	0	1	7	1
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Brown, p.	3	0	0	1	2
*Hartzell.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	2	10	24	11

*Batted for Brown in the ninth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Chapman.

Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	–5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	–2

Two-base hit—Nunamaker. Three-base hits—Barbare, Chapman, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Sacrifice flies—Barbare. Stolen bases—Chapman, Barbare, Daley, (2.) Double plays—Boone and Mullin; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Johnston. First base on balls—Off Carter, 1; off Brown, 1. Struck out—By Carter, 6; by Brown, 4., Passed ball—Nunamaker. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 9. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan.

Janvrin's Triple Clears Bases.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Janvrin's triple with the bases filled in the second inning gave Boston its final game of the season with Chicago here today by 5 to 2. Lathrop was easy for the visitors and was displaced by Jasper, who pitched in fine form, giving way for a pinch hitter in the fifth inning. Russell also worked well. Shore, with good support, had little difficulty holding the locals. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Henriksen, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J'rvin, ss.	5	1	1	1	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	1	3	1	0
Rehg, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Hob'l, lb.	4	0	0	16	0
Sw'son, 2b.	3	0	2	1	4
G'dner, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Thomas, c.	4	1	1	2	3
Shore, p.	4	1	1	0	4
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	5	10	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'mitt.	2	0	1	1	1
B'burn.	2	0	1	4	5
Collins, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
F'ller, lb.	4	0	0	9	0
Roth,	0	0	0	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	4	1
Kuhn, c.	1	0	0	3	1
Mayer, c.	2	0	1	4	0
Breton,	3	0	1	3	0
Lathrop, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Jasper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Chapelle.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Schalk	1	0	1	0	0
Russell, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	36	2	9	27	11

*Batted for Jasper in fifth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Breton in ninth inning.
Errors—Henriksen, Roth.

Boston	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	–5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	–2

Two-base hits—Swanson Collins. Three-base hits—Hooper, Janvrin. Hits—Off Lathrop, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Jasper, 1 in 3 1-3 innings; off Russell, 4 in 4 innings. Stolen bases—Gardner, Speaker. Double play—Gardner and Hobiltzel. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Lathrop, 2; off Jasper, 1; off Russell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Lathrop, (Henriksen.) Struck out—By Jasper, 3; by Shore, 3; by Russell, 3. Wild pitches—Jasper, Russell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Brien.

Mack Tries Out Him Youngsters.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Timely hitting and a combination of errors won for St. Louis over Philadelphia today by 7 to 1. Lapp's double and a single to Murphy prevented a shut-out. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	3	0	3	2	0
Austin, 3b.	5	0	3	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	8
C.W'r, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Will's, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
How'd, 1b.	2	0	0	4	0
*E.W'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Kauf'n, 1b.	1	1	1	4	0
Walk'e, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
Agnew, c.	4	2	2	9	1
H'lton, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total.	34	7	13	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Davies, lf.					
cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kopf, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Shank, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Sw'ney, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	2	12	0
Walsh, 3b.					
ss.	3	0	0	1	1
Barry, ss.	2	0	2	2	2
Coyne, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Lapp, c.	4	1	1	4	0
Coombs, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bush, p.	2	0	0	0	0
W'den, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	36	1	9	24	9

*Batted for Howard in sixth inning.
Errors—Kopf, Lapp.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	–7
Philadelphi-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0–1

Two-base hits—Wallace, Austin, Lapp, Agnew, Williams. Three-base hit—C. Walker. Hits—Off Coombs, 3 in 3 innings; off Bush, 3 in 3 innings; off Worden, 3 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Hamilton, Wallace. Stolen bases—C. Walker, (2,) Agnew, Hamilton, Shotten. Double play—Barry and Davis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Base on balls—Off Coombs, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Walsh.) Struck out—By Hamilton, 8; by Bush, 3; by Worden, 1. Time of game—One hour and Forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and O'Loughlin.

Amateur Boxing at N. Y. A. C.

Entries will close on Oct. 5 for the amateur boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on Oct. 8 and 10. The committee in charge are sparing no expense to give their members the best talent possible. A solid gold watch and fob will be presented to the winner in each class, gold watch to the second, and silver fob, New York A. C. die medal, to the losers in the semi-final bouts. A handsome trophy will go to the club scoring the most points in this tournament and the ones to be held on Oct. 22 and 24. Entry blanks may be obtained from M. P. Halpin, Chairman Athletic Committee, New York A. C., Central Park South, and from the office of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

SUPERBAS STILL WINNING.

Make It Two Out of Three from Cards by 7 to 3 Victory.

The Superbas gave the Cardinals a severe setback in their battle for second place when they defeated them yesterday in a one-sided game which ended with the score 7 to 3. "Slim" Sallee, who occupied the box for Miller Huggins's crew, was hammered all over the field by the Flatbush boys, who made a total of eleven hits off him while he remained in the centre of the diamond. "Cutie" Cutshaw hammered out a home run to the flag pole in centre field with three men on bases in the first inning, making the longest hit possible within the grounds.

The Superbas had scored five runs off Sallee before a single man was put out in the first inning. "Hi" Myers started the attack by driving a single between first and second bases. Hummel hit to Sallee, who tried to get Myers at second base and threw over Huggins's head. Stengel's infield hit filled the bases, and Wheat's single scored the first run. Cutshaw then got his loop-the-loop wallop, which brought the total up to five for the inning.

The Superbas were as quiet as lambs after that until the fourth, when a hit by Hummel, a sacrifice by Stengel, and a sacrifice fly by Cutshaw scored another run. The last run was driven over the plate in the eighth session on Myers's triple and "Silent John" Hummel's single.

The Cardinals scored once in the second inning without making a hit, as a result of Aitchison's wildness. Miller got to first base on Hummel's error, and then, after two men had been put out, Aitchison filled the bases by giving bases on balls to Butler and Beck. Miller scored when Egan let Sallee's grounder get by him. A couple of battery errors were partly responsible for the two runs scored in the sixth. Miller started with a double and went around to third on "Chief" Wilson's single. Getz threw out Wilson at second base on Snyder's grounder, while Miller crossed the plate. A wild pitch sent Snyder around to third, and he scored while Butler was being thrown out at first base.

Huggins called out his reserves in the ninth inning and used four pinch hitters, two of whom got doubles. Huggins put in a pinch hitter for himself, and his "sub" struck out. After four pinch hitters had been tried "Hub" Perdue, who hasn't got a hit in the last two months, came out swinging a bat, but Huggins would not give him a chance. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	2	2	0	0
Hum'l, lb.	4	2	2	11	0
Steng'l, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	5	1	3	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	1	1	5	3
Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	1	5
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	2	3
M'C'y, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Alte'son, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	35	7	12	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
H'g'ns, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
J. M'l'er, lb.	3	2	2	12	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Snyder, c.	4	1	0	2	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Beck, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Sallee, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Nieh's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Betzel	1	0	0	0	0
†Cruise	1	0	0	0	0
‡Nash	1	0	1	0	0
§Riggert.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	3	6	24	12

*Batted for Beck in ninth inning.
†Batted for Nicholas in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Dolan in ninth inning.
§Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Dolan, Butler, Beck, Sallee, Hummel, (2,) Egan.

Brooklyn	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	–7
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0–3

Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—J. Miller, Cruise. Nash. Three-base hits—J. Miller. Myers. Home run—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Aitchison, Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Cutshaw. Base on balls—Off Sallee, 1; by Aitchison, 2; off Aitchison, 5. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Aitchison, 4. Hits—Off Pitchers—By Aitchison, (J. Miller;) by Sallee, (McCarty.) Wild pitch—Aitchison, (2.) Hits—Off Sallee, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Niehaus, 1 in 2-3 inning. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Detroit Pounds Senators' Pitchers.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Detroit crept within half a game of third place today by defeating Washington, the team just above it in the percentage column, 11 to 3. Bentley and Ayres were hit hard and often, while Coveleskie was never in danger. Bentley was found for four hits and four runs in the sixth inning and Ayres, who started the seventh, gave three bases on balls, made a wild throw to first base, and was hit for three singles and a double before Harper displaced him. Heilman stole home in the seventh inning and shortstop McBride, who disputed the decision, was put out of the game by Umpire Connolly. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	1	3	2
Vitt, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Vea'h, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Craw'd, rf

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First Mortgage Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of 1st of July, 1888, of sufficient amount of bonds to consume $160,650.71 in the Sinking Fund at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest. Income Tax on such accrued interest will be withheld in case of taxable persons, and ownership certificates as prescribed by Income Tax Treasury Regulations will be required with current coupons. The right is reserved, however, to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of October, 1914, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals for Sinking Fund of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 24, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are hereby notified to present the notes for their claims for payment.

June 19, 1914.

WALTER E. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bond Trading Reaches Considerable Volume—Sharp Rise in Exchange Rates.

Foreign exchange rates rose yesterday in a way which caused some surprise in view of the recent decided improvement of the exchange market, and particularly in view of the plans which have been made for the settlement of our obligations on the other side. The rise seems to have been due to the necessity of providing a considerable sum in London by Oct. 1 and by the necessity of remitting funds which have been accumulated here, of which there is now more necessity of sending to London on account of the approaching termination of the English moratorium. That moratorium did not, of course, directly relieve any American debtor of the obligation of making payments in London, but in a number of instances by the consent of London banking institutions payments from this side were allowed to go over, although in many cases English houses do not themselves profit by the privilege of extending their obligations. This further rise in exchange, both demand and cable transfers having risen above $5 to the pound, increases the need of affording relief through the gold fund and the report was current yesterday that the beginning of operations under the gold plan might be hastened to offset the effect of the rise in exchange which has occurred during the last few days.

Of information bearing upon the security markets and the steps now being taken to re-establish trading, the most interesting was that the business being done by some important investment houses had already reached a volume equal to about 25 per cent. of normal. That is a considerable achievement under the handicap under which all trading in securities is being done. Those handicaps are gradually being lessened, and now that rigid buying rules have been modified the progress toward normal conditions should be more rapid. A significant and encouraging view of the security market is the great strength which is being shown in the market for the newly issued New York City short-term obligations. The three-year 6 per cent. notes rose above 103 yesterday, thus bringing the yield on this obligation to little under 5 per cent. That is a very distinct improvement over the condition lately prevailing, and indicates very clearly the presence in the market of a considerably larger sum for investment than found employment through the public subscription to these notes. That indeed was shown by the oversubscription, but the urgency of the demand for investments of this class is even more strikingly shown by the fact that within a week of the public subscription the three-year notes have gone to a premium of more than 3 per cent.

Considering, however, the advantage which will accrue from the resuming of trading in securities, it is desirable to bear in mind that the prices at which securities may sell are by no means the sole test of the benefits accruing from the reopening of the markets. Those benefits are to be measured to a very large extent by the fact that the resumption of trading under as much freedom as possible serves to restore the credit market to a normal state. The re-establishment of a free market in stocks and bonds would make liquid again a large volume of banking assets which were reduced to rigidity by the closing of the Stock Exchange.

FLOOD OF CITY NOTE CHECKS

Morgan Bank, Overrun, Decides on Change of Method.

J. P. Morgan & Co. experienced so great an inflow of payments for the new city notes yesterday that it was found impossible to handle the business without delay. The banking offices were thronged all day with those who came to pay in persons for their purchases. In addition to the hundreds of checks brought in by individuals, most of them for small sums, the mails brought many remittances.

It was announced late in the day that there had been so much difficulty handling the rush that a change from the ordinary procedure would be made. Funds for the notes that came in today will be credited on the books as received yesterday, without additional interest.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Incorporated today:

Prismatic Film Co., $400,000; C. C. Field, G. F. and G. O. Leavitt, 254 4 Av.

S. J. L. Electrical Co., $250,000; F. C. Duey, H. T. Lillendahl, G. H. Mallory, 253 B'way.

F. Romeo & Co., Port Ewen, fresh, canned, preserved foods, $250,000; J. N. Emley, M. J. and G. F. Romeo, 15 William St., N. Y. C.

Porcella, Vicini & Co., Hornell, sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, lumber, $300,000; S. Porcella, F. A. Vicini, M. Rodriquez, 257 W. 23 St., N. Y. C.

Ingmire & Thompson Co., Rochester, undertakers, $30,000; I. E. Winchell, A. L. Thompson, G. W. Ingmire.

South African Corpn., importers, exporters, merchandise, mail order, $50,000; E. E. Brandon, F. Oppenheimer, A. H. Batty, 154 Nassau St.

M. Feigel & Bro., Babylon, paints, oils, shellacs, $30,000; H. and I. Feigel, E. Salzman, 135 Wooster St.

Youngman & Wagremaker, East Williamson, cooperage, timber, $1,000; D. Wageman, Milo C. and C. M. Youngman.

Woodhaven Pasteurizing Co., Queens, milk, ice, $5,100; M. Emmer, G. Goldstein, L. Batman, 151 South Park Road, Woodhaven.

United Suds Corpn., realty, patents, $20,000; H. G. Wilson, J. G. Waft, A. Lowell Rice, 108 Fulton St.

Safari Film Corporation, $5,000; L. N. Hine, J. C. Hemment, L. C. Wills, 84 B'way.

Wm. A. Woodbury Corpn., drugs, medical, chemical, $250,000; G. A. Knobloch, L. N. Vanse, H. F. Freece, 633 W. 177 St.

Wayne County Cold Storage & Ice Co., Newark, $125,000; P. Fahle, G. L. and G. W. Buttham.

European Film Developing Co., $20,000; H. C. Siemers, H. Horowitz, T. K. Schwartzah, 320 B. 58 St.

Odorno Can Co., hardware, plumbers' supplies, $50,000; C. W. Davidson, A. G. Delson, A. P. Maganas, 160 W. 66 St.

McManara Sign Advertising Agency, Buffalo, $50,000; E. D. and J. D. Burns, W. V. McNamara.

Rochester Paper Bottle Co., Rochester, $50,000; J. Hainovicl, E. B. Gibson, R. B. Culver.

East New York Record Publishing Co., B'klyn, printing, publishing, $10,000; D. Wadsworth, J. Howland, B. Carey, Lynbrook, L. I.

Capital Increases—Brett Lithographing Co., N. Y., $40,000 to $125,000; James Smith & Co., N. Y., $20,000 to $40,000; William S. Rice, Inc., Adams, $110,000 to $150,000.

Authorizations—Roach-Reid, Cleveland, office appliances, $10,000; rep., J. W. Kraft, Pearl St., Buffalo.

Voluntary Dissolution—Solomon Hat Co., N. Y.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 28.	Month:	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$806,549	$15,450,323	$54,870,156
Ordinary	1,431,783	29,384,097	$1,671,286
Corp. & in. tax	28,083	379,713	987,611
Miscellaneous	193,764	2,552,762	24,533,642
Total rcts.	2,397,131	47,765,929	122,063,006
Expenditures	4,503,487	53,052,517	192,908,285
Deficit	2,106,305	5,286,588	20,740,284

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frederick H. Shipman has been added to the Protective Committee of bondholders of the International Mercantile Marine Committee to represent the New York Life Insurance Company. These depositories for the 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds have been named, in addition to the New York Trust Company: Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam; Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67 Lombard Street, London, and the Land and Title Trust Company, Philadelphia.

Robert Kemper has been elected a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL GAINS.

Income Available for Dividends 7.4 Per Cent. on Common Stock.

The Illinois Central Railroad's report shows a substantial improvement in earnings over 1913. The total operating revenues of $65,573,000 was an increase of $1,592,000, while the increase in expenses was kept down to $726,000. The net income available for dividends was $8,138,000, equivalent to 7.4 per cent. on the $109,296,000 of common stock. A year ago the company earned $6,575,000.

President Markham says labor troubles have practically disappeared. The shop organizations over the system are now working under normal conditions and turning out work efficiently and economically.

"The company has cause for satisfaction in that the depressed business conditions and, in many localities, the poor crops which have resulted unfavorably for many other railroads have not prevailed in the territory traversed by this company's lines," says Mr. Markham.

ASK TIME FOR ROCK ISLAND.

Boston Bondholders Want to Make New Plan for Financing.

When the application for an order for the sale of the $71,353,000 of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific stock held as collateral under an issue of bonds on which interest has been defaulted comes before Judge Mayer in the United States District Court today, counsel for N. L. Amster of Boston, representing $1,000,000 of the bonds, will ask a further postponement to allow time to work out other plans than those proposed by the Wallace Committee, representing about $25,000,000 of the bonds.

The Wallace Committee met yesterday but made no announcement. Mr. Amster proposes that the bondholders meet to name their own committee, which will finance the needs of the railway.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of September show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,619,121 +	$60,243
Nineteen roads	10,275,843 −	240,170
Total, (22 roads)	11,894,964 −	308,227

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for August—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$1,040,682	$1,087,337	$1,047,483
Net after tax.	283,919	344,265	326,826
Other income.	62,580	58,945	59,153
Total income.	347,500	403,210	385,984
Surp. aft. chgs.	168,171	227,785	209,816
2 mos. gross	1,922,136	2,162,128	1,940,654
Net after tax.	515,894	652,397	594,566
Other income.	120,210	124,705	121,218
Total income.	633,904	777,102	715,784
Surp. aft. chgs.	278,080	448,375	396,199

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for August—

Gross	7,768,873	7,865,358	7,293,302
Net after tax.	2,047,428	2,079,981	2,029,755
Other income.	606,200	655,062	846,890
Total income.	2,236,637	2,734,992	2,876,645
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,710,608	1,822,840	2,010,316
2 mos. gross.	15,078,959	15,288,530	14,002,104
Net after tax.	3,910,448	3,757,187	3,815,721
Other income.	961,635	827,909	1,054,384
Total income.	4,572,383	4,585,076	4,703,727
Surp. aft. chgs.	2,740,250	2,865,200	3,052,996

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for August—

Mileage	1,752	1,747	1,744
Gross	1,664,611	1,524,316	1,457,642
Net after tax.	507,251	294,221	332,225
Other income.	29,707	33,778	23,687
Total income.	536,757	327,999	355,912
Surp. aft. chgs.	304,589	95,782	160,392
2 mos. gross	3,258,896	2,967,682	2,780,551
Net after tax.	934,710	596,489	620,696
Other income.	53,416	60,539	37,975
Total income.	988,126	657,028	658,671
Surp. aft. chgs.	526,029	228,087	297,548

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for August:

Gross	1,190,511	1,371,634	1,223,248
Net aft. taxes.	310,081	382,538	346,551
Gross, 2 mos.	2,315,005	2,575,990	2,272,144
Net aft. taxes.	494,194	650,866	609,189

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

Total op. rev.	10,993,454	10,706,309	9,272,859
Op. ex. & tax.	7,478,178	7,212,496	6,748,207
Net op. rev.	3,515,275	3,493,813	2,529,652
Other income.	174,362	167,982	249,176
Total income.	3,689,638	3,661,795	2,778,823
Charges	1,994,189	2,015,580	1,792,874
Surplus	1,725,449	1,646,206	985,949
Preferred div.	840,000	840,000	840,000
Net surplus	885,449	806,206	45,949
Prev. surplus.	4,953,573	4,329,798	4,587,063
Total surplus.	5,839,022	5,136,004	4,663,012
Dis. on bds.	12,500	67,620	.....
Miscel. adj.	157,272	114,811	305,214
P. & L. surp.	5,669,247	4,953,573	4,329,798

TWIN CITY LINES for August—

Gross	798,560	776,841	761,978
Net	385,963	383,732	362,594
Sur. aft. chgs.	153,826	151,474	.....
Gross, 8 mos.	6,141,175	5,780,871	5,358,228
Net	2,931,096	2,832,005	2,600,005
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,108,056	951,374	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

FALL RIVER IRON WORKS MILLS—

ASSETS.

	1914.	1913.
Real estate and machinery	$4,230,630	$3,977,347
Material, stock in process	706,453	1,000,000
Cash and debts receivable	769,249	547,096
Insurance and interest prepaid	63,578	82,467
Total	$5,779,910	$5,607,753

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Accounts payable	78,962	66,138
Floating debt	1,473,964	1,415,000
Surplus	2,226,984	2,067,615
Total	$5,779,910	$5,607,753

AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY—

ASSETS.

Real estate, machinery and equipment	$1,623,764	$1,481,704
Material, stock in process	3,268,752	3,356,447
Cash and debts receivable	3,431,169	3,412,028
Insurance, interest, and water power prepaid	78,460	97,808
Stock, Fall River Iron Works Company	1,999,600	1,999,600
Total	$10,391,725	$10,347,877

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Accounts payable	1,162,349	1,125,520
Floating debt	4,030,000	4,400,000
Surplus	3,199,376	2,821,857
Total	$10,391,725	$10,347,877

KERR LAKE MINING CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Ore sales and misel. inc.	$975,887	$1,182,494	$1,044,417
Expenses	355,101	345,178	275,242
Net profits	620,786	837,315	769,176

The profit and loss account follows:

Profit and loss surplus Aug. 31, 1913	954,308
Net profits year ended Aug. 31, 1913	620,785
Total	1,575,094
Dividends paid during year	614,000
Profit and loss surplus Aug. 31, 1914	961,094

WILLYS-OVERLAND CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
†Net earnings	5,864,858	5,705,537	159,321
Int. on notes, accts, rec., &c.	176,829	*176,829	
Total net income	5,864,858	5,882,367	*17,509
Int on floating debt	333,583	228,468	105,115
Res. for cont.	300,000	.....	300,000
Surplus	5,231,275	5,605,899	*422,624
Pref. divs.	350,000	350,000	
Surplus	4,881,275	5,303,899	*422,624

†After deducting all expenses of the business, including income tax, expenditures for repairs and maintenance, and an adequate allowance for accruing renewals and depreciation.

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.01	Occidental Con.	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.42	Overman	.11
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.04
Confidence	.27	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.08
Crown Point	.01	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.09	Yellow Jacket	.45
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.00	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.67	Diamond'd Dalsy	.02
Midway	.10	Diamond'd B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Florence	.57
Montana	.36	Goldfield Con. M.	1.35
North Star	.16	Goldfield Merger	.11
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Ext.	.21
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Round Mountain	.53
Tonopah Merger	.22	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.61	Sandstorm	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.28
Atlanta	.17	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Dr. Jackpot	5¾	6	Jackpot	3	3½
Elkton	41¾	42	McKinney	36	38
El Paso	115	125	Old Gold	2	3
Findley	100	5	Portland	165½	166
Gold Dollar	2½	3	Vindicator	150	160
Isabella	10¾	10¾	Ray & C.	4	5

EXCHANGE RATES UP ON HEAVY DEMAND

Sight Bills and Cable Transfers to London Sell Above $5 to the Pound.

CABLES ARE A FEATURE

Brokers See Signs of Increased Exchange Through Sales of Grain and Cotton.

Foreign exchange rates advanced rapidly yesterday as the result of a heavy demand, and both sight bills and cable transfers to London sold well above $5 to the pound sterling. At the high level of $5.02 for cables and $5.00¾ for demand sterling the market was more than 7 cents to the pound higher than the lowest figures of last week. Before the end of the day the supply of bills increased and late quotations reflected a fair decline.

Cables were in especial demand, as this was the only form of remittance available to meet obligations falling due in London on Oct. 1. The near approach of this date was credited by brokers as forming the principal incitement for buying. A considerable quantity of finance bills, drawn early in July, mature within a few days, and drawers are taking steps to pay off some of them.

Brokers said they saw signs of an increasing supply of exchange as the result of recent heavy sales of grain to Europe and from an improvement in the cotton export situation. There was good buying of wheat for export last week, following a lull in the preceding week, and bills drawn against foreign consignments are coming on the market. Another and more important factor affecting rates will be shipments of gold as soon as the great gold pool formed by the country's banks begins to mobilize the metal for transfer abroad.

GOLD POOL IS FILLING.

Baltimore Reports Its Quota, $1,000,000, Is Subscribed.

Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the New York Gold Pool Committee, received word yesterday from the Baltimore Clearing House that the quota of that city for the $100,000,000 fund, amounting to $1,000,000, has been subscribed. Reports from the other clearing houses generally are to be made to the Federal Reserve Board, which will keep the New York committee advised.

It is expected that the entire fund will be completed in a few days, after which there is likely to be a call for the payment of 25 per cent. immediately.

NEW RULE ON STOCK SALES.

Committee Will Not Consummate Deals in Unlisted Issues.

The Committee of Five, formed last week to oversee dealings in unlisted securities, ruled yesterday that it would act only to bring buyer and seller together. The decision read:

It is understood that the committee will not actually consummate any transactions or take any responsibility in connection therewith, and transactions made by this method should not be considered as having been finally consummated until confirmed between principals. It is important that the principals should report in writing to the committee the consummation of each transaction, to enable it to keep its records accurately.

The committee decided to permit open trading in mining stocks on the Curb, provided the prices were not in excess of $3 a share, without any scrutiny by the authorities. It was provided that no transactions or quotations be made public.

The Stock Exchange has set aside a room for the committee, and it sits there from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M., receiving bids and offers. A substantial demand for dividend paying stocks was reported yesterday, but no particulars as to either the volume of trading or prices were made public.

G. R. Johnson Resigns from C. & O.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—George P. Johnson, General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, resigned today.

PUBLIC UTILITIES DIVIDEND.

Michigan Company Votes 1 1-2 Per Cent. on Preferred Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable on Oct. 10 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 30.

At the beginning of the European war, the company had undertaken certain large construction work, particularly at Indianapolis, some of which could not be prepared at the usual time for the declaration of quarterly dividends owing to disturbed financial conditions. The board was not certain that these construction operations could be carried forward without using funds available for dividends. Action on the matter of the payment of dividends was therefore deferred until today, when the board determined that it not only could carry on and complete the necessary construction work, but could pay the dividends on the preferred stock.

In view of the present general financial depression the board felt that the interests of all concerned would be best conserved by not declaring the usual quarterly dividend on the common stock.

CHANGE IN EDISON COS.

Two Corporations Dissolve to be Absorbed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Edison Business Phonograph Company, capitalized at $300,000, and the Mexican National Phonograph Company, capitalized at $25,000, both New Jersey corporations, filed articles of dissolution with the Secretary of State today. Thomas A. Edison was the principal stockholder in both companies.

Harry F. Miller, a Director in Thomas A. Edison, Inc., said last night that the two companies had practically been owned by Mr. Edison, and that for purposes of business economy they had been dissolved so that they might be absorbed by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. All of their business, he said, would be carried on by this firm.

ERIE TO BUY EQUIPMENT.

Seeks $900,000 Note Issue for New Rolling Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—George H. Miner, assistant general solicitor of the Erie Railroad, told the up-State Public Service Commission today that the $900,000 car trust equipment of which approval was asked was one of the most favorable the road ever had been able to project. The certificates to bear 4½ per cent. interest, and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia have offered to take them for 97 and accrued interest.

The new equipment is to include six locomotives, one triple articulated machine said to be the largest in the world, and seven hundred coaches, the total cost of which is $1,108,312. The contract provides for the payment of $203,313 down and $45,000 in semi-annual payments. The commission reserved decision.

Receiver for Missouri Bankers' Trust Company.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Lon W. Quick, Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was appointed receiver today for the Bankers' Trust Company, which owns stock in small banks in the towns of Missouri and Arkansas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$5.00¾	$4.98⅛	$4.99⅛
Sterling cables	5.02	4.99⅝	5.00⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.99⅛	$5.00⅛
Paris	5.06	5.04
Berlin	5.05	5.05⅛
Switzerland	5.03	5.00
Holland	.41	.41⅛
Belgium	5.20	5.18¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $179,994,579; balances, $8,494,638; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $240,445.

The local banks have lost $1,021,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 65c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.37½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24¼d, off ¼d; in New York, 52¼c, off ½c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market lacked the activity and wide price changes to which the trade has become accustomed since the advent of the war in Europe, but while there was an absence of aggressive operations and little evidence of outside interest the undertone was very steady, prices at the close were ⅜ to 1⅝c above the finals of Saturday. Receipts at primary points were again liberal, and the visible supply of native wheat in the United States increased 5,861,000 bushels for the week, while the Canadian visible increased 5,740,000, which with an increase of 561,000 bonded wheat made a total gain for the week of 14,862,000 and brought the total to 66,282,000 in America, compared with 53,540,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00; No. 2 hard, $1.08¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.13¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.15¾	1.16¾	96
December	..	..	1.19¼	1.17¾	96
May	..	..	1.25	1.24¾	99 5-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.07⅛	1.05⅞	1.06¾	1.05¾	85⅝
December	1.09⅝	1.08¼	1.09¼	1.08⅜	88
May	1.16⅜	1.15¾	1.16⅜	1.15¾	93

CORN.

The corn market presented a heavier tone, notwithstanding the firmness in wheat, and final prices were ⅝@⅞c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 765,000 bushels compared with an increase of 948,000 last year. In the local spot No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, nominal, and strictly prime Argentine at 80c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
September	76¼	75⅜	75⅝	76¼	71⅛
December	70⅝	69¼	69¾	70	70⅝
May	73⅛	72¼	72⅜	72⅝	73¼

OATS.

Price changes were narrow in the oats market, the close being ⅛c net higher. The visible supply increased 316,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 260,000 last year. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 54@54½c; No. 2, 53½@54c; No. 3, 53@53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 55½@56½c; fancy clipped white, 56@57½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
September	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	46¾	41⅜
December	49⅝	49	49¼	49¼	42⅝
May	52⅞	52	52½	52¾	46⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were firmer owing to an upturn in the market for live hogs and on small offerings as well as moderate buying, which came principally from leading packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Tuesday 12,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 2,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.65	9.55	9.55	9.55	10.37
January	10.15	10.05	10.12	10.05	10.62
Ribs—					
October	11.10	10.85	11.10	10.80	10.87
January	10.57	10.50	10.57	10.50	10.47
Pork—					
September	..	..	17.35	17.32	19.02
January	19.97	19.90	19.97	19.77	20.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and steady, with a narrow, closing set

higher. Tenders on October contracts amounted to 500 barrels.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	5.68	5.68	5.63@5.68	5.65
September	..	..	..	5.63
October	5.60	5.54	5.62@5.63	5.63
November	5.80	5.80	5.77@5.80	5.76
December	5.88	5.86	5.86@5.88	5.86
January	6.00	5.97	5.95@6.00	5.97
February	..	..	6.04@6.10	6.05
March	6.20	6.18	6.18@6.19	6.17
April	..	..	6.25@6.30	6.22

COTTON.

Yesterday's advices in the cotton market indicated continued declines in the Eastern belt spot markets, but a better feeling was reported in the Western belt, where prices were relatively weak toward the end of last week. Local spot cotton merchants with Southwestern connections said that their offers of strict middling were anywhere from ⅛c to ¼c above the prices asked on Friday, with yesterday's quotations averaging around ⅛c in the interior. No trade developments were reported in the local situation. The Board of Managers was in session during the morning, but no announcement followed the meeting which was supposed to be for the purpose of discussing this phase of the work still necessary to a resumption of business. October notices were issued against 4,000 or 5,000 bales, but had been provided for and were supposed to practically complete the liquidation of October contracts, which had been pretty fully transferred into December. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

COFFEE.

In the cost and freight coffee market offers were slightly lower, with Santos 4s quoted at 9c, 4s at 8.23c to 8.70c, 5s at 8.45c to 8.50c, and Rio 7s at 5.35c. Liquidation through the Voluntary Committee made some progress under the new regulations by which bids and offers are allowed through the committee without regard to price and when available these are matched, but the price at which business was done was about 100 points below the ring and margin prices of 9.01c for December at 9c and March at 8.80c. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,661 pkgs. A smaller proportion of the fresh creamery is grading high in extras, and for such there is a little better demand and a steady to firm tone. Other qualities in abundant supply, pressed for sale and feeling easy. Creamery, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds, 23½@25c; State dairy, finest, 29c, good to prime, 26½@28½c; common to fair, 22@25c; process extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,221 cases, leading to firmer prices for high grades of fresh receipts and a little more activity in cheaper sorts, but on medium grades, which comprise the bulk of the supply, trading is quiet and values unimproved. Prices gathered: extra fine, per dozen, 28@30c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23@23c; thirds and peerer, 19@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19½c; checks, good to prime, per dozen, 16@20c; undergrades, 14 @18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, nominal; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; undergrades, 18@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery, white, fancy to fancy large, new laid, 34@36c; henery white, defective, 28@34c; gathered white, as to size and quality, 28@35c; Western gathered white, 27@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery brown, fancy gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@

M'ADOO TAKES BACK BANK USURY CHARGE

Banker Who Started Trouble Admits New York Charged Only 6 Per Cent.

SAYS HE MADE A MISTAKE

Secretary to Investigate — Boston Also Denies Usury and Hoarding Allegations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary McAdoo's charge that two New York banks had made Southern banks pay usurious interest on loans went up with a puff today.

While the names of the New York banks alleged to have off

COTTON PROBLEM AS HOUSTON SEES IT

Secretary of Agriculture Thinks Its Solution Rests with Southern Planters Themselves.

SHOULD GROW FOOD CROPS

Only Profitable Way to Control Situation Next Year — World's Food Demand Enormous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Discussing the situation of the Southern cotton growers and the efforts put forward for their relief, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture said yesterday:

"The Government has done all it can do. Under the Aldrich-Vreeland law and the Federal Reserve law the Treasury can issue and has issued an immense volume of emergency currency to meet the present necessity. It has placed this currency in the banks at the lowest rate of interest compatible with public safety. It has agreed to accept as security for the loan of such currency well-approved warehouse receipts on certain farm products, and it can go no further under the law. The farmer who can offer the security required by the Government can get all the currency he wants up to the full extent of his securities. If he have none of the securities required by the Government he cannot obtain loans from the banks through which the Government is operating.

"Under the law the Government cannot play any favorites, even at a time like this, it cannot fix the price of any staple crop without holding a monopoly of that crop. It cannot decree that the price of cotton shall be 12 cents a pound, because the growers of the staple think that it is worth that much, any more than it can say that corn shall be worth $1 a bushel or wheat $1.50 a bushel because the farmers want that much for their products, or that lumber shall be $50 a thousand feet or peanuts 50 cents the peck because the sawmill people and the peanut growers would fix these prices as fair values for what they have to sell. Then there are the manufacturers—the men who make hats and shoes and plows who must be considered. It is not unlikely that many of these do not get the prices they would like for the things they make. Yet there would be much and righteous protest should the Government undertake to fix the prices of all these important and necessary articles at the figures which the manufacturers would establish.

"The cotton growers cannot ask the Government to make one rule for them and another and wholly different rule for other people engaged in other agricultural and industrial pursuits. The Government fixes freight and passenger rates charged by the railroads. Railroads are public carriers and are supposed to enjoy certain privileges granted by law; but the Government cannot extend special privileges to one class of producers without widening the privileges to all other classes of producers, to the corn and wheat and tobacco and peanut growers as well as to the cotton growers. The law does not make and can not make and should not make discriminations in favor of or extend to one class of its citizens the protection which it withholds from others. There have been many serious crop failures in this country, and reports have been made from time to time when the prices were so low that it would not pay to market the corn crop in the Western States; but this is the first time when it has been insisted that the Government should buy an unprofitable, because unmarketable, crop, and the first time when the Government has gone so far as to provide special currency to alleviate a most distressing situation. It is justified in the course it has taken by the circumstances; but it cannot do more under the law.

"It is not a question of sympathy—the cotton growers have the sympathy of the whole world in their distress—but a question of sound business and good government. All the efforts that are being made by public-spirited citizens and business men to assist the burden of the planters should be commended, however far they fall short of meeting the necessities of the hour. The acreage devoted to the next cotton crop ought to be greatly reduced. This is very important, of course, but the acreage cannot be regulated or restricted by the Congress or the State Legislatures. They have no authority to legislate upon this subject; but the farmers, acting upon their own initiative, the farmers and merchants and bankers, acting together and for the protection of all, can control the acreage; the farmers by planting food crops and making cotton their surplus crop; the merchants and bankers by laying down the rule and sticking to it that they will not extend aid in the way of advances to any farmer who does not reduce the acreage devoted by him to cotton growing, and the bankers by refusing loans to farmers and merchants who will not make such agreement.

"A farmer would like to borrow $2,500 to aid him in his farming operations. If the banker should refuse to lend only on condition that the farmer plant no more than a certain area in cotton, a small acreage in cotton, the proportion between the food and cotton acreage to be fixed by contract, the acreage problem, which is the vital problem, would be settled. In the absence of such agreement it is idle to talk about keeping down the next year's cotton crop, and if it should be anything like the enormous crop of the present year, what will the cotton warehouse receipts taken now as security for emergency currency be worth?

"What will the crop next year be worth? Unless the next year's crop is reduced, there will be the same thing to do over again next year. There will be demands for relief from the Government and more emergency currency and more buying of cotton by the makers of the cotton grower, who has it well within his own power to protect himself. How? Why, by cutting his cotton crop to suit the demand and by planting for the largest of food crops that has ever been grown in this country.

"The world will need all the wheat and corn and meat that the United States can produce. The people in the cotton States will take themselves an enormous quantity of such food products. Why should the State of Georgia, for example, have spent $50,000,000 last year for Western corn? Why should not Georgia and every other cotton State raise its own corn and other food crops? In this way and only in this way will the farmers of the cotton-growing States achieve their true independence."

TRADES MOVE TO 'BUY A BALE.'

Business Men in Many Lines Urged to Aid Cotton Situation.

Merchants interested in the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" movement held another meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, and perfected plans for carrying on an active campaign in this city.

The General Committee's report urged the appointment of sub-committees in the various trades. Chairman John Temple Graves took up this suggestion at once with the result that Chairmen were named for several of the trades as follows: Marc Haas, cloaks and suits; William R. Corwine, clothing; R. W. Levy, Cotton Exchange brokers; I. Heller, dress and waist makers; H. H. Sevier, Produce Exchange brokers; J. Goodfriend, National Jewelers' Board of Trade; F. T. Seymour, Stationers' Association, and the Stationers' Board of Trade; I. N. Landauer, and Louis Krower, lace and embroidery; M. W. Amberg, Eastern Millinery Association; Carl Laemle, moving picture films; Isaac B. Marke, fire hose; Charles Biggs, Hat Trade Credit Association, and Samuel Gibson, dry goods. The Chairmen of the sub-committees will name men in their respective trades for membership and begin an active campaign at once.

The Executive Committee will meet this morning for organization, and a general meeting will follow at 2 o'clock.

TO HAVE MODEL SHOPS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Erecting New Repair Works in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—On the Whiting (Ind.) side of the Indiana Harbor Canal the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building the most complete system of railroad repair shops in the world. When completed the Chicago yards are to be moved there.

Sixteen immense buildings are being erected of steel and concrete, with the addition of a rest house and administration building. The rest room is a novelty in railroad architecture, and will include a first aid hospital.

The company will employ 1,000 men in the repair shops. Forty trains each a quarter of a mile long, will be accommodated at one time.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed on Grasses, Sponges, and Celluloid Goods.

H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Philadelphia, failed in a contention before the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday for a reduction in the duty on ornamental grasses used in trimming women's hats. The Government based its return on the ground that the grasses were dyed and preserved, and were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. under the present tariff. Many claims were made by the importers, but none of them is regarded as controlling by Judge McClelland.

Leousi, Clonney & Co. objected to Collector Malone's assessment of a 15 per cent. duty on sponges imported under the present law as bleached. The importers claimed a 10 per cent. rate under paragraph 68 as unbleached. The board sustained the protests as to most of the goods, but held that the Collector's classification must hold as to the sponges, regarding which no evidence was presented.

The Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, claimed that celluloid cycle handle grips are properly dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909 as finished parts of bicycles or motor cycles. Judge Sullivan affirmed the Collector's assessment as manufactures of celluloid at the rate of 65 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The board also affirmed a similar tax on celluloid picture frames imported by Saks & Co. and A. Steinhardt & Bro., Inc.

Franz Euler & Co. were upheld in a protest relating to diamantine used for wrapping candy boxes. Duty was taken under the celluloid provision of the old tariff, but this, the board holds, was an error on the part of the customs officials. The importers claimed, and the board agreed, that the diamantine is an unenumerated manufactured article within the meaning of the law, and therefore properly dutiable at 20 per cent.

VALUES IN ADVERTISING.

A Discussion Based on an Interesting Publication in The Times.

W. C. Freeman in The New York Globe.

Coming downtown in the Subway yesterday morning I read in THE TIMES a page advertisement of O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels. I noticed others in the same car reading it also.

It was a very attractive advertisement. At the left of the page, occupying about one-third of the whole space, was a striking illustration of a baseball player, and the rubber heel was pictured in two places at the bottom of the page.

The text was interesting and instructive. It gave statistics as to the number of steps daily the average person takes, estimated the total weight of the steps—according to the advertisement, "the total thump on the heel amounts to 1,200,000 pounds, or 600 tons"—and told how O'Sullivan Rubber Heels saved the jar on the heel and why they thought everybody should buy them.

It was a logical, well-presented selling argument, forcefully displayed in impressive space.

Such advertisements are read by a large percentage of the people. War news is of no more consuming interest than the news given in a well displayed and attractive advertisement.

It does not necessarily need to be a page advertisement to direct attention to any meritorious article. An advertisement of the size, and carefully planned, will receive its proportionate share of attention, just as a news item or a feature in a newspaper does.

All this talk about war news overshadowing or overpowering everything else in the paper is all nonsense. A great many things happen every day, everywhere, that are regarded as news and printed as such, and this news is read just as regularly as though there were no war going on.

The same way with advertising. It is a compact and interesting part of a daily newspaper and sustains its interest no matter what happens.

It is impossible, of course, to tell exactly just how many people read the O'Sullivan advertisement, out of the total circulation of THE TIMES, but I think is a safe estimate that at least 100,000 people read it. [It appeared in 287,000 circulated copies (nat, paid sale that day) of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—NEW YORK TIMES.]

The advertisement probably cost $800 for the insertion. If it secured the attention of 100,000 readers, the cost of getting their attention was only 8-10ths of a cent per person—less than the cost of a postal card.

Newspaper advertising gives the widest publicity at the lowest cost.

Lost $1,000,000 in Stage Money.

George W. Davis, who lives at Mills Hotel No. 1, 163 Bleecker Street, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday in Essex Market Court on a charge of stealing $103 from the Unique Theatre. Philip Murray, manager of the theatre, alleged that Davis, an employe, got into the store room on Aug. 6 and stole a roll of stage money representing $1,000,000, about which was wrapped $103 in real money to give an appearance of realism at the day's performance.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., cloudy, probably showers; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy, followed by showers Tues. Wed., showers; fresh e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and Wed.; fresh e. winds, probably strong over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy with showers in s. and cen. Tuesday and probably Wed.; strong n. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy in n., showers in s. Tues. and probably Wed.; strong n. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in interior, unsettled on coast Tues. and Wed.; fresh to strong n. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Okla., La., Mo. N. and S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ind. and Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. w. winds.

E. Mich.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s. Wed., probably s. w. winds.

W. Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ark. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy with showers in s. and cen. Tuesday and probably Wed.; strong n. e. winds.

Ala.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and Wed.; fresh e. winds, probably strong over n. w.

S. Car.—Cloudy, followed by showers Tues. Wed., showers; fresh e. winds.

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., cloudy, probably showers; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Forecasts:

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ind. and Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. w. winds.

E. Mich.—Fair Tues.; warmer in s. Wed., probably s. w. winds.

W. Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ark. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Okla., La., Mo. N. and S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Miss.—Cloudy with showers in s. and cen. Tuesday and probably Wed.; strong n. e. winds.

Ala.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh to strong n. e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and Wed.; fresh e. winds, probably strong over n. w.

S. Car.—Cloudy, followed by showers Tues. Wed., showers; fresh e. winds.

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., cloudy, probably showers; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of PAULINE M. WHITE, JESSIE C. CURTIS and CAROLINE E. CORBIT, individually and as members of the firm of W. H. CORBIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electrical supplies, parts, pipes, cabinets, platform scale, desks, typewriter, partitions, office railing, fixtures, etc.

FRED NASON, Trustee.
JAMES GARRETSON, Attorney for Trustee.
39 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB DIAMOND, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 Stanton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, overcoats and suits.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Villa Needs Khaki.

Orders were placed in this market yesterday for a good quantity of khaki cloth, which will be shipped to Villa ultimately for use by his forces in the newest Mexican embroglio. The price and the buyer's name were not given out.

***

See Good Business in Florida.

Dry goods merchants who do business in Florida are expecting good business to come from there during the Spring season as a result of increased tourist travel to that State. Many persons who formerly made Winter trips to Europe are expected to take advantage of Florida weather this year instead, and it is figured that the money which will be left in the State by them will mean prosperity in spite of the things that are working the other way. Among the latter is the closing of the phosphate mines as a result of the diminishing of the foreign demand by the war.

***

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

There was little interest shown in gray goods here yesterday, and the market was a little weaker as to price than it was a week ago this time. Drills and sheetings showed little life, and the bulk of the business done in printcloths was confined to nearby deliveries. There was some business done in 59-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents, while a few sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made at 4 cents. There was little or nothing doing on the other construction. The day's closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 50-52s	2½c

*Asked.

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Semi-Annual Customs Sale.

Collector Malone announced yesterday that the semi-annual sale of abandoned and unclaimed merchandise remaining in the possession of the customs authorities at this port will take place next Tuesday. Altogether, there are 1,544 lots of goods, comprising about every article enumerated in the tariff. The principal offerings include dry goods, silk, cotton, and woolen wearing apparel, 5,500 paper clock dials, 10,000 tungsten lamp filaments, olive oil, feathers, electric sign equipment, books and printed matter. There are also several lots of Scotch whisky, sparkling wines, and cordials. The goods may be seen Thursday and Friday by applying to Deputy Collector Storey at the seizure room, Appraiser's Stores, Washington and Christopher Streets.

***

Not a Question of Finance.

Commenting on the situation in the silk trade, a prominent factor said yesterday that the reason for dullness in the industry cannot be set down as one of financing. Most of the commission houses are ready to advance their departments all that is required to keep their merchandise moving briskly. Some of these same houses, he added, while hampered to an extent by their foreign connections are not so badly affected as to make them helpless where their departments here are concerned. "The trouble is," he said, "that too much business was done in too short a time. There was a rush to cover on merchandise needs, and now it is realized that more care and discrimination should have been exercised in placing orders. The reaction has come in, and we will have to expect some extra conservative buying for a while."

***

Conditions in Paper Trade.

Compared with last year at this time, conditions in the paper trade are regarded as fairly satisfactory. The demand is off in spots, but this is made up from other quarters. Owing to the general spirit of conservatism, makers find that a number of business houses which in the past have issued catalogues are not doing so this season. This is notably true of the importers. Because of the increase in insurance rates and in the cost of shipping some advances have been made. No contracts are taken at present except on the understanding that the manufacturer is not liable for delay in making deliveries. Most of the mills have fairly large supplies of sulphite on hand and the shipments of English clay obtained have been sufficient for requirements up to date.

***

Spring Shoe Business Good.

Spring trade in shoes continues to come in well from the road, one big house in the local trade reporting its advance business yesterday to be 15 to 20 per cent. ahead of last year. While other houses did not report so much of an advance, most of them were beating last year by a good margin. Fall business, on the other hand, is none too active. The only feature of it is the heavy demand for, and scarcity of, women's patent leather vamp shoes with gray or fawn quarters, either in cloth or suede calf. The manufacturers are said to be away behind on deliveries of these effects, and because of the present run it is thought that the demand for them will hold over into the Spring season. As yet, however, there has not been much evidence of a call for them for the new season.

***

Gem Business Is Slow.

One of the effects of the European war has been to make business in precious stones slow at a time of the year when the dealers should be the busiest. This is just as true of diamonds as it is of pearls, rubies of emeralds. Aquamarines lead the present demand. While from one point of view the quiet enveloping the trade at the moment is not strenuous, from another viewpoint it is, the second being that, as American consumers bought far less foreign jewelry this year than has been the case for a long time, there should be more business than usual for the domestic retail jeweler who caters to the wealthy. It is said by an expert in the gem business that Americans would be better off if they bought their jewelry in this country, for the reason that more value goes into it in the way of metals, jewels and workmanship than goes into the average foreign jewelry, even if the artistic effect of the domestic product is not so great.

***

A Substitute for Ichthyol.

The American importation of ichthyol, a peculiar asphaltic material found in Austria, which finds application after certain chemical treatment as a very important medicament, has been cut off by the war, along with other products. The raw material comes from a fossiliferous deposit near Seefeld, in the Austrian Tyrol. It is carefully selected and subjected to dry distillation, the distillate thus obtained being sulphonated and subsequently neutralized with ammonia. The use of this material has increased greatly in the United States, and the price proved to be very beneficial. Almost immediately after the declaration of war its price doubled, advancing to more than 60 cents an ounce. However, according to a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, a firm in St. Louis has a material on the market that has been recommended favorably as an efficient substitute. In appearance it closely resembles ichthyol.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Phil S. Gill, manufacturer of dresses, 39 West Thirty-second Street, returned yesterday from an auto trip which had for its objective points Washington, Mount Vernon, Va., and the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. He was away from this city for several days.

The local branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has removed from Room 318 of the Custom House to more commodious quarters in Room 409. The new [illegible] inspected yesterday by Secretary [illegible] Redfield, George W. [illegible].

OLD FIRM WILL LIQUIDATE.

Alois T. Kohn & Co., Jewelers, to Close After 64 Years.

Alois T. Kohn & Co., Inc., manufacturers of gold chains and wholesale jewelers at 16 and 18 Maiden Lane, have sent out a letter that they will liquidate because the business has been conducted at a loss and is no longer profitable. The credit of the company has been impaired, which has proved a serious obstacle.

The Board of Directors, with the approval of creditors holding substantial claims, appointed Henry B. Singer of 55 Liberty Street as liquidating trustee.

The company, it is declared, is fully solvent, and feels positive that the liquidation will result favorably to both creditors and stockholders.

From what the President of the company said, Mr. Singer thought the nominal assets exceeded $100,000, and the liabilities, including the secured, about $50,000. The business was established in 1850 and the present firm was incorporated in 1913 with capital stock of $50,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FRANK RICHARDS LAUNDRY SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Frank Richards Laundry Supply Company of 440 West Forty-sixth Street. Assets are said to be $25,000.

WILLIAM DERRY of 601 West 152d Street, formerly President of the Derry Lingerie Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,470 and assets 100 shares of stock of the company in the possession of other parties.

MAX BROOKSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Brookstein, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 38 Canal St. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $2,000.

MOSES HENRY ROSENBLUM, salesman, of 560 West 144th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,012 and no assets.

MAURICE I. STRUNSKY of 523 West 187th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,112 and assets of $85 cash.

BENJAMIN BERNZWEIG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Bernzweig, grocer, at New Rochelle. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

JOHN MORIARTY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of John Moriarty, furniture dealer, at 1,437 Third Avenue, at 50 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK CROWN KNITTING WORKS.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Kopolsky & Co., doing business as the New York Crown Knitting Works, at 135 Grand Street, at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 15 cents in notes at two, three, and four months.

WILLIAM SPITZ, dealer in dry goods, at 1,295 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,560 and assets of $800 in stock and fixtures.

ABRAHAM RACHLIN, dealer in hats and caps, at 2,116 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Phillipson.

ABRAHAM SCHUMSKY, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 62 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer of the United States District Court has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

GEORGE B. HANFORD, broker and promoter, 25 Broad Street; liabilities, $109,733.

KAPLAN & BARRASCH, wholesale laces, 508 Broadway; liabilities, $63,884.

CARL ACKERMAN, dry goods, 502 Brook Avenue; liabilities, $2,124.

BUCHBERG & SONS, furs, 44 East Tenth Street; liabilities, $6,742.

ALFRED MOTTOLA, hair goods, at 29 West Eighth Street; liabilities, $3,645.

NATHAN PINCUS, tailor, 258 East Broadway; liabilities $3,249.

LEANDER S. HARRISON, press agent, 137 West Forty-eighth Street; liabilities, $798.

SHAPIRO & BEEKER, clothing and men's furnishing goods; 578 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $8,575.

LEONARD A. SHIPMAN, 204 West Fifty-fifth Street; liabilities, $1,699.

THOMAS F. SMITH, liquors, 170 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $22,334.

MAX SPIELVOGEL, salesman of 330 Interval Avenue, formerly printer; liabilities, $2,574.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anglo-American Film Corp.—Lewis Pub. Co., $297.
Allen, Franklin—A. W. Blanchard, $161.
Aschengrau, Adolf—J. Bitterfeld, $1,092.
Bachman, Rinhard—Same, $386.
Baker, Henry B.—E. Wilson et al., $268.
Beals, Walton W.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $121.
Pass, Daniel S.—S. H. Bornstein, $222.
Beerkew, Abraham—Broadway Carpet Co., $252.
Becker, Isaac—L. Stern, $519.
Basse Refrigerating Co.—T. Ford, $228.
Bame—E. Ford, $170.
Brock, Donald M. and William S.—Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, $142.
Cassidy, Wm. J.—O. Swendsen, $305.
City of N. Y.—N. Carroll, $500.
Cohen, Elias A.—B. Brunfeld, $140.
Dryden, Helen M.—A. Giordano, $100.
Dolphin, M. Martin, and Richard E. Enright —R. C. Turnbull, $378.
Dorothea Slip Co.—D. Davis & Sons, $104.
Decking, Bernard J.—C. C. La Cour, $101.
Engelberg, Morris—B. Silverman, $201.
Elmhurst South Realty Co.—J. Conklin, $287.
Ferris, Philip A.—Climbel Bros., N. Y., $141.
Finlay, Frederick W.—Joseph H. Davis Building Co., $161.
Fiske, Geo. B.—Orphan Asylum Society in the City of N. Y., $150.
Flint, Morris—M. Nathan, $164.
Fisher, Jacob—M. Nathan et al., $148.
George Repp Bakers' Oven Co.—American Bakers' Publishing Co., $142.
Grisoli, Louis A.—C. E. Diefenthaler et al., $271.
Gagin, Richard—F. Garofalo, $114.
Grossman, Rose, and Ida Lapidus—D. Brachfeld et al., $147.
Goodman, Harry S.—E. L. Murray, $119.
Grisoli, Louis A.—C. E. Diefenthaler et al., $271.
Haven, George B.—S. McV. Hemenway, $690.
Herzog, Frank—I. Spitalnik et al., $166.
Hohenstein, Jacob—J. Pirung & Co., $171.
International Flying Co., Inc.—New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $914.
Kearney, Philip—Western Holding Co., Inc., $423.
Klosty, M. George—Usona Dress Co., Inc., $119.
Levinson, Abraham—American Shade Roller Co., $114.
Lifschitz, Max, and Abe Chodak—M. Mittenthal & Sons, $329.
La Paugh, Harry A.—A. A. Michell et al., $861.
Lamb, Arthur J.—A. Ofner, $323.
Mahoney, John—M. Powers, $390.
Moore, James E.—D. G. Donovan, $221.
Murray, Andrew F.—I. Bernstein, $117.
Meagher, Thomas H.—M. Rothenberg, $111.
Mendlowitch, Jacob—International Hide and Skin Co., $178.
O'Donovan, Alfred J., and William H. Taylor—I. H. Peller, $275.
Same—Peller-Davis Co., $275.
O'Donovan, Alfred J.—Same, $276.
Same—I. H. Peller, 541.
Phyfe, Mary—W. Fink, $122.
Rappaport, Louis—J. Talcott, $319.
Schlesinger, Adolph—W. S. Gottlieb, $169.
Sire, Myer L.—W. Roser, $100.
Smith, Chas. A.—F. W. Bauer, $127.
Schearer, John A.—F. Hegener, $159.
Strumwasser, Fannie and Harris—B. Franzil et al., $152.
Spivack, Jacob and Joseph—District Realty Co., $247.
Sokol, Jacob—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $100.
Schulman, Louis—Amsterdam Broom Co., $104.
Sturm, Murray A., or Maurice A. Strum—Auto-Aeronautic Supply Co., $122.
Scheinbaum, Heiman—A. Abrahams, $129.
Stone, Percy—Same, $310.
Tucker, Frederick—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $130.
Twenty-eighth St. and 7th Avenue Realty Co.—M. M. Warburg, $8,011.
Vonderpe, Mumpie—L. Lowenstein, $106.
Weslcatch, Wolf—American Looking Glass Co., $164.
Wagner Oil Co., Inc.—F. L. Sample, $428.
Waterbury, Prenville F.—H. Harrison, $114.
Walker, Harris H., and Washington E. Hall —E. F. Sobel, $195.
White Milk Chocolate Co., Inc.—Empire Bakers' Specialty Co., $142.
Zuttel, Edw. L.—Seneca Distributing Co., $295.

In Bronx County.

Godwin, Raynor—F. J. Griffith, $1,222.
Levy, Jacob.—E. Smolka Plumbing Co., $213.
McCann, Edward A.—M. d'Armore et al., $190.
Weiner, Louis—J. Keintsch, $374.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Comet Film Co.—O. E. Goebel, Dec. 23, 1913, $5,860.
Crespi, John R.—Turnbull Mfg. Co., Feb. 27, 1914, $352.
Collins, Jose—E. Bernhard, May 16, 1914, $340.
Duplex Motion-Picture Corporation—B. Cryselli et Son, June 26, 1914, $290.
Frankel, Samuel M.—W. Solomon, April 2, 1909, $404.
Sommer, William—Manhattan Railway Co., Jan. 18, 1907, $106.
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. and Albert J. Sire—Alfred E. Norton, Co., Aug. 25, 1914, $2,614.
Kinney, Annie M.—L. Burns, Nov. 20, 1911, $402.
Mason, Carlisle—B. Crystal & Son, June 26, 1914, $277.
McMullen, Robert M.—G. J. Miller, June 2, 1909, $200.
Same—C. J. Gude Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1908, $1,[illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VALUATION $15,000.
Tremendous, Large Wholesale Stock

Stationery

TOYS, NOTIONS, HOLIDAY ORNAMENTS, RUBBER GOODS. Frank Jacobovitz sells Thursday, Oct. 1, 1914, 10 Lispenard St., near West Broadway. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Lien Law of the State of New York, the undersigned will, on the 9th day of October, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at its premises, situated at No. 87 West End Avenue, (West End Avenue and 63rd Street,) Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, cause to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, a six-cylinder Cole Touring Car, manufactured in 1913, Series "A," Cole Motor Car No. 10,608 and Engine No. 17,632, the owner of said motor vehicle being Mrs. Alice Davis. Said car is sold to discharge a lien of the undersigned for storage, repairs and gasoline, as provided by Section 184 of said act.

Dated New York, September 19th, 1914.
THE SELF-STRATTON COMPANY,
No. 87 West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

RECEIVER'S AUCTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, on the 7th day of October, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, on the 4th floor of the Candler Building, No. 220 West 42d St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, the safes, desk, adding machine, typewriters, addressograph, office fixtures, furniture, and chattels belonging to the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation.

New York, September 29, 1914.
MAX MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Receiver.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 25 Nassau St., N. Y.

Over 20,000 [illegible] Stationery, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, Toys, Notions, Rubber Goods, Holiday Ornaments, Etc. Sale Thursday, Oct. 1, 1914, at 10 A. M., 10 Lispenard St., near West Broadway. Tel. 2950 Franklin. A. Schiap

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' cloth coats on Tuesday and Thursday. Fourth floor, 15 and 17 West 18th St.

KNITTED NECKWEAR PLANT for sale, fully equipped; 10 Brinton machines, winders, Merrow office, &c., all or part. M 40 Times.

Three hundred children's and ladies' coats to close out. 56 East 11th St., first floor. Phone 2483 Stuyvesant.

Will look, suits and cloaks; not exceeding $9. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,214.

SALESMAN to represent high-class children's dress house; all territories open for one who is very well known; commission basis only. G 261 Times Downtown.

400 LADIES' MISSES' COATS, latest models and cloths, will sell in lots, $2-$3.50. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, hdkfs.; 315 4th Av.
ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; 700 Bwy; Breslin.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. Trudeau, dress goods; 2 Walker.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. Kirst, rugs, toys, trunks; 89 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes; F. A. Fuller, furs; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, skirts; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; R. J. Sutcliffe, rugs, carpets; Mrs. G. S. Matthews, silk waists; Miss Maynard, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Barnett, corsets; Miss Levy, silverware; Miss Rice, ladies' underwear, hosiery; Miss Scanlon, books, stationery; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. McCurdy, gloves; basement; Mr. Silberman, ladies' skirts; Mr. Levy, ladies' waists; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, furs; 20 W. 22d.
BUFFALO—H. A. Muldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, velvets, gloves, umbrellas; G. W. Scheur, millinery, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss W. A. Gardiner, ladies' infants', furn. goods, underwear; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. A. Rubin, women's apparel; McAlpin.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa—J. Frankel Department Store; M. Rose, serge, silk dresses, coats, suits, jobs; 170 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrety, corsets; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. J. Barnett, woolens; 458 B'way; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; J. P. Mann, dry goods, white goods, notions, ribbons, jewelry, novelties, mfr.'s ladies' neckwear; 534 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. S. Manchester, ready-to-wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild Bros.; B. Rothschild, hats; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 114 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; W. C. Burke, general mdse.; 214 Church; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; H. Gosney, clothing; 360 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; C. Stix, ready to wear; J. Gerwin, linings, d

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up; Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity, 400. "Lutz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

ISLESWORTH
Open all year. Capacity 500. Sea water. Turkish and electric baths and every appointment. Special Fall rates. Booklet.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; afternoon and evening dancing. Tennis.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach.
OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens.
18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Will Open
OCTOBER 1, 1914
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 20th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN.
GRANDLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the gateway of the White Mountains. Under same management.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

GOLF
EQUINOX HOUSE
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
OPEN TILL OCT. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE. Canadensis, Pa.

THE KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER.
American Plan and Grill. Special Fall terms.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK COUNTY.—ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, Plaintiff, against FANNY GRUEN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

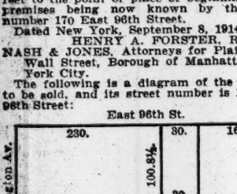
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 170 East 96th Street.

Dated New York, September 8, 1914.

HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street number is 170 East 96th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is twenty thousand, five hundred and sixty-two and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1914, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-five and 66-100 dollars, with interest thereon from September 2, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The aproximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and ninety-eight and 80-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, September 8, 1914.

HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—EWALD MOMMER, Plaintiff, against SOL. WEALTY COMPANY, INC., Robert P. Zobel, Tillie Zobel, Emma A. Mayhew, Sigmund Jackter, Cohn-Block Co., Henry A. Jaffin, carrying on business as H. A. Jaffin Co., Max Brenner and Alvin Arnold, copartners doing business as Brenner & Arnold, Matthais S. Anzel, Nathan Halpern and Maurice Forman, copartners doing business as Wear Well Waist Co., Max Laches, Syman Jacobson and Maurice Gliorman, copartners doing business as Jacobson & Gliorman, Connecticut Raincoat Co., Morris Schwinger and Julius Schwinger, copartners doing business as Schwinger Bros., Morris Miller and David S. Schadow, copartners doing business as Miller & Schadow, and Louis Botwinick and Charles Shaff, copartners doing business as Botwinick & Shaff, Defendants.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 1, 1914.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

To the above named defendants, Robert P. Zobel and Tillie Zobel:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, September 26, 1914.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

FOR FOREIGN ARMIES.

Woolen Blankets Bought Here for the British and French.

It was learned from a reliable source yesterday that the French Government has to date purchased in the nightborhood of $600,000 worth of wool blankets from a single house in this city and that the English Government is also buying these goods here. The goods taken by the French Government have been what is known as emergency blankets, and they are made of cotton warp and wool filling. They run five pounds to the blanket and are sold on the basis of 60 cents a pound net in large quantities. There is enough wool in them to keep the user warm under any reasonable condition, and the cotton warp is said to be an effective guard against shrinkage.

So far as known the German authorities have yet done little on wool blankets, but it is known that they have been dickering here to get cotton blankets at 28 cents a pound for which sellers have been asking 32 to 40 cents a pound. While it is not known for what purpose the cotton blankets were wanted by the Germans, it was said that they would afford little protection to the men in the field. It was further said that if the Germans did not place orders soon for woolen blankets, they would find the American looms working to capacity to take care of the French and English needs. It is understood that shipments of blankets to the French Government are going forward weekly.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A..M., Sept 27: Patrol. F. L. Freer, Com'r's Office, to 29th; to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 28; E. C. Devenport, Com'r's Office, to 148th.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. F. W. Blohm and J. F. Bracken, 23d to 28th, for fifteen days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 28; John McMullen, 35th, to Det. Bur., for two days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 27; Sergts. H. F. Bruckman, 42d, to Det. Bur., for ten days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 30; J. F. McGrath, 51st, to Det. Bur., for ten days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 1; Patrol. David Gordon, 18th, to Det. Bur., for ten days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 1; B. J. McQuade, 148th, to Det. Bur., for ten days, from 2 P. M., Sept. 29th, To Det. Bur., from prec. indicated, for two days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 27; John Cunniff, 6th; J. S. Butler, 37th; James Boyle, 40th; George Beck, 12th; Arthur Nelson, 87th; Philip McCahill, 96th. To Det. Bur. from commands indicated, for ten days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 1: Louis Barbieri, 10th; C. E. Savage, 162d; Harry Morton, 152d; J. L. Dawson, C. O.

Leaves without pay: Sergts. R. T. Abearn, 16th, one day from 8 A. M., Sept. 28; Patrol. Eugene Hickey, 147th, one day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 5; Henry Carney, 152d, one day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 25; Abraham Hirschewitz, 134th, one day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 30; M. E. Hackett, 163d, one day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 30; Abraham Harrison and Edward Winter, 172d, one day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 29; Joseph Goldstein, 253d, one day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 30.

Fined: Patrol.—F. W. Roos, 13, sitting, 1 day; B. A. Ludwig, 17, absent from post, 2 days; George Borrho, 22, absent from fixed post, 1 day; T. F. Browne, 23, absent from post, 1 day; W. E. Quirk, 23, conversation, &c., 2 days; Joseph Suchanek, 23, same, 1 day; Frederick Guse, 25, late in relieving, 2 days; F. E. Hardenstine, 28, absent from post, 2 days; A. J. McDonald, 62, (3 charges,) 1st charge absent from post, 2d charge absent from post, 3d charge (1) intoxicated, (2) abusive, on the three charges.

Charges dismissed: Lieut.—E. F. Ashley, 88, discharged revolver at citizen, resulting in his death. Patrol.—H. J. Yore, 4, sitting; J. L. Ryan, 4, same; P. J. Dillane, 25, conversation, &c.; Michael Moran, 28, absent from post; William Lamond, 65, left fixed post; Charles Humbeutel, 65, conversation, &c.; D. A. Buckley, 65, same; D. P. Rinn, Traf. C, absent without leave.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 214, c. s., as grants Patrol. Frederick Behrens, 167, 30 days' leave of absence without pay from 8 A. M., Sept. 3, is amended to read, 20 days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

To whom it may concern:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $90 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition hereof, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, In pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage, or any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Gronn, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.

United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by the explosion or accident on which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the amount value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Room, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.

WILLIAM HENKEL, United States Marshal.

CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—In the matter of the assignment of BARRON CATERING COMPANY to MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, for the benefit of creditors.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction by Jacob H. Mayers, auctioneer, the restaurant and cafe business of the Barron Catering Company on the 29th day of September, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 298 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property to be sold includes the following:

1. All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to the lease of store and basement of premises No. 298 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, dated the 29th day of January, 1914, and running for a period of three years, having an annual rental of $6,000.00, payable in equal monthly installments, subject to all arrears now due or which may become due under the terms at this lease.

2. The portable furniture, fixtures, and equipment, including the tables, chairs, linens, glassware, crockery, kitchen utensils, bar, back bar, and chattels.

3. The entire stock of wines, liquors, groceries, and food supplies.

4. All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in the liquor license.

The property will be offered as follows:

(a) in bulk, (b) in parcels in the manner stated, and (c) in single lots. Any bid or combination of bids which will produce the largest amount will be accepted. Said property will be open for inspection every day between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1914.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A disturbance was central Monday night over the Gulf of Mexico, south of the mouth of the Mississippi River. It is apparently advancing slowly north or northwestward, and storm warnings are displayed on the middle Gulf Coast.

There were scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours in New England, New Jersey, and on the Gulf Coast, while in other parts of the country the weather has remained fair.

Temperatures are low for the season in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, while the weather is warmer in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Far Northwest.

Except for rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will remain fair Tuesday and Wednesday over all parts of the country.

Temperatures will rise Tuesday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and Tuesday night and Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, but mostly north; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	53	44	4 P. M.	62	60
6 A. M.	53	43	6 P. M.	50	58
9 A. M.	59	51	9 P. M.	60	53
12 M.	66	55	11 P. M.	59	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:35—277 E. 150 St.; Ricardo Alheini..Slight
5:40—138 W. 28 St.; Gins Bros.....$2,000
6:50—Ft. 10 Av., H. Knitt.....Trifling
7:10—135 W. 36 St.; Mrs. John Mozoa..$2,000
8:30—810 E. 9 St.; Abr. Sollow.....Slight
11:45—224 E. 73 St.; John Fuerbach....Slight
P. M.
4:10—141 Monroe St.; Jos. Goldberg..Slight
4:10—522 E. 78 St.; Lizzie Hermek....Slight
4:15—Ft. Wash'n Av. at 189 St.; Miss Etta Crowley.....$800
4:55—339 E. 107 St.; Columbia Washing Co.....Slight
5:00—Front of 38 Commerce St.; Madison Paper Co.....Slight
5:25—245 E. 98 St.; Bernard Habewitz....Slight
5:55—555 W. 174 St.; Morris Titlebaum....Slight
6:20—325 E. 88 St.; Mrs. Fabian.....Slight
6:50—1619 W. 132 St.; Rose Davis.....$5,000
8:25—304 E. 100 St.; Herskowitz & Raynes.....Slight
8:30—540 W. 50 St.; not given.....$250
9:00—100 St. & 5 Av.; Van Bueren Bill Post Co.....Slight
9:08—372 E. 152 St.; Mrs. Friedenmacher.....Slight
9:20—536-538 W. 49 St.; not given.....Slight
9:35—117 St. & Park Av.; N. Y. Bill Post Co.....Slight
10:05—120 St. and Lex. Av.; not given.Slight
10:20—115 St., N. R.; N. Y. Central R. R.....Slight
11:00—60 E. 132 St.; — McCall....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Special orders July 10, as to Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, C. E., is revoked.

Capt. Alleyne von Schrader, M. C., and 2d Lt. Harold Thompson, 5 Cav., as members of the Board of Officers appointed June 6, vice Capt. Charles C. Billingsley, M. C., and 2d Lt. Harry D. Chamberlin, 5 Cav., relieved.

The retirement of Col. Frank West, Cav., from active service on Sept. 26 is announced.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. J. Hanigan, detached Puget Sound Yard to Norfolk Yard.

Lt. W. D. Howe, detached Illinois to temp. duty St. Louis.

Jr. Lts. L. C. Scheibla, works Sperry Gyroscope Co., B'klyn, to works Midvale Steel Co., Phila., and P. R. King, Illinois, to Wyoming.

Ens. E. W. Spencer, Jr., Nebraska, to Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Hammondsport, N. Y.

P. A. Surg. F. M. Munson, Naval Hosp., D. C., rsfd.

A. Surg. W. W. Cross, M. R. C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Ch. Gunner R. M. O'Connor, San Fran., to orders.

P. M. Clerk P. C. Corning, to Charleston, S. C., yard.

Paymaster M. A. Mackie appointed to Naval Station, New Orleans.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—North Carolina, at Alexandria; Smith at Tompkinsville; Panther, K-2, Drayton, Beale, at Newport; McDougal, at North River; Patapsco and Cumberland, at New York yard; Jenkins, at Newport; Rutgers, at Rockport; Minnesota, at Philadelphia; Culgon, at Cape Haitien; Vulcan at Brindisi; Celtic and Solace, at Molines, via Vera Cruz; Somers at Memphis; New York, at Hampton Roads; Iris, at Tiburon; Annapolis, at La Paz; Albany, at Guaymas; Caesar, at Sanchez; Galveston, at Amoy.

Sailed—Yacht Whitestone Landing for Newport; Lebanon, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Nero, from San Diego for San Francisco; Annapolis, from Mazatlan for La Paz; Albany, from La Paz for Guaymas; Cleveland, from La Paz for Manzanillo; Jupiter, from Tiburon for Balboa; Caesar, from Monte Christi for Samana Bay; Roe, from Newport for New York; Culgoa, from Cape Haitien for Fort au Prince; Galveston, from Amoy for Olongapo; Cincinnati, from Shanghai for Nanking.

The pennant of the commander, res. torpedo flotilla, Atl. fleet, has been transferred from the Panther to the Monaghan.

The mail address of the Jupiter has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York City."

Correction to orders of Sept. 10: Ensigns H. W. Hinrichs, Jr., El Cano, to the Monadnock; A. C. Roberts, the Monadnock, to the El Cano, and R. H. Hawkins, continues duty on the Albany.

Marine Corps.

2d Lt. T. M. Luby, Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to the Kansas.

Col. F. J. Moses died on the Solace at Vera Cruz, Mex., Sept. 26.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following are the extension courses for 1914-15 of the Queens Borough Teachers' Association: "School Administration," Dr. James R. White, City College, at the Bryant High School, Thursdays, first lecture Oct. 9; "Nineteenth Century Literature," Dr. Harry C. Krowl, City College, Flushing High School, Tuesdays, first lecture Oct. 6; "General Methods," Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, N. Y. University, P. S. 81, Cypress Avenue, Evergreen, Tuesdays, first lecture Oct. 6; "Special Methods and Principles of Teaching," Dr. C. H. McNair, N. Y. University, Jamaica Training School, Thursdays, first lecture Oct. 8. The first lesson in physical training for teachers in elementary schools by Miss Mabel R. Crane of the Jamaica Training School, will be given in that building on Oct. 6.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will offer a course on methods of teaching English in elementary schools by Dr. Samuel Katz of the Manual Training High School, beginning on Oct. 8 in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street.

The Wadleigh High School Alumnae will hold a business meeting in the school on the afternoon of Oct. 9.

Six additional baths in P. S. buildings will be opened in 1915. One will be in Manhattan and the other five in Brooklyn.

Twenty-one additional evening recreation centres will be organized for 1915 as follows: Four in Manhattan, four in the Bronx, seven in Brooklyn, three in Queens, and three in Richmond. The extra cost will be $17,310.

It is proposed to have twenty-four additional evening playgrounds in 1915 as follows: Eight in Manhattan, four in the Bronx, ten in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MORRISON, ANNIE, (March 11;) personalty, $2,000; to Hugh Morrison, house, farm, and beg. land in Ireland; Ellen Bolter, $500 and nurse fees; the Rev. E. J. Harley, $250; $500 to charitable purposes.

MURRAY, ROSE, (Aug. 17;) personalty, $900; to St. Francis Xavier Church, $50; nephews, Joseph and John Murray, each $10; John Murray, $30, and his wife, Anna, $50; the Rev. John F. X. O'Connor, $100; St. Vincent de Paul Society, $25; residue to Church of St. Benedict the Moor.

NEHR, JACOB, (Aug. 24;) realty, $12,000; personalty, $2,000; to wife, Lena.

SAUER, GEORGE, (Sept. 18;) personalty, $1,225; Con. Hook, $150; Dolly Sauer, $100; Frank P. Sauer, $300; Lawrence J. Sauer, $50; residue equally to George Frank Sauer and Anna F. Stiffan.

TUCMAN, BURT, (June 21;) realty $1,500; personalty, $1,130; all to wife, Bertha R.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Hover Incubator<Robt Leoni<Bolognasi, Essex Incubator.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re Johnson<Moskowitz.
Re CNY<Titus St.
Re same (Giebe Av. Eisenbach<Mutual Life.
London & S W Bank<White.
Re Hollander<Voron.
People ex rel Evarts<Municipal Court. (James R Watts.)
People ex rel Evarts<same (Emily Watts.)
Reich<Cochran.
Morris<Windsor Tr.

Court of Appeals Resumes Sittings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—The Court of Appeals resumed sittings today for its Fall, Winter, and Spring sessions. Associate Judge William E. Werner acted as Chief Judge by reason of the failure of Chief Judge Willard Bartlett to return from South America. The steamship on which he had return passage was seized by one of the belligerent foreign nations. Whether Judge Bartlett is in Buenos Aires or on the ocean is not known.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions.
Scinballs<Illinois Sur. Cohen<same.
Model Firepf Tenemt<Fields.
Re Flim Amus.
Re Flim Amus.
Pearle<Tearle.
Re Brown (Benson.)
Union News<CNY.
Simon<Kiaeber.
Simpson-Crawford<Kindler.
Metsner<Nach.
Re Levine.
Nestor<Gantz & Rey's Mayr<Fahrenkopf.
Sabo<NY C RR.
Nachman<Bobrow.
Dobbs<Dobbs.
Vigouroux<Church.
Costello<Bonwit Teller
Navikoff<Pac Mail.
Sanchez<So Pac.
Simonuk<Gottfried.
Fribourg<Emigr'nt Bk
Satriani<Galligan.
Same<same.
Brothers<Liggitt & M.
Beckerman<Shapiro.
McLean<Rosenberg.
McCormick<Jackson.
Sass<Powells.
Pease & Elliman<Ter Warehouse.
Baker<Yellow Taxi.
Mysell<Coons (2 acts.)
McDonough<Schwarzler & Co.
People ex rel Tortey<Waldo.
People ex rel Fetscher<same.
People ex rel Etchells<same.
People ex rel Murphy<same.
People ex rel McCarthy<same.
Eckerson<Yellow Taxi
Dorler<Kaufman.
McGuire<I R T.
Griffin<Levering.
Claflin<Claflin.
Re Chebra Brkor, &c.
Robert<Murphy.
Gagniardi<Beckers.
Rosenberger<Ruppert.
Re Brentimoor Mills.
Hunt<Armstrong.
Kaufman<Reisman.
Beeson<Whitelaw.
Mac Fadyean<Peavey, Jr.
Brown<Brown.
Shelley<NY Rys.
Keen & Jaffe<Keen.
Le Roy<Doerr.
Vejsarano<Bruning.
Reale<Conwell.
Wolfer<Seward P Hold
John Tieber & Co<O'Neil.
Flatersten<M Sharagrada, &c.
Re Petze, (Wray.)
Epstein, Hyman M., Ewald, Adam A., Ebert, Joseph Francis, Fales, De Coursey, Flaum, Harry, Fitzpatrick, John R., Frankenberg, Isidore, Frankel, Kevie, Greenebaum, Harold Melville, Greenberg, Nahum, Golleb, Samuel, Grant, Havens, Greenthal, Abraham, Gilbert, Henry, Goldenberg, Charles, Hall, Henry Twitchell, Hirsch, Morris Sable, Junger, Morris J., Jackson, Samuel L. Jewell, Thomas Bronson, Jr.,
Jewell, Ralph Herbert, Kuschner, Julius, Kenyon, Theodore S., Kent, Stephen Gerard, Keyes, Carlyle M., Klein, David, Katz, Sidney F., Livingston, Robert R., Morningstar, Joe, Jr., Mandeltort, Alexander H., Mathewson, Samuel Anderson, Murdock, Archibald H., Neuling, Alexander F., Pullen, Clifford K., Philson, Benjamin, Paul, Randolph E., Philbin, Ewing Reginald, Porter, James Jackson.

CANDIDATES TO APPEAR OCT. 8.

Richmond, James Leigh, Ryder, Robert Child, Reich, Lorenz, Jr., Rapp, Stephen K., Rosenschein, Charles S., Remsen, William, Rosenblum, Herman, Silverman, Axel B., Samuels, Sumner Lawrence, Silberstein, Harry A., Seligman, Eustace, Solomon, David B.,
Schwartz, Israel Leonard, Shenfeld, Lazarus, Skidmore, Lemuel, Jr., Souffront, Randolph Nelson, Schreiber, Jacob, Weis, Walter M., Wellins, Philip, Wells, Benjamin W., Werthington, William W., Warwick, Alfred B., Zabriskie, George Gray.

ADMISSION ON MOTION.

Arnold, John B., Wisconsin.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar.
Annie Gilroy,
Antoinette Di De Witt,
Solomon Fischel,
John B Flanagan,
Jacob Liebovitz,
Lillian Nordica Young (3 acts.),
Lena Sauter,
Engelbert Ihl,
Pasquale Occhini,
Philip Warshavsky,
McCarthy, infants,
O'Rorke, infants,
John W Vickers,
Johanna Ehlert,
Kate Malloy, &c.,
James W Hoey,
Nathan Elitzky,
Ethan Elitzky,
Dew Zykoski, &c.,
Sarah Siegel,
Frederick Eisenstaedt,
Rose Rosenzweig,
Mary Moran,
John J Murray,
Jacob Weeks,
Matilda C Hoeree,
Louis Pioxin,
Emaline Green,
William Dreschler,
Elizabeth Gunther,
Patrick H Hirsch, Jr,
A Gertrude Cutter,
Bertha Adler,
Samuel Henry,
Fannie P Dessauer, &c.,
George B Boynton,
Gaynor Truesdell,
Jacob Rubino,
Ann Goggin,
James E Galbraith,
Mary L Nix Gerald,
Patrick J Connell,
Bryan Duffy,
Jacob Weeks,
Andrew Schaaf,
Morris Littman,
Jabez A Bostwick,
Robert Huson,
Charlotte Seuboldm,
Mollie Turetsky,
Eugenio Pischera,
Max Bonk,
Joaquin M Delgado,
Julia B Shurtleff,
Mary J Drummond,
Goldie Boss,
Percy H Brundage.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions.
Grossman<Hess.
Collins<Fischer.
John Block Co<Hyman.
Henle<Schoneman.
Stein<Uranium Line.
Hadjidis<Cunard.
Gordon<Wood.
Fischer<Roche.
210 W 56th St<Prince.
Sullivan<Rheinfrank Bldg Mat.
Rinther<Home for Scand.
Albin Raincoat<Berk.
Kindgen<Colonial B'k.
Goldner<Simon & Morewood.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Bready<Shafe—Theron G. Strong. Title Guar. & Trust Co<Bond—John Davis. Thayer<Cohen—Marshall B. Clarke. Wilson<Schloss—Samuel H. Wandell.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Rockaway Rolling Mill<Ehlers—Cortland Nicoll.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Abraham J. Dworsky<Conservative Holding Co.—Simon Phillips, Joseph K. Barber<Frances Morris —Abraham G. Meyer.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Charles A. Oster<Thos. A. Larkin—Thomas A. Larkin.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Appellate Division.

The Committee on Character will meet at the Court of the Appellate Division in Madison Square on Oct. 7 and 8, at 10 A. M., on which dates candidates must appear in person.

Information is requested as to the moral character of the candidates and their qualifications to be admitted to practice, and may be sent to any member of the committee or the Clerk of the court. Candidates teaching school may present themselves at 4 P. M. on Oct. 7.

DAVID LEVENTRITT, 111 Broadway.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, 27 Cedar St.
GEORGE L. RIVES, 24 Liberty St.
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, 40 Wall St.
JOHN G. MILBURN, 54 Wall St.
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

CANDIDATES TO APPEAR OCT. 7.

Battle, John Manning, Batt, David, Bates, Lindell P., Budner, Harold S., Bernstein, Benjamin, Boccis, Joseph A., Babcock, Frederick Huntington, Caltabiano<Plunkett, Shapiro<Mayer & Sons Cappello<McCarthy, Hoezle<Wynkoop, H. & C. Shapiro<Goldman, Brier<Rothkowitz, Christensen<Robeling Con. Taffer<Engel, Schmidt, &c<Ungrich, Henle<Schoeneman, Goodman<Stambler, Edwards<Kirchhof, Fischer<Brannpmar Co. Hall<Reardon, Brokman<Bennett, Davis<Engel & Co. Friedman<Sieferman, Denihan<Halvarsen, Bernstein<Villeneure Pohl, Gulick<Investors Est. Blumer<Wallbach, Bosco & Co<Clancy, Compton, George Brokaw, Cohen, David C., Caplow, Samuel N., Carlin, Frank A., Chapin, Lindley H. P., Cherup, George P., Dessauer, Jesse S.,

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Adelia J Winter,
George Stewart,
Mordecia Merritt,
Lizzie Kirchner,
Rosa May,
David J Wigmore,
James Elven,
Acctg. in estates:
Adm of:
Carolina Degenkolb,
Acctg in estates:
Edwin E F Knowlton,
N J Nelson,
Amelia Zielinger,
Hilma Moe,
Phillips Rothacker,
Gottlieb Renz,
Mary Ireland,
Mary Jamesen,
Sara Delap,
Claus Doscher,
G Preator,
Martin Michel,
George Kierstead,
Thomas Nash,
Henry Schaffren.
Estates of:
James Dolan,
Patrick O'Connor,
Martin Michel,
Claus A Doscher,
Helen Warnock,
Gabriel Raholey,
Patrick McCarren.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills of:
Angle Rukens,
James W Rosess,
Violo Wenoz,
Isabella Duffy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.— At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Zwin<Grausman.
Re Curtis.
Ziegenhain<Ziegenhain
Indust Ir Wks<Appel.
Konkin<Siegel.
Re Favella.
Kelbert Con<Fray.
Re CNY.
Grossman<Berlinger.
Roche<Roche.
Meyer<Meyer.
Norton<Norton.
Carota<Indelli & C.
Osborne<Mulligan.
Re Speed.
Barber<Wertheim Rity
Appleby<Appleby.
Morrison

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STEPS IN CLAFLIN REORGANIZATION

Committee Will Decide When Enough Have Assented to Make Plan Operative.

CHOICE OF TWO METHODS

Personal Assignment Contingent—Sales of Subsidiary Stores Show Gains.

Now that the Claflin reorganization plan is in the hands of all known creditors, the next step is for the committees to obtain the deposit of as many claims, in addition to those already held, as possible. The committee has power to decide, in its discretion, when enough claims have been deposited for it to declare the plan operative. Out of the $31,660,000 of notes involved, $22,500,000 have already been deposited.

When the committee declares the plan operative it will be submitted for the approval of the court. In the meantime the question whether the judicial sale of the property shall be effected under the present equity suit or through a bankruptcy proceeding is under consideration. Several intricate legal questions are involved, as is the practical point that if bankruptcy proceedings are resorted to, a trustee in bankruptcy will have to be appointed, and his fees, based on the amount of claims, will approximate $600,000. This would be saved by continuing the present proceedings.

One advantage of the bankruptcy plan is that it would dispose of any possible litigation by dissenting creditors, but it is thought that the same condition can be brought about through the equity suit. Up to the present there has been no sign of opposition from any of the creditors whose claims have not been deposited.

If bankruptcy proceedings are resorted to, the sale may be held within a short time, but under the equity suit it cannot be held until the depositors of claims have had thirty days in which to withdraw them, if they so desire.

John Claflin's assignment of his personal property to the Noteholders' Committee is contingent upon the plan going through. This property includes stock in a number of banks and insurance companies, of which he is or has been a director, his country places in Morristown, N. J., and the Adirondacks, his equity in the old McCreery store property and several other pieces of realty in this city.

The property turned over to the receivers by Mr. Claflin some time ago consists chiefly of the entire capital stock of the twenty-three companies now in the hands of receivers and stock in other companies that had executed none of the Claflin notes. This transfer is not contingent upon the adoption of the plan.

Included in the report of the H. B. Claflin Company, which has been presented to the creditors, was one showing the amount of business done by the subsidiary retail stores for the past three years. This showed a gain in nineteen of the twenty-two establishments and a small loss in the other three. The sales for three of the stores are not given for 1912 because they were not then in the combination. In most cases the figures are for the year ending with Jan. 31.

The sum total of sales for all the stores ending Jan. 31, 1913, was $24,914,903, and for the following year $26,286,121, the increase for the year being $3,384,218. Detailed figures are appended:

	1912. Dollars.	1913. Dollars.	1914. Dollars.
H. Batterman Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,915,948	2,068,083	2,205,998
J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville, Ky.	.....	1,152,529	1,287,600
The Bedford Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	368,288	486,436	640,287
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co., Nashville, Tenn.	735,761	880,001	1,063,059
M. J. Connell Co., Butte, Mont.	.....	623,200	*730,200
The Fair Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	989,944	1,141,219	1,262,588
Hennessy Comp'y, Butte, Mont.	.....	4,499,800	4,554,400
Jones Store Co., Kan. City, Mo.	2,889,880	2,922,277	4,110,859
The Joslin Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.	1,157,963	1,220,946	1,394,574
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.	895,292	895,229	410,808
Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo, O.	941,594	1,053,980	1,175,483
Lord & Gage, Inc., Reading, Penn.	516,056	817,524	923,080
The George W. McAlpin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,016,756	1,170,061	1,317,162
MacDougall Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.	1,149,179	1,184,863	1,413,586
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.	751,522	795,829	848,858
The People's Store Co., Tacoma.	571,554	687,264	835,084
Root Dry Goods Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	552,082	629,703	763,839
Spring Dry Goods Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	515,960	534,585	531,907
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Inc., Norfolk, Va.	540,671	554,170	544,480
Thos. Watkins, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario	892,805	1,063,773	1,180,524
J. B. White & Co., Augusta, Ga.	754,434	718,741	704,150
Whitehouse Co., Spokane, Wash.	431,348	385,190	402,545

CHURCHES IN PEACE LEAGUE

Various Denominations Are to be Brought Together.

By the formation of the "Official Inter-Church Peace League of New York City and Vicinity," last night by the Brooklyn Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, a new form of peace organization was inaugurated which will bind together the churches of all faiths as firmly as ecclesiastical authority allows in a league for industrial and international peace. The league was formed when the Presbytery adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Presbytery elect at its November meeting one delegate and annually thereafter at the April meeting its proportionate number of delegates to be members of an organization composed of ministers and laymen, with some such title as "Official Inter-Church Peace League of New York City and Vicinity," to be composed solely of delegates officially chosen by churches of various denominations and its action binding only when officially approved by the churches electing delegates, no financial charges to be made against any of the churches so represented, the object of this organization being industrial and international peace.

Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, said it would bring all the churches together to promote peace.

COLDEST RECORDED SEPT. 28

Forecaster Scarr Expects No More Really Warm Days Till Spring.

According to James H. Scarr, who supervises New York's weather, yesterday was the coldest Sept. 28 since the records were begun forty-four years ago. The minimum was 42 degrees at 7 A. M. After that the mercury crept slowly up to the maximum of 61 at 3:45 P. M. Then it started down again and had got to 50 degrees at 11 P. M.

Great coats and wraps were abundant in the streets and riders in the many Summer cars still in use felt as if they were in the Klondike and looked it.

There were slight snow flurries early yesterday morning at Washington, N. J., it was reported. The coldest spot in New York State was Canton, where the thermometer dropped to 32.

The forecaster said it would be slightly warmer today, but he expects no more really warm weather till Spring.

SHUTS TWO TEXTILE MILLS.

Temporary Receiver Examines Affairs of Quidnick-Windham Co.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 28.—The petition asking for a receiver for the Quidnick-Windham Manufacturing Company, operating the Quidnick Mill at Quidnick and the Windham Mill at Windham, Conn., will be heard by Justice Willard B. Tanner in the Superior Court in this city at 9:30 A. M. on Oct. 13.

Charles H. Newell of Pawtucket, Treasurer of the Baltic Mills, who was appointed temporary receiver by Judge Tanner, took possession of the property today. Mr. Newell also was appointed temporary receiver of the Windham Mill by the Windham County Court.

Both mills of the corporation were closed today. Receiver Newell will make a report with recommendations to the Superior Court on Oct. 13. About 900 operatives are affected.

The petition asking for a receiver says that the corporation is insolvent and that it is unable to pay its debts as they become due. In his decree appointing a temporary receiver, Judge Tanner enjoins any and all creditors from bringing suits against the corporation.

The petition filed in the Superior Court for Providence County is made by Jeffrey Davis of Narragansett, a stockholder and President of the corporation. The petition says that the corporation was chartered by the General Assembly on June 9, 1884, and was authorized to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in textile fabrics.

The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of this city is the petitioner in the Windham County Court for a receiver for the Windham Mill.

In July, 1911, the Quidnick-Windham Manufacturing Company took over the Windham Mill. The Quidnick Mill years ago was one of the Sprague mills, although it was conducted under a separate corporation.

The Quidnick Mill charter was changed when the Windham Mill was bought, and the capital was increased to $1,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred stock. Jeffrey Davis was made President and John H. Hambly of Fall River was made Treasurer. The Windham Company was organized in 1906 by Fall River interests. Some time later Mr. Hambly gained control of the concern, and the consolidation followed.

For several months the corporation had under consideration a plan to convert its floating debt into a bonded debt. At a recent meeting of the stockholders it was voted to carry out this plan. The mill property is said to be under very little mortgage indebtedness.

GIRL LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

Reprimanded, She Tries Suicide and is Impaled on Fence.

Because her stepfather upbraided her for having engaged in conversation with an Italian, Annie Pachter, 15 years old, daughter of Wolf Pachter of 174 Meserole Avenue, Williamsburg, tried to commit suicide yesterday by leaping from the third story window of her home. Her body struck an iron picket fence, the iron prongs of which pierced her abdomen, left leg, and forehead. She is in a precarious condition at St. Catharine's Hospital.

Annie visited friends Sunday night, and during her absence somebody informed Pachter she had been seen speaking to the Italian. When the girl returned her stepfather remonstrated, and as a warning told her he would have her sent to a reformatory. This preyed on the girl's mind, and yesterday when her stepfather scolded her she rushed to the window, and before her mother could seize her she dived head first over the ledge.

Pachter admitted to the police reprimanding the girl, but said he did not think she would try to kill herself.

COUNTY BUDGET DEMANDS.

Register of New York County Marks Only Notable Decrease.

The Board of Estimate has received estimates from the various county officers for the 1915 budget. District Attorney Cropsey, for Kings County, asks $5,020.50 more than his 1914 allowance. Chief Magistrate McAdoo wants $459,647 for the next year, an increase of $5,586. He wants five new women probation officers and to increase the pay of the present officers.

Other requests are: Surrogate of New York County, $290,385; Bronx County Clerk, $78,825; Sheriff of New York County, $161,152.50; Commissioner of Jurors, New York County, $58,330, an increase of $30; Commissioner of Records, Surrogates' Court, New York County, $50,500, a decrease of $50; Commissioner of Records, New York County, $100,000, the same as last year; Register of Bronx County, $172,212; County Clerk of Kings, $107,967.55. For the additional force for the Court of Special Sessions in New York County is estimated that $161,152 will be required.

The only decrease of any consequence is in the request of the Register of New York County, who asked for $5,138.84 less than in 1914.

COTTON CONFEREES DIVIDED

Some Urge Federal Aid, While Others Say States Should Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Several sessions of a conference on cotton here today disclosed a divergence of opinion among interested persons as to the best solution for the crisis confronting the industry as a result of the war. Six Governors of Southern States attended in person, and four other Governors were represented. All the Southern States were further represented by members from their Congressional delegations.

While the meetings were behind closed doors, it is known that members of the conference differed as to whether aid should come principally from the Interested States or from the Federal Government. The Governors presented tonight a resolution declaring that the States could do no more and calling upon Congress for assistance, but many of those present thought there was little Congress could do and that the States should care for their own people.

The Governors present were Mr. Stewart of Virginia, Mr. Hall of Louisiana, Mr. O'Neal of Alabama, Mr. Trammell of Florida, Mr. Slayton of Georgia, and Mr. Cruce of Oklahoma. The Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas sent personal representatives. Arkansas and Mississippi were unrepresented as far as their Governors were concerned. The meeting was still in session at a late hour tonight.

WOMAN IS U. S. ATTORNEY.

Mrs. Annette A. Adams Appointed to San Francisco Staff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams of San Francisco was today appointed Assistant United States Attorney there. She is the first woman in the United States to occupy such a position. Representative Raker of California said he considered the appointment a recognition of woman suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, appointed today Assistant District Attorney for this Federal District, is one of the most prominent woman attorneys of the State. She is a native of Plumas County, California, where she began practice. She attended the University of California for six years and obtained a law degree. In 1913 she opened offices in San Francisco with Miss Marguerite Ogden, also a University of California graduate. They have met with great success. Mrs. Adams is a widow.

Mrs. Adams's name was submitted last Spring for appointment, and she was indorsed by President Wilson, but Attorney General McReynolds opposed her. Mrs. Adams said today she had no definite plans except to work hard to prove that women were not out of their element in positions of this kind.

CAR CRUSHES AUTO ON STREET PILLAR

Three Women Thrown to Pavement and One Pinned with Driver in Wreckage.

EXPLOSIONS STIR FIRE FEAR

Surgeons from Two Hospitals and Police Reserves Called—Auto Torn to Scrap.

Howard Gaston of 103 West Eighty-eighth Street, an automobile demonstrator, who was giving a ride in a car belonging to his firm, to four young women, was going east in Seventy-fourth Street at 9:30 o'clock and tried to cross Columbus Avenue in front of a southbound surface car of the new "torpedo" design.

Gaston realized too late that he was in danger and tried to turn southward, but the street car hit the machine and jammed it against a pillar of the Sixth Avenue elevated road on the west side of the street.

Caught between the pillar and the curving steel front of the car, the automobile crumpled up.

The three young men in the back seat were thrown out, while Gaston and Katherine Kerwin, who was in the front seat with him, were gripped about the knees by the crushed sides of the automobile as it lay jammed between the street car an dthe pillar.

The street car, moving rapidly when it struck the automobile, stopped short as the wheels were lifted from the rails. Several passengers were thrown to the floor. Motorman William Byrne of 392 Manhattan Avenue tried to back his car away from the smashed automobile, but could not make it move.

Persons who saw the accident went to the aid of the women thrown from the automobile and sent calls to hospitals and to the Fire Department, for it seemed from explosions in the automobile after the smash that there was danger of a fire. But the explosions were caused by bursting tires and there was no fire.

When physicians from Flower and Polyclinic Hospitals arrived they found that not one of the five was seriously injured. Several hundred persons, however, had gathered about the two who were caught in the machine and offered suggestions for extricating them. Policemen Grant and Metzger, after finding it impossible to lift out the couple, got a jackscrew and bent out one of the automobile sides which was pinching Gaston's leg and caused considerable pain. But even then it was not possible to release the two. About twenty minutes after the accident a street railway wrecking crew arrived with a wrecking truck hitched to the street car, and pulled it away. This released the pressure on the automobile and Gaston and Miss Kerwin were soon free.

The automobile was twisted into scrap metal. The street car escaped without much injury.

None of the five in the automobile was taken to the hospital. Miss Kerwin and Gaston suffered from bruises and lacerations, but went home without assistance. The others in the automobile were Miss Ruth Kerwin, 20 years old, sister of Katherine Kerwin; Jennie Carey of 219 Ross Street, Brooklyn, and Freda Strehan of 182 Poplar Street, Jersey City. The suffered minor bruises and cuts.

Gaston refused to name the firm for which he demonstrates automobiles. Because he had no driver's license, he was served with a summons to appear in court.

AUTO HIT POLE; MAY DIE.

Two Others Badly Hurt — Car Mounted Curb at Curve.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—Three persons were injured, one probably fatally, early this morning when an automobile driven by Thiery Anderson of South Orange mounted the curb on a curve in Central Avenue and was wrecked against a telephone pole.

Lillian Daltz of 700 Hunterdon Street, Newark, has a fractured skull and Emma Mulligan of 678 Hunterdon Street, Newark, and Fred P. Vought of 116 Valley Street, South Orange, have serious injuries. All are in Memorial Hospital.

Robert James of 317 Academy Street, South Orange, and Dolly Vehan of Cliffwood were also in the car, but, with Anderson, they escaped injury. The car was hired from George Gelsomino of Maplewood, who knew nothing of the accident until he found his wrecked car at 7 o'clock this morning.

TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Cars Owned by Old Friends Collide in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Sept. 28.—Automobiles owned and driven by Harry Hartman, a Belleville manufacturer, and Dr. D. S. Tillou, who have been close friends for years, collided here this afternoon. The occupants of the two machines escaped serious injury, but Hartman's car took fire and was destroyed before firemen could extinguish the flames.

Hartman was driving in Washington Avenue with Kenneth Mase and Dr. Tillou was crossing the avenue at John Street. Neither driver saw the other until it was too late to avert a collision. The Hartman car struck the rear of the other and was overturned. The two occupants were thrown clear and suffered only slight bruises. They were put in Dr. Tillou's car and taken to their homes.

BOY AND GIRL INJURED.

They Are Knocked Down and Hurt Seriously by Automobiles.

Eight-year-old James Van Nome of 247 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, was injured yesterday at Roebling and North Eighth Streets, when he was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by its owner, Edward A. Block of 194 Milton Street, Greenpoint. His right knee and thigh were broken. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital in the auto that injured him.

Miss Rose Warburton, 14 years old, of 162 Newell Street, Long Island City, a pupil in the Bryant High School in that place, while crossing Jackson Avenue at Jane Street on her way home yesterday afternoon, was struck by an automobile owned by George May of 897 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, and driven by Frank Hermus. Miss Warburton was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that her left arm was broken and that she had been injured internally.

CHURCHMEN WANT MOTORS.

Appeal to Automobilists to Help on Go-to-Church Sunday.

All owners of automobiles are being appealed to by the Go-to-Church Committee of the Five Boroughs, through its chairman, Dr. S. Edward Young, Pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, to lend their machines to transport invalid and elderly people to church on Sunday, Oct. 18. Each owner is asked to place his car at the service of his pastor or the nearest church for that day.

The committee also has asked the churches of the five boroughs to advertise in the newspapers for attendance on that Sunday, and it is planned that churches of the same denomination shall club together and make a joint announcement.

Suggestions from pastors and laymen and all others interested in making Go-to-Church Sunday a success are asked for and should be sent to the headquarters of the committee, room 1,232, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,000,000 Building of 21 Stories to be Erected at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street—$350,000 Sale Opposite Century Opera House—Buys Fifth Avenue Residence—West Side Deals.

Several good sales, including a Fifth Avenue dwelling and a row of flats opposite the Century Opera House, in addition to the filing of plans for a $1,000,000 Broadway office building at Thirty-seventh Street, made the realty market yesterday one of the most active that has been seen for some time. The new Broadway improvement, which is a marked indication of the advancing business activity in the blocks from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, will be erected by the Robert Hoe Estate Company on a large plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. The plot includes nearly the entire block front between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, fronting 105.6 feet on Broadway, 197.2 on Thirty-seventh Street, and with a frontage of 23.6 feet on Sixth Avenue adjoining the Thirty-seventh Street corner. Most of the property has been owned for a long time by the Hoe estate.

The plans as filed by the architects, Ernest and Montague Flagg, call for a twenty-one-story building, which will be 276 feet high. The façade will be of brick and limestone, in the Italian Renaissance style. Old two to four story structures now cover the plot.

The new building will be directly opposite the twelve-story commercial building recently erected on the Hobart estate corner, and which is now fully rented, having been practically rented before its completion. Just one block south, on the west side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, including the old Herald Square Theatre site, another big building will be under way next season.

$350,000 Sale Opposite Century Opera House.

The Sixty-third Street block opposite the Century Opera House furnished an interesting deal, involving, it was stated, about $350,000. The six five-story flats at 3 to 15 West Sixty-third Street, covering a plot fronting 150 by 100.5 feet just west of Central Park West, were purchased by Edward Margolies from the Sixty-third Street Realty Company (James F. Meehan.) The property was purchased a few years ago by the Shuberts, with the intention of erecting a theatre, but the plan was not carried out. No immediate plans for any change in the property have yet been made by the new owner.

$250,000 Fifth Avenue Sale.

The five-story residence at 1,071 Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-eighth Street, has been sold by Edward J. Hogan for L. S. & A. M. Bing, who acquired the property last July from Philip Livingston as part payment for the twelve-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Livingston bought the house a year ago from the estate of George H. Pennington, who built the residence about twelve years ago. The house has a frontage of 30 feet on the avenue, a depth of 127.8, with an extension of 58.8 feet to Eighty-eighth Street, where the frontage is 25 feet. The building price has been $250,000. The new owner, whose name was not divulged, has purchased it, it is stated, for occupancy, and will make extensive alterations.

Washington Heights Apartment in Trade.

The five-story apartment house known as the Leonia, occupying the block front on the south side of 153d Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to St. Nicholas Place, has been sold by Du Bois & Taylor in conjunction with Matthew Briggs for John T. Schramm. The street frontage is 164.11 feet, with 25.7 on the avenue and 24.11 on St. Nicholas Place. The buyer was the Northport Realty Corporation, and in part payment gave a forty-five-acre farm at Farmingdale, L. I.

Upper Broadway Corner Deal.

The northeast corner of Broadway and 185th Street, a plot 64 by 127 feet, occupied by a building used as a café, has been sold by James J. Connor and James J. Crowe for Elizabeth A. Daly. It is known as 4,340 Broadway, and the new owner has also purchased the business.

Sells Leasehold Near 5th Avenue.

The leasehold on the two houses at 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street, a site 55.2 by 100.5 feet, a short distance west of Madison Avenue, has been disposed of. It was announced yesterday, by W. W. & T. M. Hall. They obtained the lease at a low rental several years ago from Helen E. Garvey. It is opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman has sold 867 St. Mark's Avenue, near Brooklyn Avenue; a four-story brownstone dwelling on plot 20 by 150, for Charles Harms to a client for occupancy.

The house at 1,257 Forty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100, has been sold by I. Saxberg for Max Levy to Aniello Crispo.

P. S. Ritter and J. G. Bassman have sold for Isaac L. Wood a plot of seven lots on the north side of Avenue W, 100 feet east of Coney Island Avenue; a plot of seven lots on the south side of Neck Road, 100 feet east of Coney Island Avenue, and three lots on the north side of Avenue Y, right east of Coney Island Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, to a builder for improvement with one and two family houses.

Elisha T. Everitt has sold for Harrison A. Rodgers the apartment and store at the southwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Prospect Place.

Corwith Brothers have sold a plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of Diamond Street, north of Meserole Avenue, to Helen T. Cole, and resold it to Charles Kracht; also the dwelling 103 Oakland Street for John Quinlan to Mary A. Shaw.

The property at 1,110 Longwood Avenue, Bath Beach, has been sold by John Cook & Co. for M. J. Quinn to Jacob Mayer.

Westchester County.

The Scaradale Estates have sold to James Zobian the house formerly occupied by F. M. Swift of Greenacres. Mr. Zobian has also bought from the Gadney Farm Company a plot on Heatherbloom Road, near the hotel.

The Arlington Construction Company has purchased fifteen lots on Morningside Road, Napperhan Heights, for immediate improvement, and J. W. Parker has bought another plot.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Fred C. Robbins to John S. Rice a lot 100 by 150 on Claremont Road, Kathawood Park, Ridgewood.

**Sullivan County Farm Sale

vania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Co., 7th Av and 33d St, Sept. 16; attorney, F. A. Von Moschzisker, Pennsylvania Station. $20,000

2D AV, 2,240, n e corner of 115th St, 20.10x80; Theresa Passarelli to Guglielmo Passarelli, 301 East 115th St, all liens, Sept. 1.$100

7TH ST, 66 East, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Bella Goldstein to Jacob Schwartz and another, 111 East 7th St, quitclaim, July 21; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 98 2d Av.....$1

16TH ST, 415 West, n s, 175.3 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Joseph Isaac to Jacob L. Isaacs, 784 Kelly St. and Isidor R. Isaacs, 945 East 163d St, ½ part, all liens, Aug. 28; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

84TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9x133x irregular, the perpetual underground rights; Stuyvesant Real Estate Co. to Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Co., 7th Av and 33d St, Sept. 16; attorney, F. A. Von Moschzisker, Pennsylvania Station....$100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Hinna Unger to Meyer Schneider, 200 East 33d St, quitclaim, Sept. 28; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$250

76TH ST, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Hannah Lewis to Abraham Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, (mtg $31,000.) Aug. 20; attorney, Thomas L. Bailey, 62 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Leipzig to William D. Stiger, at Hewlett, L. I., (mtg $31,000.) Sept. 17; attorney, same..$1

76TH ST, 311 West, n s, 151 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; Fred J. Lisman to Alex Carmichel, Jr., 50 West 72d St, (mtg $21,000.) all liens, Sept. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x102.2; Joseph F. Murphy and others, heirs of Hy. J. and Ann Murphy, to John H. Murphy and another, 447 East 80th St, all title, quitclaim, Sept. 25; attorneys, Begg, B. & B., 220 Broadway.....$1

98D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Rose A. Murphy, heir of Hy. J. and Ann Murphy, to John H. Murphy and another, 447 East 80th St, all title, quitclaim, Sept. 25; attorneys, Begg, B. & B., 220 Broadway...$1

114TH ST, 42 West, s s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.5x100.11; Anna Landesman to Leo Lieberman, 120 West 117th St, (mtg $20,100.) Sept. 23.....$100

118TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Max Landesman to Hy. Landesman, 120 West 118th St, all liens, Sept. 23; attorney, Leo Freiman, 309 Broadway....$100

121ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Robert Wallace, Jr., to Frederick Schnaiz, 58 West 114th St, all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, Joab H. Banton, 1 Liberty St.....$1

121ST ST, 410 East, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 26x100, Joseph Isaac to Jacob L. Isaacs and another, 784 Kelly St, Aug. 28; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$100

129TH ST, 211 West, n s, 148.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Hy. J. Storrs, of Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 24; attorney, F. L. Holt, 220 Broadway.....$11,000

135TH ST, s s, 3,600 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; 134th St, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Ruth L. Cunningham to Samuel A. Cunningham, 17 East 38th St, all liens, Aug. 19; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.....$100

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 120x100; John L. Scully Construction Co. to John H. Scully, 109 West 126th St, (mtg $105,000,) Sept. 26.....$1

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, e s, 77.11 ft w of 175th St, 19.8x90.2; James H. Collins to Urban Securities Co., 165 Broadway, (mtg $8,500,) Sept. 26; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway.....$100

LOT 18, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; James Roche to James M. Roche, 173 East 102d St, April 23, 1913; attorney, James M. Roche, 617 East 179th St.....$100

LOTS 1,109 and part 1,152, map of Wakefield, 178 to Bronx Boulevard x s 84.6 x e 74.6 x s 25 x e 105 x w 109.6; William C. Thiede to Charles Thiede, 4,257 Carpenter Av, (mtg $10,575.) Sept. 25; attorney, Charles Thiede, 4,257 Carpenter Av.....$1

MEADE AV, 617; Catherine Callaghan to Abraham Strauss, 104 Hendrix St, Brooklyn, (mtg $3,000.) Sept. 23; attorney, J. V. Schaurein, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 601.11 ft n of 196th St, 51.4x88.8; James Roche to James M. Roche, 173 East 102d St, April 23; attorney, James M. Roche, 617 East 179th St.....$100

MURDOCK ST, w s, 325 ft s of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Land Co. A, Edenwald, to Albin Sundberg, 111 East 130th St, Sept. 10; attorney, Edenwald Land Co., 299 Madison Av.....$1

PENFIELD AV, s s, 325.5 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.5x86.1x99.10; Ole H. Olsen to Inga M. Olsen, 1,558 Crotona Park East, Sept. 26; attorney, Ole H. Olsen, 1,558 Crotona Park East.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, being B¼, Lot 136, map of Central Morrisania, 25x120; Beatrice Warren to Nettie H. Morrison, College Point, L. I., Sept. 24; attorney, R. H. Raphael, 220 Broadway.....$100

152D ST, n e s, 200 ft n w of Morris Av, 25x100; Michael F. Pigliolo to Congietta Pigliolo, 249 East 152d St, (mtg $4,000.) Sept. 28; attorney, L. Casario, 363 East 149th St.....$100

197TH ST, w s, 380 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; James Filomio to Cath. Vetere, 2,310 Belmont Av, (mtg $4,500.) Sept. 23; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Bowery.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 185th St, 65.2x148x62.6x133.1; Patrick C. Myers to Elizabeth A. Daly, 652 West 185th St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,500

CONVENT AV, e s, 52 ft n of 148th St, 16x85; Charles S. Allen to Columbia S. Hoblitzell, 537 West 149th St, Sept. 28, prior mtg $8,500, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

CONVENT AV, n e cor 127th St, 112.6x89.3x 99.11x37.7; the Schuck Realty and Construction Co. to Frederick Schuck, 18 St. Nicholas Place, May 1, 1912, due July 1, 1915; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.$65,000

GORHAM ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 70x32.2, prior mtg $29,000; Morris & Pincus Shailta to National Nassau Bank, 233 Broadway, Sept. 12, due Oct. 5, 1916, — p. c.; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$5,650

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 107.6 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x123.10x59.10x112.3; Edward J. Moloughney to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Sept. 28, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$200,000

9TH AV, w s, 98.9 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x100, prior mtg $10,000; Carroll Cumeen to Hulbert Peck, 154 West 92d St or 208 West 94th St, Sept. 28, 10 years, 6 p. c.....$1,000

18TH ST, 148 West, s s, 200.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.9x106.8; Hannah E. Twiford to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, Sept. 28, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

48TH ST, 232 West, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 10.9x100; Arthur C. Hume, executor, &c., to Elsie Baumgartner, 109 Nichols Av, Brooklyn, 3 years or sooner, 6 p. c., Sept. 23; attorney, A. C. Hume, 1 Wall St..$5,000

50TH ST, 320 West, s s, 271.8 ft w of 8th Av, 20.8x100.5; Mary E. Manuel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 28, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

70TH ST, 332 West, s s, 852.6 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.5; Louis B. Rolston to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place..$10,000

86TH ST, 64 East, s s, 203.7 ft w of Park Av, 21.11x102.7; Robert W. Tarler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 25, due and interest as per bond.

O'Brien and another, executors, to Lazarus Rothstein, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av....$2,500

LEXINGTON AV, 423-425, s ground floor; Hanover Lunch, Inc., to Nelson F. Swanson and another, 525 West 188th St, 8 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty St.$2,000 to $4,000

42D ST, 23 West, store and basement and all the exterior front of second floor; Estey Piano Co. to Landay Brothers, Inc., 563 5th Av, 11 years and 5 months from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Feiner & Mass, 100 Broadway.....$11,000 to $18,000

88TH ST, 210-214 East, all; Hannah Straus to Joseph Greenwald, 3,706 3d Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$5,000 and $5,700

117TH ST, 306-308 West, stable, all; Alfred F. Stone to Bennett Kanter, 311 East 115th St, 9 years, 11 months and 14 days from Sept. 17, 1914; attorney, Max Salomon, 5 Beekman St.....$2,700 to $2,700

106TH ST, 460 West, all; Abraham L. Frager to Fannie Farber, 465 West 164th St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Edward Petigor, 37 Liberty St.....$5,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, s s, from Front and Water Sts; Hudson Woodworking Co. against Ruth Livingston, owner; Standard Concrete Steel Co., contractor.....$956

FULTON ST, 191; Peter Fries against estate of James D. Phyfe, owner; Elfin Enoch & Co., Inc., contractor.....$102

857TH ST, 332 and 334 West; Kiosk Contracting Co. against Alderbaran Co., owner; Ostro Construction Co., contractor.....$180

Bronx.

LELAND AV, e s, 325 ft n of Lacomb Av, 21.7x100; Patrick J. Twomey against David Hanraian, owner; Thomas F. J. Moffett, contractor.....$53

NEWMAN AV, e s, 250 ft n of O'Brien Av, 25x100; Patrick J. Twomey against James J. Deacy owner; Thomas F. J. Moffett, contractor.....$39

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, s e corner Church St; Oscar Lowinson against Louis Goldsticker et al., April 28, 1914.....$882

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 155 and 157; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Abraham Kassel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 125 ft s of 122d St, 100x100; also Claremont Av, e s, 125.7 ft s of 122d St, 99.5x100; Clinton W. Kinsella against Imperial Property Co., Inc., and others, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorney, L. E. Ginn.

1ST AV, 2,123; Giuseppe d'Allesio against Michele Battiloro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. I. Berman.

2D AV, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 25.4x100; Anna M. K. Tarao, guardian, against Louis Lase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Acker.

10TH ST, 211 East; Jennie Neuhorn and others against Dora Frankenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. E. Klein.

92D ST, 167 West; 81st St, 112 West and property in Queens County; Annye P. Beam against Mary E. Beam and others, (partition;) attorney, S. E. Maires.

117TH ST, 508 East; Helen H. Steele against Annie M. Keenan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Barger.

143D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Hermine Debrovsky against Samuel S. Kaplan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Cukor.

Bronx.

ELTON AV, 810; Solomon Segall against Mary A. Walters, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Goldfein & Well.

LOT 304, Wakefield, on tax map; David Pines against Marcella M. Shell and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Schwartzmann & Schwartzmann.

LOT 330, Wakefield, on tax map; David Pines against Marcella M. Shell and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Schwartzmann & Schwartzmann.

134TH ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against Margaret E. Well and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Berliner.

134TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, —x—; Solomon S. Marx against Margaret E. Well and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Berliner.

138TH ST, 615 and 617 East; Steuben H. Jackson against Charles H. Rosen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

138TH ST, 613 East; Henry H. Jackson against Margaret T. Johnson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

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Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 50 ft w of Wilson Place, 25x100; Josephine Bauer to Sophie F. Young, 101 East 179th St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1,500

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of North St, 37.6x100; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Wentworth Mortgage Co., 1,204 Tinton Av, prior mtg $35,000, Sept. 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Sproul, H. & S., 1 Madison Av.....$7,000

WESTCHESTER AV, w s at e s of Jackson Av, 99.8x irregular; J. F. M. Co. to American Real Estate Co., prior mtg $50,000, Sept. 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROME ST, 484-490, n w corner of Wooster St, all; Ellen W. Duryea to American Tobacco Co., 11 5th Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Jonathan H. Holmes, 111 5th Av.....$9,000

DUANE ST, 80, ground floor and basement and rear loft on second floor; Morgan J.

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BUILDERS
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44 TRAINS DAILY.
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7 Rooms and Baths. $1,000 to $1,200.

New Amsterdam,
N. E. Cor. 75th St. & Amsterdam Av.

Fireproof elevator apartment house; elevator service; every modern improvement.

7 Rooms and Bath. $1,400.

The Leyland,
306 West 80th St.
Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

Seven-story fireproof construction; all modern improvements; close to Subway and surface cars.

8 Rooms and Bath. $1,000 to $1,300.

44 West 96th Street
Bet. Central Park West and Col. Avenue.

Very high-class apartments. Located on wide street, under the supervision of the Park Department, and in the midst of private dwellings. All modern improvements.

6 Rooms and Bath. Rents $900 to $1,000.

Cayuga,
296 Central Park West, Southwest Corner 90th St.

A modern 6-story elevator apartment house overlooking Central Park; all modern improvements.

Eight Rooms and Two Baths.
Very Attractive Rents.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner Broadway and 140th St.

Large rooms, pantries and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath. $1,000 to $1,200.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.

Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, &c.

$1,300.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St.

The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, &c.

7 Rooms & Bath. Rent $900.

We have a representative at each one of the houses.

BRENTMORE

69th St. & Central Park West

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
$2,000 Per Annum.

Private House Rooms and Large Closets.

Chamber, 17x17. Parlor, 18x21. | BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street. Telephone 6410 Bryant. | Dining Room, 19x20. Superintendent on Premises.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Audubon Hall

Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.

Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.

Per Month.

6 Rooms & Bath....$65 & $70
7 Rooms & 2 Baths All Outside **$90.00**
8 Rooms & 2 Baths.....$90.00

Under Management of Owner. Supt. on Premises.

Best Values On Washington Heights.

WARRINGTON HALL

90 Pinehurst Ave., cor. 181st St.

New Elevator Apartments; spacious rooms; beautifully finished and equipped. Convenient to 181st St. Subway Station.

Rooms	3	4	5	6
Rents	$32	$42	$56	$66

McDOWELL & McMAHON, Agents, 1429 St. Nicholas Av.

Fort View

181st Street and Northern Avenue

Elevator and all improvements.

Convenient to Subway Station

Rooms	3	7	8	9
Rents	$30	$70	$88	$100

Apply to Superintendent.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $600 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,482 Broadway

605-611 West 111th St.
One apartment, 6 rooms, bath, every room commanding unobstructed view of Palisades. $1020.
4 rooms, bath, $600—$660.

609 West 115th St.
One apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, rent $1200. One apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $900.
Lessy Coventry, 156 W. 72d.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS TO THOSE RENTING NOW.

HISPANIA HALL

Delightfully Situated Opposite HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS,
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.

4 Rooms and Bath, $42.50.
5 Rooms, Bath, $60 (southerly exposure.)
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100. Southerly exposure.

Immediate occupancy on some of above. Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

THE LUXOR — S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street. — THE LUXOR

Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.

Rents Moderate.

Apply to Resident Manager only.

THE LUXOR — THE LUXOR

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

8 rooms, two baths; every modern improvement; high class elevator house; most refined neighborhood; Subway express; resident owner's personal attention; attractive prices. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Av.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE.

4 to 6 rooms, $40 up; high-class modern elevator house; every improvement; exceptional service; splendid opportunity for wonderful values; owner on premises, Westwood and Cliffwood Courts, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Avenue.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.

1 Room and Bath, $430 up.
2 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 up.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,750 up.

LARGER SUITES IF DESIRED.

All Light, Outside Rooms.
Maid service and electric light WITHOUT CHARGE.

A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

FOR RENT.

50 W. 72d St. nr. Central Park West

Handsome 23 ft. 4-story dwelling; elec. light. Lowest rental on this street to responsible tenant.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 73d St. and Columbus Av.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY, SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished, tiled bath; 4 flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy, all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $50; decorated to suit.

3 Rooms, $60.

All front apartments, for regular housekeeping; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.

55 West 95th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

The highest standard of efficiency is maintained in the management of all these properties; prompt and careful attention is accorded every tenant, and our rigid system of investigating references is an assurance against objectionable neighbors.

LARCHMONT,
448 CENTRAL PARK WEST, South Corner 105th St.
Corner apartment of 7 outside Rooms and Bath, $900; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $720.

EL DORADO,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90TH TO 91ST ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, RENTS $2,200 TO $2,500.
4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 Rooms, RENTS $800 TO $2,500.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,
S. W. CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8-room corner Apartment, Rental $2,000.
7 and 8 Rooms, RENTS $1,500 TO $2,000.

TALLADEGA,
61 HAMILTON PLACE, Southeast corner 140th St.
One block east of B'way.
Cor. Apartm't, 7 Rooms and Bath, RENT $900.

DEERFIELD,
676 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, South corner 145th St.
One block from Subway and crosstown cars.
6 and 7 Rooms. All outside rooms.
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,700.

FLORENCE COURT,
S. W. COR. AMSTERDAM AV. AND 176TH ST.
3 and 5 Rooms, RENTS $27 TO $45 PER MONTH.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 WEST 144TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
2 Large Rooms, with Kitchenette, RENT $360 PER YEAR.
7 Rooms, $720.

GREENWICH,
446 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Adjoining Corner of 105th St.
8 Rooms, Park View, $1,000.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, RENTS $720 TO $1,000.

HADRIAN,
225 WEST 80TH ST., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, Corner Apartment, RENT $900 to $1,100.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, North Corner 92d St.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600; Park View.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths, RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

BELNORD,
BROADWAY AND 86TH ST.
7, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths,
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD, including electric light and refrigeration.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Corner 135th St.
Convenient to Subway and 5th Ave. bus.
8 outside Rooms, corner Apartment, overlooking the Hudson River, RENT, $1,100 PER YEAR.
6 ROOMS, $660.

CHARLEMAGNE AND RAMONA,
528-532 WEST 111TH ST.
"L" and Subway at 110th St.; 3 and 4 Rooms, outside, southern exposure, $50 TO $60 PER MONTH.
8, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, RENTS $600 TO $1,000.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 WEST END AV., Southwest Corner 84th St.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, RENT $2,700.
9, 10 and 11 Rooms, RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,700.

BALMORAL COURT,
600 WEST 163D ST.
2, 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, RENTS $330 TO $800.

240 AUDUBON AV.,
N. W. COR. 177TH ST., One block east of Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 extra large Rooms, RENTS $35 TO $55 PER MONTH.

ALBEA,
325 WEST 93D ST., Near Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, RENT $1,100.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 ST. NICHOLAS AV., 158th to 159th St.,
4 large outside rooms, RENT $35.

VERA,
9 WEST 68TH ST.
One Apartment on a Floor. Exclusive as private house.
8 exceptionally large Rooms, RENT $1,600.

DORILTON,
171 WEST 71ST STREET, N. E. Corner Broadway.
Most central location.
7 Rooms, all outside; southwestern exposure, RENT $2,400.
7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500, Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

CHILMARK HALL,
501 W. 143D ST., Corner Hamilton Place.
one block east of Broadway.
6-room front outside Apartment, $50 PER MONTH.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, RENTS $600 TO $660.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 WEST 151ST ST., Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 Rooms and Bath, Suitable for Doctor, $50.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath, RENTS $480 TO $600.

WALLACE,
Southeast Corner BROADWAY & 149TH ST.,
7 large Rooms, $70.
6-Room corner Apartment, RENTAL $70.

CASTLETON AND SAGUENAY,
BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE BROADWAY, 142D TO 143D ST.
8 very attractive Rooms, $70 AND $75 PER MONTH.
5 large front Rooms, RENTS $540 TO $600.

VIOLA,
100 WEST 76TH ST., S. W. Corner Columbus Av.
7 Rooms, all outside, $70 PER MONTH.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 WEST 98TH ST. Near Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, RENT $1,400.

BELVOIR,
472 WEST END AV., Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
8 Rooms, RENT $1,800.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Corner 93d St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartment; all outside; southern exposure; RENT $3,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, RENTS $3,000 TO $3,200.

NORMAN,
37-43 WEST 93D ST., Near Central Park,
Half block from "L" station; southern exposure;
4, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, RENTALS $800 TO $1,400.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 BROADWAY, Near 123d St.
3-Room Kitchenette Apartment, RENT $360.
4 and 5 outside front Rooms, RENTS $420 TO $540.

HEARNCLIFF,
880 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Southeast corner 154th St.,
near "L" and Subway stations;
5 Rooms and Baths, RENTAL $540.

WARWICK ARMS,
101 WEST 80TH ST., N. W. Corner Columbus Av.
Opposite Manhattan Sq. Park.
7 and 8 Rooms, RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 WEST 86TH ST.
77 WEST 85TH ST.
Park Block.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms, RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800.

ROSEMARY,
4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST., Near Central Park West.
8 Large, Light Rooms, RENT $1,100.

ADELINE COURT,
605 WEST 142D ST., Near Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Subway.
5 Rooms, front, $540.
7 Rooms, front, $720.

BARNARD,
106-110 CENTRAL PARK W., South Corner of 71st St.
Subway and Elevated at 72d St.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500, Including Refrigeration.

PASADENA,
S. W. CORNER BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.
2 Rooms and Kitchen, Rental $800.
4 Rooms and Kitchen, all outside, $1,200.
2, 4, 7, 9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, RENTALS $600 TO $2,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
New 12-story fireproof building. Only two apartments on a floor.
Each apartment commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Palisades.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths, 13 to 16 Closets, RENTS $2,600 TO $3,750.

VICTOR HALL,
622 WEST 113TH ST. near Riverside Drive,
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, RENTS $800 TO $1,100.

LANCASHIRE,
353 WEST 85TH ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths; large and light, $1,900.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, RENTS $900 TO $1,900.

STRATHALLAN,
350 WEST 88TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths. River view. RENT $3,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, RENTS $2,600 TO $3,000.

ALFREDO,
3,875 BROADWAY, Southwest Corner 162d St.
7 all outside corner Rooms, $70 PER MONTH.
4 and 6 Rooms, RENTS $480 TO $660.

SHOREHAM,
60 ST. NICHOLAS AV., Northeast Corner 113th St.
Elevator Apartments.
6 Large Rooms and Bath, $40 PER MONTH.

ROSSLEIGH COURT
1 WEST 85TH ST., North Corner C. P. West.
8-Room Corner Apartment, Southern Exposure, RENT $3,000.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

POWELLTON,
229 WEST 97TH ST., Northeast Corner Broadway.
1 block from express "Sub." Sta.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Corner Apartment, all outside, $2,200.
5, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths, RENTS $1,000 TO $2,200.

BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, South Corner 102d St.
10-story fireproof building, 2 elevators,
12 large, light rooms, 3 baths, corner apartment; RENT $2,000 PER YEAR.
Corner apartment, 8 rooms, suitable for physician; RENT $1,400 PER YEAR.
7 Rooms, $1,100.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 WEST 114TH ST., Near Broadway.
9-story fireproof building; 3-room kitchenette apartment; all outside rooms, $600 per year.
4 rooms, kitchens, RENTS $600 TO $900.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
310 CONVENT AV., Southwest Corner 143d St.
7 Rooms, ground floor, suitable for physician, Rental $840.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,
Block front west side Broadway, 140TH ST. TO 141ST.
One Apartment, 6 Large Rooms, RENT $600.

EVELYN,
101 WEST 78TH ST., Opposite Manhattan Sq. Park.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms.
Maids' service & electric light free.
RENTS $540 TO $1,100.

DALLAS COURT,
600 WEST 144TH ST., S. W. COR. BROADWAY.
One block from Subway station.
5 and 6 Rooms, RENTS $660 TO $840.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 80TH STREET TELEPHONE 3800—SCHUYLER

BRANCH OFFICES:—BROADWAY AT 144TH ST. AND 163D ST.

REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

JUST COMPLETED

RIVERCLIFF

628 West 151st St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

High-class Elevator Apartment House very select residential section; large, light, airy rooms, admirably arranged.

3 Rooms and Bath,	$420—$480
4 Rooms and Bath,	500— 600
5 Rooms and Bath,	660— 780

Renting agent on premises. Tel., 8006—Audubon, or
KEMPE & CO.
Broadway and 87th St. Tel., 5610—Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

157 WEST 79TH ST.

New 12-Story Fireproof Apartment House.
One Apartment to Rent, 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTAL $1,800.
Concessions. Supt. on Premises.
Phone Schuyler 9081.

THE ANNETTE

292-294 West 92d Street.
Between B'way and West End Av.
Elevator, telephone; extraordinary large rooms; all improvements; convenient to 91st St. Subway Station.
7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTAL, $1,200.
Concessions. Supt. on Premises.
Phone River 7660.

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315 W. 94th St., NEAR RIVERSIDE.
High-class elevator Apartment; all impr'm'ts.
FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS AND BATH, $48 TO $55.

Skylight Studios
8 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

The Highest Class of Accommodations at Moderate Prices.

SONOMA

1,730 Broadway 1,734
Convenient, central location; desirable **4, 5 & 8 Room Apts.**
Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; rents moderate.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished eight-room apartments, two baths, to sublet reasonable. References absolutely indispensable. Supt. on premises.

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2 & 3 ROOM APTS. DOCTOR'S APT. AND STUDIOS.
NEW BUILDING.
329 WEST 57th ST.
Every Modern Equipment. Rents $30 to $75.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

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226 West 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.

FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

All Outside Rooms

Rents $1,250 to $1,500,

with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.

Just a Step to Subway and "L."

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments
THREE and FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

3 Rooms	and bath	$900 to $1200
4 Rooms	and bath	$1400 to $1800

MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800

MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West, Northeast Corner 66th Street

Ponchartrain

312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,100
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,445 B'way. Tel. 3120 Riverside.

133-135 West 104th St.

Modern elevator apartment, 7 outside rooms; maids' toilet; all-night service; near L and Subway stations; rent, $600.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
High Class Apartments
Ready for Occupancy.

158 West 95th St.

6 Room Apartments, 2 baths, extra basin.
5 Room Apartments, Extra servants' lavatory.
Attractive Rentals.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 7518.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Second Apartment for Rent
No. 157 West 14th Street
Northeast corner of 7th Av.; 6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8135 Cortlandt.

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9 West 46th St.

Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals.
MARSTON & CO.,
477 Fifth Ave. Tel. 540—Murray Hill.

Apartments of Four Rooms and Bath—Five Rooms and Bath—Six Rooms and Two Baths, and Corner Suites of Seven Rooms and Two Baths in the

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Northold AND Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.

Rentals range from $600 to $1,300.

RENTING AGENTS ON PREMISES.

Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.

10 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$3,800
9 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$3,400-$4,000
7 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$2,800-$3,000
STUDIO APART.	3 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette	$1,300
	Kitchenette Apartments,	$750
	2 & 3 Rooms and Bath	$1,300
Physicians or Dentists (Service Exceptional)	2-3 Rooms & Bath	$1,100
	Large Reception Room	$1,300

all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES. UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

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251 West 93 ST.

N. W. Cor. Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
All Sunlight and Airy.
Rent $60 per Month
Convenient to Subway and All Car Lines.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-131 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Large Light Rooms & Bath, $1000-$1800.
Standard service; everything except refrigeration.
Broadway REMCO 58th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $75 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3296.

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3 & 4 Rooms

Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Unfurnished, $65 to $90.
Furnished, $80 to $110.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 57th, bet. 8th & 9th Avs.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

N. W. Cor. B'way & 92 St.
Subway Station at 91st St. (One Block.)
A FEW Desirable Apartments
TO RENT
AT ATTRACTIVE FIGURES.
The "ROXBOROUGH"
6-7-8 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURES.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., Agent, 165 Broadway—7475 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths. Now ready for occupancy. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries. Five desirable apartments remain and a 3-room Physician's Office—$1,000.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900 | 9 Rooms, 3 Baths..$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St.

It would seem that there must be a limited number of persons who long for a real home—a tastefully arranged home having every convenience, but still moderately priced. Visit these apartments.

One 6-Room Apartment, 2 Baths.
One 5-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.
One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.

Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway and Street Cars.

Only a few apartments remain unleased. 7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

The Aspinwall Apartments

Ready for Occupancy October 1st.
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
Block Front 185th to 186th St.

Within a few blocks of the 181st Street Subway Station, we offer these delightful new apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. The equipment is of the very highest order. If you want to feast your eyes on a REAL HOME, visit this apartment.

3 Rooms, $25 and $26 per month.
4 Rooms, $27 to $33 per month.
5 Rooms, $34 to $43 per month.

Renting Agents on Premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr., or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

BUILDERS—30 EAST 42D ST.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$1,000 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	1,800 to 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	4, 6 & 7	1	900 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540, 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	720 to 1,300
Devonshire, 325 West 83d St., near West End Ave	B	7	1	720 to 1,000
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 9	2 & 3	1,700 to 2,300
Versailles, 250 West 91st St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	2	1,800 to 2,000
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	780 & 900
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St	B	7 & 8	2	900 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave	B	4, 5, 6	1	540 to 684
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	4, 6	1	420 & 660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,600, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	6 & 8	2 & 3	1,200 to 2,300
Rexor, 600 West 116th St., S. W. corner Broadway	A	6 & 7	2 & 3	1,600 to 2,000
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St	B	5, 6, 12	1 & 2	780, 1,200 to 2,000
St. Valier, 90 Morningside Ave., 119-120th St	B	7	2	1,350
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 to 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
Bonair, 601 West 142d St., corner Broadway	B	3, 5, 7	1	420 to 840
Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway	B	4, 5, 7	1	480, 600, 660
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	516 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St	C	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.
Our Annual Apartment House Directory, containing full descriptions of the houses under our management, will be mailed on request.

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

Only FIVE APARTMENTS Remain Unleased

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home.

9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals.

Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Restaurant Volain on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street

New 12-Story Apartment House

Now ready for occupancy

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

RENTS $4,000 to $11,000

Renting Agent on Premises.
Booklet on Request.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 57th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

116-122 East 63d Street

8 & 9 Rooms with 3 Baths
in New 9 Story Apartment House
Rents $2,100 to $2,450

Renting Agent on Premises.
Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
1 3-Room Apt. $750.
Suitable for Physician

Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Av. (or,)
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

3 & 4 Rooms and Bath

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Recently Completed; Now Ready for Occupancy
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $840 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ROXANA

144-150 West 87th St.
AND
URANIA
152-160 West 87th St.

NEW 9-STORY BUILDINGS.
5 ROOMS & FOYER, $1,000 TO $1,250
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS & FOYER, $1,200 TO $1,550
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Princeton Construction Company,
30 EAST 42D ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

749 WEST END AVENUE
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
To 96th St. Subway Exp. Sta.
Light and sunny rooms and baths.....$1800
Light and sunny rooms and bath.....$1000-$1200

THE UNADILLA
128 WEST 11TH STREET.
High Class Elevator Apartment
In delightful Washington Square
Section. All rooms light and sunny.
6 and bath.....$750
7 and bath.....$960
Fully quiet and refined surroundings.

148 WEST 72ND STREET
2 rooms and bath, extra large living room, kitchenette, elevator service; rent.....$900

176 WEST 81ST STREET
Non-Elevator Apartment House, run like a private house.
Parquet floors, porcelain plumbing fixtures, white enameled woodwork throughout.
7 rooms & bath, ground floor..$780
8 rooms & Bath, second floor..$900

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents
148 West 72d Street. Tel., 9010—Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
A modern Combination of Elegance Comfort and Reasonable Prices.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths at $1800.
6 " 1 " " $1200.
Driveway Entrance Two Elevators
Vacuum Cleaner Steam Dryer
Unexcelled Service.
George Rosenfeld & Son
51 East 42nd Street
Telephone 1936 Murray Hill.

CHESTERWOOD STUDIOS

12 West 8th St.—To Lease—Studio, bedroom, and bath. Suitable for designer, architect, black and white illustrator, bachelor or physician. All improvements R. M. Bush, 149 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

SOUTHFIELD
145 East 35th St.
Exclusive Murray Hill

In the heart of town and close to shopping centre and all transit lines. Extra maid's rooms if desired.
Apt. of 3 rooms and kitchenette ALSO
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
MODERATE RENTALS
CHAS. P. L. HUSTON CO. INC.
15 East 40th Street

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BRIXFORD, 140 West 79th St.,

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. All Rented but a Few Suites of
9 Spacious Rooms, Foyer & 3 Baths
Rentals $2,900
THE "BEST LIGHT ON WEST SIDE."
Bedrooms Have Southern Exposure and Are Flooded with Sunlight.
Living Rooms, 18x19
Main Chambers, 14.6x19
WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Dining Rooms, 15x18
These 9-room apartments contain 4 master's chambers and 2 servants' rooms, and provide the accommodation of a 10-room apartment at the price of 9.
BRIXTON REALTY CO., AGENT ON PREMISES.
808 West End Av. Tel., 5170—River. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

ALLENDALE, 808 West End Ave., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Cor. Apartment, $3,000.

KELMSCOTT, 316 West 79th St.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,650 to $1,850.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,050 & $2,150.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 808 West End Ave. Tel., 5170—River.

86th Street and West End Ave.

Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Remember last February and March zero weather. These apartments are adequately heated regardless of expense or effort.
Superintendent lives on premises.

226 West 70th St.,

Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
New High Class Elevator Apartment House,
4 Rooms & Bath
Living Room 13x19 feet.
RENT $1,000.
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Stop! Look! Listen!

THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35.00 to $65.00.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

232-238 West 106th St.
adjoining Broadway.
Very choice high-class elevator apartments; extra wide street. All outside rooms: 6 & 7 Rooms
7 Rooms suitable for Physician; every new improvement; safes, mail chutes, etc. Most reasonable rent in the city. Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.
RAYMORE COURT

LIDO HALL 1800 7th Ave

Corner 110th St.

Nine story, facing Central Park; one of the finest locations in city; one block to 110th St. Subway and "L."
HIGH-CLASS SUITES.
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 up. Liberal Concessions.
Representative on premises daily, or
M. M. Hayward & Co., B'way-100 St.

The OAKDALE

non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 98TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

ALL APARTMENTS RENTED.
TO SUBLET
1-2 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace. 1-2 rooms and bath.

36 Central Park South

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVES.,
Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park.
ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED.
New 14-story High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof. 3 high-speed elevators.
Dining room on First Floor. Tray Service in Rooms if Desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.

Hudsonia

79 St. & Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)
An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
6 and 7 Rooms
Rents $900 to $1,100
Office on premises.
Tel., 9171—Schuyler.

THE DALHOUSIE

40-48 WEST 59TH STREET,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure. APARTMENTS 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

8 Rooms, $1,600
New fireproof elevator apartment house; sixth floor; exclusive location.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. 8 ROOMS AND BATH. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

109-111 East 56th Street,

NEAR PARK AVE.
One and Two Rooms and Bath,
High-class Elevator Apartment.
Rents from $540 to $900,
including Chambermaid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

16-18 East 87th St.

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Large light Apartments, steam heat, hot water, newly decorated, seven rooms and bath, $50 per month; eight rooms and bath, $55 per month.
MARSTON & CO.,
477 Fifth Avenue. Tel., 540—Murray Hill.

$150 a Month Rent.

Modern elevator building, near Fifth Avenue and 59th Street; unfurnished 8-room apartment, newly decorated, all references strictly investigated.
Wm. B. May & Co.,
749 Fifth Ave. Tel. Plaza 270.

AN apartment of seven large rooms and four baths, fronting on 5th Av., for rent, on desirable terms.
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

MANHATTAN—East side.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800—$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets. Apply to Supt. on premises

Murray Hill Apartments,

122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway. Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
81 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641

KING'S COURT,

MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET
7-9 rooms; elevator; heat; light. Call
KAVANAGH, 998 MADISON AV.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

New Fireproof Building

JUST COMPLETED
302 West 87th St.

Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
Subway Station at 86th St.
Unusually large rooms, with ample closets. Every up-to-date convenience. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents, $1,900 to $2,500.
One 5-Room Suite, 2 Baths, on ground floor.
COAST CONSTRUCTION CO., (S. G. Hess.) Tel. 6040 Schuyler.
Agent on Premises, or LEROY COVENTRY. Tel. 4939 Col.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for Fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
RENTS $600 to $1,500.
507 Madison Ave. at 53rd St.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight Studio Apartment.
ALSO ONE ROOM AND BATH.
RENT, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

To Sublet Unfurnished for one year; Very Attractive Apartment, parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, on Fifth Avenue. Reduced Rental. Apply
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

Alcedo

S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements, 7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

THE MAYFIELD

15 East 10th St., near 5th Av.
5-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100-$1,600.
Exceptionally Desirable
New, modern, high-class building. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc. Tel. Farragut 9494. 1,183 Broadway.

31 GRAMERCY PARK

Studio Apartments.
Very desirable Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; all light; maid service. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
The Montana
11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.

3 and 4 Rooms.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.

A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements.
1 APTMENT, 6 ROOMS & BATH... $660
1 APTMENT, 6 ROOMS & BATH... $750
1 APTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH...$1,000

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
TO SUBLET
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

RUTHERFORD, HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

206-210 East 17th St.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 rooms, $38 to $45
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 E. 17 ST.

2 East 81 St.,

Twelve Rooms, Two Baths,
$2,500.
E. D. FARRELL, 158 West 125th St.

A—75 East 81st—A

Park Av. corner; location unsurpassed; seven, eight rooms; $800, $1,300 yearly; service unexcelled; all night elevator service.

QUEENS.

EASY HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS IN ELMHURST, Queens Boro

Suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath. All improvements, with steam heat and janitor service. Convenient to trolleys, schools, churches, and stores. Twenty minutes by trolley to Manhattan. Only a few remain for rent.
Rents $24, $27, $30.
HOW TO GO—From the Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge at 59th Street take Corona trolley car to Baxter Avenue. Property office three short blocks North.
The Queensboro Corporation
ELMHURST OFFICE.
25th St. & Baxter Av., Elmhurst.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAUK

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Largest Rooms in Flatbush.
334 Ocean Av.—Flatbush.
22 Minutes from New York.
—Woodruff Av. Station.
Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company,
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. WINTHROP ST.

BRONX.

7 Rooms and Bath, $39.
ONLY 2 APARTMENTS LEFT
985 FOX ST.,
Near Simpson St. Subway Station.
WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, Agents

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. New building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular; five minutes Lackawanna station; immediate possession; booklet. Inquire Superintendent, 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—Sublet, six room and two bath apartment; all outside rooms; southern exposure; furniture in mahogany; Oriental rugs, piano, silver, linens complete; references; seen any time. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bicknell.

The Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, Between Broadway and Riverside.—Attractively furnished, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms, strictly high-class, $55 to $125 monthly; all-night elevator, maid service. Phone 3964 Riverside.

A handsomely furnished four room and bath new elevator apartment, 219 West 81st St., corner Broadway; silver, linen, complete; references. Bicknell. Phone Schuyler—3715.

A Cheerful, well-furnished, 7-room elevator apartment overlooking Central Park at 82d St. for the Winter; reasonable. Converse, 225 Central Park West.

Party leaving town will sublet beautifully furnished front seven rooms, foyer, two baths; $125 monthly. 450 Riverside Drive. Phone 9314 Morningside.

Studio apartment, handsomely furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, facing Park; heated; electric light, telephone. 62 Washington Square.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d, to 73d St., 6-8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

High-class, delightful corner apartment; 6 large rooms; artistic furnishings; seen between 10 and 4. Day, 227 Riverside Drive.

96TH ST.—Five rooms and bath; new, modern, elevator apartment; newly decorated and furnished; Subway, elevated. N 17 Times.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
ENGLISH LODGINGS IN NEW YORK.
2 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
Bachelor apartments; one and two rooms with bath. 102 W. 74th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

Beautiful eight-room furnished apartment to rent for Winter, 126 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6272—Schuyler.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris. 30 East 42d.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy, for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $40 month upward. 3 rooms and bath, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.

38th, 10 East.—Elegant aparments, one, two rooms, with bath.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

By cultured family, (three,) housekeeping apartment, four or five rooms; refined neighborhood, Manhattan, west side; reasonable rental; not apartment furnished just to rent. De Forest, 284 4th Av. Gramercy 1454.

Wanted—Furnished, sunny elevator housekeeping apartment, 6 months or longer, 3 rooms, within 45 mins. Times Sq.; good surroundings; moderate price; references exchanged. S 32 Times

WANTED — Well-furnished bachelor apartment, west side, 42d to 72d St.; near Subway; monthly or quarterly rental; state particulars, services, &c.: $50-$75 monthly. G 248 Times Downtown.

Three to six room furnished apartment or house; well out; near high school; good neighborhood; references; Flatbush or Bronx preferred. N 16 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.
West Side.

Attractive eight-room apartment to sublet; all large, outside rooms; convenient to 116th St. Subway, 110th St. elevated; also Amsterdam Av. and Broadway surface lines; all night elevator service; apartment may be seen at any time. 54 Morningside Drive, Apt. 41.

To Sublet Quick.—6 large outside rooms on the eleventh floor of the Allerton, Broadway and 113th St.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; absolutely modern. See Superintendent or Siegel, 612 W. 113th St. Telephone Morningside—720.

94th St., 306-308 West.—The Earl's Court and Norfolk, near Riverside and Subway express; finest location; six large, light rooms, bath, two toilets and eight rooms; extra large, light, first floor, two baths; modern improvements; day and night hall, elevator service.

43 WEST 32D STREET.
Near Fifth Av.; one room and bath, $42 to $50, with service; large rooms, but two on a floor. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John, or Superintendent on premises.

TO SUBLET.
78th St., No. 229 West, six large rooms and foyer, with three baths, in a new house at the corner of Broadway and 78th St. To sublet at a bargain. Apply to SANDERSON, Apartment 91.

A.—CLAREMONT HALL.
601 West 112th St., corner Broadway; apartment, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in fron; 2 and 4 room apartments; all large outside rooms. Call, 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linneken, 221 4th Av.

SUBLET.—238 RIVERSIDE DRIVE: SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS; REGULAR RENT $1,800. WILL TAKE ANY REASONABLE PRICE; MUST RENT. PALMER.

17 West 58th St.—20 feet wide, 4-story and basement; in good condition; private house; to let, $3,300. Inquire C. H. Dugro, private office of Hotel Savoy, corner 5th Av. and 59th St.

111th, 535 West.—Six large, sunny rooms, elegantly furnished in mahogany; every modern improvement; one block from Subway, Riverside bus; lease optional. $110. Murray.

Apartment of 9 or 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms to lease at the northeast corner of 5th Av. and 58th St.; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Av.; $4,000 to $7,200. Inquire on premises.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7-8 rooms. Rent $800-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

353 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. On premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; extremely light, sunny; 4 rooms and bath; liberal concessions. Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8C. Voigtlander.

Two rooms and bath, 7 West 24th St.; steam, electricity, gas; just renovated; at Madison Square Park; $35. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,183 Broadway.

11th St., 27 West, near 5th Av., "The Larchmont."—High-class elevator apartment; 8 large, all outside rooms, Washington Square section.

Party leaving town will sublet beautiful seven rooms, foyer, two baths; sacrifice. 450 Riverside Drive. Phone 9314 Morningside.

11th, 70 West.—Unfurnished 6-7 rooms, bath; $50-$80. Apply janitor. Telephone Chelsea 8385.

13th, 106 West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5070.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS,
304-306 WEST 122D STREET.
Apply on premises.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company,
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. WINTHROP ST.

585 West 181st St. (Near Audubon Av.)—Five large, light rooms; all improvements; electric light; telephone; $30-$32.

144th, 427 West.—Eleven rooms, two baths; electricity; handsomely decorated; $1,200 annually.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 8, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $2,000.

50th, 14 West.—Third floor in private house or will divide; also doctor's office.

"Haddon Hall," 506 Riverside Drive, S. E. cor. 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

85 Old Broadway.—4 large, light rooms and bath, hot water supply, $13.

133 West 67th St.—Six large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $33.

Washington Place, 88, (corner 6th Av.)—Seven rooms; steam, parquet floors, electricity.

East Side.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Sts.; 2 rooms and bath, $65 and $70 month; 1 room and bath, $35 month; suitable for occupancy by one or two persons; rent includes maid service in the care of the apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Corner 19th St., overlooking Gramercy Park; 2 rooms and bath, $35 a month; rent includes maid service, care of apartment; meals served in rooms when desired; also a studio, $25 a month. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

55th St., 11 East, opposite St. Regis, 5 rooms and 2 baths, kitchenette. 2 rooms and 1 bath, kitchenette; unusually light, large rooms, maid service, elevator, all night service; $2,500-$1,250 per annum. Inquire Superintendent.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Lexington Av., 183, (32d.)—Splendid new complete apartments, 2-5 light rooms; reasonable.

38 UNION SQUARE.
Near 16th St.—Bachelor apartment, unfurnished; 2 rooms and bath; $40.

Apartment, six rooms, bath; modern improvements. 135 East 33d, near 4th Av.; $45.

40TH, 36 EAST, NON-HOUSEKEEPING Apts.—3 rooms and bath; rent $1,000.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat and hot water; $31.

Bronx.

800 East 173d St., (Block from 174th Subway Station.)—Four and five rooms; steam, hot water, electric light, telephone, in this exclusive apartment house; 3-room basement, $18.

263 East Tremont and 1,911 Anthony Av.—Three and six rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, $20-$37.

Westchester.

Only 20 minutes from Broadway, ideal apartment for small family of adults; seven large rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; all improvements; heat furnished; sun parlor and sleeping porch; also shady front veranda; high location; fine view; in two-family house with owner. 440 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 1276-1290 West 90th St., or Telephone 3063 or 3063 Riverside.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Mortgage money for lots, sums to suit. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Money to loan on first mortgages. Write Austin Myres, 601 West 164th St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 240-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

36 EAST 49TH ST.
Four-story 21.6 house, 15 rooms, 4 baths, extension, newly decorated; doctor, residence, or business.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

HOUSE TO LET. RENT, $1 200.
1,011 Lexington Avenue, Near 72d Street.
14 large light rooms. Telephone Rapson, 7700 Murray Hill, or Apply 1,015 Lex. Av.

68 West 56th St.—23-room house, baths, electricity, gas, steam, basement, cellar, near Central Park; suitable dwelling, boarding, business; reasonable. Apply premises.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new bungalow, just finished, of 5 large rooms and bath, fine piece of land in very good section on north shore, handsomely located, 60 minutes out; under present conditions cannot occupy; must sell at once; willing to make big sacrifice; must have $200 cash; balance $18 a month will do. C. Reiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A sacrifice sale at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; fine house, 7 rooms, bath, heat, gas, electric lights, &c.; cement cellar under whole house; on big garden plot; good party with $150 cash can take possession at once. Balance on $18 a month. C. Brand, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Lady needing little cash will sacrifice very valuable plot of 7,650 sq. ft. at Huntington, L. I., in built-up section, for $100, full price; must have $40 at once, balance monthly to suit buyer; willing to show property at my expense. C. Daton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 19 East 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Modern house, hardwood, steam heat, seven rooms, large lot, $1,500; terms; five-cent fare. Nichols, 103 Edson, Corona.

Six rooms, modern house, easy commuting, $4,800; sacrifice, $500 cash. M 175 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain; rent, $50; sell, $7,500; easy terms; craftsman suburban home; new hollow tile; high in Orange Mts.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 7 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, etc.; huge living room with open fireplace; dining room has open fireplace; large veranda; electricity; parquet floors; near station, lake, country club; neighborhood tennis club; 35 min. Lackawanna R. R. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

SALE OR RENT.—Furnished or unfurnished. Complete all year residence, brick and stone, all improvements in perfect order, 20 rooms, 6 baths, elevator; best location, corner lot 250x100; large garage stable. Apply C. E. ORVIS, 60 Broadway, New York.

For Sale at Rutherford, N. J.—House, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat, electric light, and gas, coal and gas range; hardwood floors; 5 minutes from station; newly decorated; price, $4,900, on easy terms; below cost of building. M 112 Times.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Sacrifice.—New 8-room house; Rutherford; large living room, fireplace, handsomely finished; fine section; numerous trees; plot 200 feet deep if desired. William Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Lakewood.—60 rooms, sun parlor, electric hydrotherapy baths, large porches, furnished. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bogota.—Residence, 9 rooms; modern improvements; 25 minutes out; $4,600; terms easy. Herrick, Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.

A BIG BARGAIN.
New 10-room house; must be sold. House, Room 520, 1,328 Broadway, City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real estate wanted—Lady of high character and integrity, experienced managing apartment houses, wants agency of a few. Successful. Box 10, 1,418 5th Av.

To Let—Furnished.

NEW ROCHELLE,
91 Hamilton Av.; private house, facing beautiful park; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric light, modern improvements; garage; for rent at $1,000; immediate possession. Full commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau.

RYE, N. Y.
Beautiful modern house for rent, fully furnished, for the Winter at nominal rent; small family only.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

266 West 53d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story building, store, and first floor, suitable for business a portion now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 882 8th Av.

Space in nice office, suitable for reputable lawyer or business man, $15; stenographer, telephone. Room 801, 140 Nassau St.

Exceptional office accommodation; immediate possession. Room 1,128, Fifth Avenue Building, at 25d St.

For Rent.—Part of store or desk room; can keep stock; hardware district. Walls, 83 Walker St., N. Y.

Lexington Av., 183, (32d.)—Magnificent new light store; splendid show windows; central; reasonable.

36th St., 322 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician, dancing studio, millinery, or gowns.

53d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

97TH, 12 EAST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; steam.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Board for two in private family; attractive rooms; references.

51ST, 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

54TH, 117-119 EAST.—Parlor suite; private bath; other desirable large rooms.

53D, 27 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

97TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suite; also large rooms, with private baths.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, 70th St.—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 16b.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms, clean, comfortable, steam; home cooking; references.

20TH, 356 WEST.—Physician; fine neighborhood; spacious parlor and bath, reop lon poem; southern exposure; home table; single rooms. Chelsea 4554.

20TH, 353 West (long established.)—Large, handsome rooms and baths; fine home table; telephone.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated house; good table; reasonable.

83D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

50TH, 52 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH, 849 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; reference; phone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths, table unexcelled; accessible location.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house, table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, connected private bath; table guests.

71ST ST., 133 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, with board; table guests accommodated; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, second floor room; private bath; also ideal top floor, front; two gentlemen; superior cuisine; refined clientele.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and single rooms; southern exposure; modern house; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private baths; well appointed house; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 255 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; superior cuisine and appointments; refined clientele.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; board optional; all improvements; references.

78D, 256 WEST.—First-class board and room; parlor dining room; telephone.

73D, 256 WEST.—First-class board and room; parlor dining room; telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor, front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front, sunny room, with board; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, second story front room; also, medium sized room; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; also back room; excellent table.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single room with board; modern; reference.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; refined neighborhood; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; reference.

77TH ST., 118 WEST.—Two large, one medium room; private bathroom; references exchanged.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, also single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; French cuisine; references; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and luncheon; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone, booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 West, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellen cuisine; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; permanent Winter guests; home atmosphere; excellen table.

80TH, 124 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room, second floor; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; one small room; reference.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small; telephone; references; moderate.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated suite, bath; single room; excellent table; references.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful, newly established private boarding house; continuous hot water; carefully prepared food; table guests; reference.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed rooms; home cooking.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Second floor rooms, baths, to-lets; can engage for season.

84TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; excellent board.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST 50 WEST.—Beautiful second floor rooms; private baths; shower; parlor dining; excellent cooking; American family; Park; Subway, "L."

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; American family; moderate; telephone.

93D ST., 109 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; superior cooking; private house.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D ST., 29 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suitable business people; good meals; table guests; references.

93D 139 WEST.—Delightful double rooms, southern exposure; excellent cooking; $16 up.

93D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone; electricity.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large outside room lavatory; modern elevator apartment; couple two gentlemen; home cooking. Apt. 7E.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; superior table; American home.

104TH, 257 West, (West End Av.)—Large, sunny rooms with board; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

117TH, 155 WEST, (corner 7th.) — Rooms; German board; Jewish family; Subway, Celass.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; first-class board. Apt. 23.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

AN UNUSUAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE in beautiful location, overlooking Hudson, but only half block from Broadway; informal, refined; Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room; unlimited hot water, electricity; good meals; open fireplaces; a home promising comfortable, pleasant Winter. Mrs. Collett, 322 West 107th St.

LENOX AV., 325.—Light, airy room; good board; business girl; $5; steam; Subway, Bradburn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant southeast suite; connecting lavatory; superior board; refined American home; telephone 1909 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE AT 114TH ST.—Exceptional home offered refined gentleman; private family. Phone 6356 Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684, (corner 145th St.)—Rooms and board in private family, with real home privileges; business woman preferred; reference exchanged; 8th floor, south.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
"Different" from city living places.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 Min. Manhattan; 5-cent fare.
Beautiful rooms; unexcelled cuisine.
Single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house, wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths, transit facilities, Subway, and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

DR. KNIPE, physician and trainer, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161.

New Jersey.

YOUNG MAN boarder wanted by private family, Roseville, N. J. X 206 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; $7; other rooms, $4.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Small and large rooms; parlor floor; all conveniences.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone; $5, $10, and $12.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 27 EAST.—A home, not a furnished room; furnishings in best taste; large corner room; bath; unexcelled location; gentlemen.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house.

124TH, 327 EAST.—Large, light housekeeping rooms; clean, quiet, comfortably furnished; $3, $3.50.

164TH ST., 666 EAST.—Refined family, having corner apartment, will rent a cosy outside room to business girl; board optional; references; top floor, west.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52.) — Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., (near 38th.)—Two front rooms, bath; gentlemen; reasonable; references. X 204 Times Annex.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. 101 Lenox.

A.—MADISON AV., 786.—Elegant large front room; connecting bath; $8 weekly.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; $4, $6, and $10.

West Side.

9TH, 39 WEST.—Handsome, large suite; private bath; one flight; single rooms.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, large, newly renovated room; private bath; also single.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny, comfortable front room.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, select house; finely decorated; private baths; connecting rooms; steam, electricity. Telephone Chelsea 7541.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front alcove room; Southern exposure; telephone.

13TH, 125 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; improvements; refined location; housekeeping; $2, $6.

21ST, 218 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; private family. Breen.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric lights, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50; 1 or 2 persons; rooms and suites, with private baths, $10.50 per week up; meals, $8-$9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
ENGLISH LODGINGS IN NEW YORK.
TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.

43D, 335 WEST.—Two neatly furnished, clean rooms; an ideal home for young working girls; very reasonable; bath. Ragot.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; board optional. 4529 Bryant.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Very large, handsome room; private house; suitable for two.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Rooms and bath; gentlemen only. Plaza—8188.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room with private bath; cozy, single room; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Homelike, single, and double rooms; telephone; convenient all cars.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; running water; telephone.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern conveniences; Subway, "L"; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; splendid location; terms moderate.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath, electricity; splendid location; other rooms.

58TH ST., 21-3 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, telephone, $10, $11, and $12.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern conveniences; select location. Tel. Col. 2803.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean, telephone; refined.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room and dressing room; other rooms, with convenience reference.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms and bath; "L," Subway. Owner's residence.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished high-class house; large, small rooms; all heated; six baths; telephone; good service.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with bath; hot water, heat; private house.

70TH 262 WEST.—Large front room, also medium sized; southern exposure.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly opened house; handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; telephone; near Subway express; reasonable; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot water guaranteed; minute from Subway.

71ST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; private family.

72D, 131 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; bath; other rooms; suite, private bath.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's office; large, small rooms; owner's residence.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; convenient to transportation. references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; telephone; owner's residence.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all modern conveniences; near "L" and Subway; gentlemen only apply.

73D, 101 WEST.—Sunny rooms, two beds, water, bath, shower, electricity, telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; large, sunny room; also small, select.

73D, 164 WEST.—Beautiful, large, also small room; near Subway.

73D ST., 132 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Front room, running water; next to bath; $5; private home.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Third floor; private bath; also room adjoining bath.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished double and single rooms; private baths.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms for gentlemen only; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Doctor's office with lavatory; also large and medium rooms.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Rooms attractively furnished with or without private bath; reference.

78TH ST., 150 WEST.
Newly furnished, large, comfortable room, bath, electricity, phone, service, for those appreciating refined surroundings; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH, 135 WEST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; GENTLEMEN PREFERRED.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautiful room and bath; other rooms; southern exposure; Subway block.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath, lavatory; private house.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room; also parlor floor; all conveniences.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent large, small rooms; private bath; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; one large, one small room; second floor; board.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front suite; single room; running water; Subway, "L"; phone; breakfast optional. Tharp.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cozy, comfortable room; beautiful back parlor; references; telephone.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished rooms; private house; reasonable rates.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, attractively furnished; telephone; reference; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private; large room, private bath; also smaller room; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; refined surroundings.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Artistic; home surroundings; women; references. Bareus.

241 WEST 88TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, small, new, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two large connecting, one small; running water; refinements. Bruns.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two-room suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH ST., 180 WEST. (Bell 2.)—Handsome parlor, with bedroom, in exclusive apartment; second floor; also two smaller rooms.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; private house.

92D ST., 8 WEST.—Parlor, two bedrooms, bath; southern exposure; Park view; elevator.

92D, 204 WEST.—Room with running water, one flight; single room. Possons.

93D, 137 WEST.—Large room; connecting bath; southern exposure; references; near "L."

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Sunny suite, 3 rooms; attendance elevator. Apartment 42.

93D, 63 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; Subway, "L"; private baths; every convenience.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium room; convenience business lady preferred; refined surroundings. Inst.

95TH ST., (225 Riverside Drive.)—Front room, single, overlooking river; private family; board optional. Apartment 7N. Riverside 7140.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, facing Broadway; board optional. Apt. 7C.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

96TH, 88 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; private house.

97TH ST. 226 WEST. (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Rust, 5A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly furnished; neatly kept; three baths. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen; owner.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

98TH ST., 260 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable one or two gentlemen; will arrange to suit, private family of adults. Neuman.

101ST, 230 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator, telephone; private family; reference. Apartment 65.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; steam heat conveniences; private house; $4, $5.

107TH ST., 202 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; ground floor; one or two rooms; breakfast; telephone; references essential. Mrs. C. Moen.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Lady with private home, will rent one or two rooms to refined parties; references. Virtue.

111TH ST., 48 AND 50 WEST.—Artistically furnished front room; new baby grand Mason & Hamlin piano; private family; telephone; bath; one-half minute from 110th St. Subway station; $10 weekly; gentlemen. Schacht.

112TH, 508 WEST.—Large south room; modern conveniences, elevator, refinement; 6th floor.

113TH, 556 WEST.—Private family; light, comfortable, single room, bath; well kept.

115TH ST., 410 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; arrangements can be made for breakfast; teleuhone, shower bath, &c.; references; very reasonable.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Light, outside rooms; bath; shower; electricity; telephone; elevator. Lyman

115TH, 604 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Private family; large, light room; elevator. Mowbray.

116TH, 318 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; board conveniences; good table; reasonable. Hartig.

116TH, 620 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms; near Riverside; subway. Apt. 3.

118TH, 414 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; moderately priced; elevator, telephone; also 6-room furnished apartment. Smith.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Front corner, single, en suite; kitchen. Apt. 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three very large corner rooms, overlooking city; magnificent view; celebrated restaurant. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Gentlemen only; neatly furnished outside rooms. Apt. 61; references.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive, single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Five room front rooms, $3-$7. Thomson, Apt. 20.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room; gentleman; references.

121ST, 301 WEST.—Quiet, sunny room; attractive furnishing; $4. Campbell.

122D ST., 540 WEST. (Morningside 4890.)—Attractive corner rooms; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; river view; also single room; conveniences. Apt. 62.

122D, 416 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms, one large, one small. Apply elevator.

122D, 523 WEST.—Front double and single; also two-room suites. Sherman.

125TH, (2,032 5th Av.)—Beautiful rooms, private bath; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, double and single; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

126TH ST., 224 WEST.—Large, sunny, attractive room; refined home; all conveniences; references.

145TH ST., 384 WEST.—Private house; large, elegant room, next bath; housekeeping; all transportation lines; parlor, piano, phone; moderate.

156TH ST., 501 WEST.—Attractive, light room; modern conveniences; telephone, "L" Subway; private family; no other roomers; $3. Carried.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $9.50 weekly each.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, one or more rooms, with private baths, in home of artist in Washington Square district. Address S 17 Times, or Phone 6094 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,690, (cor. 70th.)—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations can find lovely room with private family in handsome tenth-floor corner apartment. Telephone Columbus, 6314. Rayling.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, Corner 66th St.—Couple having handsome apartment would rent charming corner room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus. Jackson.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner 127th St.)—Business woman will rent single room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, corner 119th St., between Broadway and Riverside.—Large outside room, beautifully furnished.

DESIRABLE front room; bath; gentleman; private family; convenient locality; telephone 5194 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 512, (122d.)—Parlor and bedroom; conveniences; telephone; private; reasonable. Valentine.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Gentlemen only; two neatly furnished outside rooms; $6 to $7. Apartment 8C.

Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE.—Two large rooms, bath; elegantly furnished, all improvements, high class appointments; other rooms; references; table board; twenty minutes Park Row. 66 Woodruff Av., Flatbush.

WASHINGTON PARK, 206.—Attractive rooms; electric light, hot-water heat, telephone; every convenience; 2 doors from De Kalb Av. car line; near Subway.

4TH ST., 854, (Brooklyn.)—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; all modern conveniences; private family; near "L" and car line; Park Slope.

Rooms Wanted
Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.—List your vacancies; single and double rooms, housekeeping suites and boarding places wanted for desirable applicants; strictly confidential. Telephone Bryant 5683, Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Wanted—For three people one large and small furnished room, with or without board; must be quiet, clean, and very reasonable; 51st to 72d St. west; state price. M 177 Times.

PROFESSIONAL PIANIST would exchange lessons and use of grand piano for two rooms and bath; New York or Yonkers. N 9 Times.

YOUNG LAWYER, west side; single; electricity; $16-$18 month; private family. N 13 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

126 Riverside Drive.—To permanent, responsible gentleman, 2 large front rooms; location, view, unsurpassed. Apartment X. Schuyler 5620.

Two rooms, private bath, service, $30 up; rents reduced; also back parlor, suitable dentist, 794 West End Av., 98th and 99th.

Third floor, private house, West 80th; newly decorated. Particulars, Leloners, 40 West 83d.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; single, en suite; private house; references.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

CLERICAL WORK.—Girl wanted in a publishing house; $6. See Mr. Oliphant, 449 4th Av.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced saleswomen for their Shoe Department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced saleswomen for their Upholstery Department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, experienced; good wages; references. Call between 4 and 6, 99 Claremont Av., city. Apt. 204.

GENERAL WORKER.—Girl as general worker; small family; good cook; French preferred; references. Apply Wednesday after 1 P. M. The Stuyvesant, 17 Livingston Place, East 17th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—Reliable woman, well recommended, willing to assist with three children, aged 5, 6, and 7 years, to care for their rooms, and to do sewing; $25 a month. Write to L. D. B. Midwood Road, Madison, N. J.

NURSEMAID.—Entire care two young children, country; $20 monthly. "Farm." X 205 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; reply in long-hand mentioning age, experience, system, education, and initial salary. N 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; advancement for a woman of pleasing personality and good address; salary $12. Apply Marceau, 258 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American wanted in law office; previous legal experience necessary; salary $10 to $12. M 170 Times.

WANTED AT ONCE SEVENTY
true and trustworthy colored women to serve as representatives, teachers, educators, informers, saleswomen, lecturers, and missionaries, salary. Office 109 West 130th St., New York City.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance, over 25; salary and commission. Mrs. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Employment Agencies.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed and Barton Building, 320 5th Av., 9th floor; reliable servants. Phone 4527—Madison Square.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

BUTCHERS WANTED—TO EX-BUTCHERS.—As specialty salesmen; knowledge of butcher business essential; no salesman experience necessary; can earn $200 or more per month on commission basis; restricted territory. Apply 10 to 1. Moneyweight Scale Co., 225 5th Av., Room 1,105.

CASHIER.—A young man wanted as cashier; salary $15; must be good typist and excellent penman. Box G 248 Times Downtown.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR.—

PERKINS OUTLINES NEW MARKET PLAN

Tells Mayor's Committee of a Scheme to Get Terminals for Wholesale Food Depots.

33 FARMERS SELL PRODUCE

Borough President Shows Report to Refute Charge That Growers Are Scarce.

As the guests of George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, the Mayor and many city officials met last night at dinner at the Biltmore. The dinner was the prelude to an informal discussion of the plans of Mr. Perkins and the Transportation Committee of the Mayor's committee, for getting proper rail and water terminals for two or more great wholesale markets in this city. After the dinner Mr. Perkins said that while the transportation phase of the question had been talked over the discussion had really covered every phase of the open-market situation.

Among those present besides the Mayor and Mr. Perkins were President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, City Chamberlain Bruere, Controller Prendergast, Corporation Counsel Polk, Borough President Marks, Borough President Connolly of Queens, President Matheweson of the Bronx, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, President Churchill of the Board of Education, D. W. Cooke, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, and Cyrus Miller, former President of the Bronx and Chairman of the former Market Commission.

One subject of discussion was the free markets recently opened in this city. Controller Prendergast is openly opposed to the markets, and Mr. Perkins, it is said, does not favor them as at present constituted. The Mayor has reserved decision.

"It has been a most valuable and satisfactory conference," said Mr. Perkins. "The question of terminal markets was gone into at length and especially was the question of how far the railroads and the city can co-operate in establishing these markets discussed."

Many Farmers in Line.

Borough President Marks made public in the afternoon a special report of the business done in the four free markets on Saturday, which, in a way, is intended as an answer to a charge by Controller Prendergast that the farmers were not coming to the markets. The committee has the names of thirty-three farmers who brought produce into the four markets on that day. Four of them sold out so early that they were enabled to return with a second load. The amount of produce which passed direct from the producer to the consumer is given as thirty-seven truck loads. Many of the farmers sold out at noon. The loads ran as high as five tons.

At the Fort Lee Ferry market it is reported that one farmer sold 1,600 ears of corn at retail, and another disposed of 600 bunches of celery. Last week in the Queensboro Bridge market one fruit stand sold 56 barrels of apples, 40 barrels of pears, and 14 boxes of oranges. At this stand 17 crates of pineapples were sold in two days, and it took in $150 on Saturday. The Audrey fish stand in the Harlem Bridge market sold 1,400 pounds of fish on Saturday, and at another stand 240 pounds of butter were disposed of during the day. At the Fort Lee Ferry market a fishboat which brings fish directly from Port Monmouth, N. J., sold 1,800 pounds of fish on Friday, and averages 800 pounds on other market days. One farmer at this market is reported to have sold 1,100 chickens in a day and taken orders for 500 more.

Jersey City had a practical demonstration yesterday of what public officials can do to overcome difficulties and serve the people. City Commissioners George F. Brensinger and Henry Byrne peddled green goods yesterday in Jersey City's free market. The market was first opened on Saturday. The Commissioners have been active in having it established and are actively interested in seeing that it is a success.

Commissioner Brensinger learned that Monday was not a market day with farmers, so he enlisted the aid of Mr. Byrne to assist him in the work of acting as substitute farmer. Mr. Byrne is a contractor and one of the largest taxpayers in Jersey City. He supplied an autotruck, and with this the Commissioners journeyed into the country on Sunday gathering produce from the farmers. They reached the market just after midnight yesterday morning and were ready for business. With the farmers who put in an appearance they did a thriving business until their stock was disposed of. Byrne has more experience in selling, as he started life as a potato peddler in Jersey City.

The Manhattan Navigation Company is building stands for the wholesale market it is establishing on their pier at the foot of West 180th Street. Through this market the Maryland and New Jersey fish men claim to have been at the mercy of the commission men.

Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures received an inquiry yesterday from several Gulf steamship lines regarding the shipping of Texas beef direct to New York. These companies say they want to co-operate with the independent shippers.

The work of distributing in the public schools the first of a series of pamphlets entitled, "How to Buy," began yesterday.

NEW HEAD FOR SETTLEMENT

R. A. Crosby of New Haven Succeeds Dr. Robbins.

Robert A. Crosby, Executive Secretary of the Civic Federation of New Haven, has resigned to become head worker of the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street, succeeding Dr. Robbins Gilman.

Mr. Crosby is Director of Organized Charities at New Haven, Secretary of the Monday Luncheon Club of New Haven, a member of the New Haven Economic Club, the New Haven Country Club, and the Municipal Charter Revision Committee. He was for six years Resident of the Lowell House in New Haven. His wife is also prominent in settlement work in New Haven. Mr. Crosby will take charge of the University Settlement on Nov. 1.

Dr. Gilman resigned because he found lack of harmony between himself and some members of the Executive Council because he welcomed the Tannenbaum I. W. W. army to the Settlement last Winter.

Carman Counsel Can't See Minutes.

Justice Kelby, at Mineola, yesterday, denied an application for minutes of the Grand Jury made by Surrogate Graham of Nassau County and George M. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Florence C. Carman, under indictment for killing Mrs. Louise Bailey on June 30. What they sought was the testimony of Celia Coleman, the former Carman maid, who, they allege, changed her story before the Grand Jury.

ASSAIL TAX ON THEATRES.

Present Conditions, Says Marc Klaw, Permit No Added Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Theatres, musicians, actors, and stage employes will be affected injuriously by the proposed Federal tax of $100 annually on theatres and motion picture houses, according to representations made to the Senate Finance Committee today.

Telegrams were received by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee; from Marc Klaw, President of the United Managers Protective Association; F. Carothers, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and Charles C. Shay, President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Empioyes, protesting against the proposed tax and asking to be heard. The telegram from Mr. Klaw said that many American theatres now were conducted at a loss and the proposed tax would put them out of business. It read:

> This association represents the theatre and motion picture houses throughout the United States. These are the greatest sufferers through present financial conditions. A large percentage of the houses now open are being operated at a loss, and kept open only in hopes of decrease in the loss that rent and fixed charges necessitate. Every house closed means making property for the time being valueless, for theatre buildings, like schools and churches, can be used for but one purpose. The theatre and pictures are educational institutions, as through them the child of today knows more of the history, customs, and spirit of ancient times, of geography, scenery, and the peoples of foreign lands, of the development of science and, the wonders of nature, than did the adult a decade ago.
>
> Existing conditions permit no added charges and the proposed bill would add practically an impossible burden to many theatres. Over 300,000 people are engaged in theatres and motion picture enterprises, and the proposed bill will cause many of them to join the army of the unemployed. It is respectfully suggested that a uniform tax such as proposed on theatres generally, would be most unfair under most favorable financial conditions and no more justified than making every person pay the same income tax regardless of his income. This association respectfully asks to be heard on the bill.

Protests in a similar vein were made by President Carothers and President Shay.

WANAMAKER BLAMES TARIFF

Business Depression Due to Legislation and Not War, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—"My firm belief is that the present business condition is only temporary, and that we can shorten its life considerably if we go at the problem in the right way," said John Wanamaker to the members of the Walnut Street Business Association at a luncheon in the St. James Hotel today, at which the members of the Rotary Club and of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association were guests.

Mr. Wanamaker's text was, "Why I am optimistic about the business outlook."

"We have come to pretty hard times," he said. 'Politics is not to blame entirely, nor is the European war. The tariff has had a great deal to do with them. So has the income tax, for it has cut just so much money from circulation. It is good sound sense, doubtless, to make the rich bear a larger part of the burden than they were doing, but the result is bad for business.

"Still, the splendid man we elected President gave us fair warning as to what to expect, and he was elected. So there is not much to say. The present banking laws are too narrow. The Federal reserve law will work some relief, but what we really need are commercial banks which will help their own depositors and the merchants first, and give the big corporations that pay large bonuses for loans second consideration. It will be a long time before we get back to the old settled conditions. That I firmly believe, but we can make the best of the present if we resolve to do so, and win out for ourselves."

Mr. Wanamaker said business conditions in New York were worse than in Philadelphia.

DR. SCHECHTER UNDER KNIFE

President of Jewish Seminary Seized with Appendicitis.

Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, was operated upon for appendicitis late last night at the Mount Sinai Hospital. At midnight it was said that his condition was as favorable as could be expected.

Dr. Schechter returned only last week on the Cretic from Europe, where he had spent his vacation at Bad Nauheim with his wife. He had suffered from an attack of appendicitis before he left this country, but seemed to have recovered from it.

On his return here he and Mrs Schechter went for a few days to Wavecrest, L. I. There the recurrence of his attack came upon him, and last night it was deemed advisable to remove him at once to the hospital for an operation. The operation was performed by Drs. Elsberg and Lilienthal.

Wills One Cent to Husband.

Mrs. Henrietta E. Hendrickson of 89 Hull Street, who died Aug. 6 last, left 1 cent of her $3,000 estate to her husband, John B. Hendrickson. The will was filed yesterday without comment. The provision giving the husband 1 cent reads: "I give, devise, and bequeath to my husband, on account of his worthlessness, the sum of 1 cent." The estate is divided among three children.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN MOVIE THEATRE

Falling Booth Pens In Five Men and Kills a Sixth in South Brooklyn.

DRAGS DOWN THE CEILING

Chains Holding Up Projector Cage Part While Mechanics Are Working in It.

The Palace Theatre, a motion picture house just completed at 5,605 Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, South Brooklyn, was advertised to open next Saturday, and yesterday afternoon workmen were busy in the place getting it ready. Five men, three iron workers, a plasterer, and a watchman, were in the picture operators' booth suspended ten feet above the entrance to the theatre, and Charles Bagantee of 563 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, an employe of the American Chair Company, was arranging chairs almost directly under the booth.

Suddenly there was a ripping, tearing sound, and the next instant the booth with the five men in it came crashing to the floor. It had been attached to the front wall of the theatre and two heavy chains had been stretched from its outer corners to two beams in the ceiling. But the front wall and beams were not strong enough to hold it. Half of the wall and the two beams came down with the booth. Plaster and planks torn from walls and ceiling fell with it.

An alarm was sent to the Fourth Avenue Police Station, the Fire Department, and the Norwegian Hospital, and soon police reserves, firemen from Truck 114, and two ambulance surgeons were digging in the débris for the five men still in the booth and for Bagamtee, who had been caught by the falling cage. Bagamatee's body was found under the booth, and he had been crushed to death.

The five other men were released from the booth and were found to be not seriously injured. All were suffering from cuts and bruises, and were able to go to their homes in Brooklyn after the ambulance surgeons had bandaged them. The injured were: Philip Bott, 24 years old, of 314 Graham Avenue; William Lautiaoff, 30 years old, of 1,389 Forty-fourth Street, and Stephen Netoski, 20 years old, of 574 Manhattan Avenue, ironworkers; Frank Patero, 32 years old, of 624 Fifty-seventh Street, a watchman, and Charles Williams, 29 years old, of 372 Eighty-fifth Street, a plasterer.

The theatre is between Public School 94 and St. Alphonsus's Parochial School, and the accident occurred at about 3:30 o'clock, when the students of both schools were pouring into the street. By the hundreds they ran to the theatre and tried to enter it, those not in front pushing and shoving to get there. The reserves of the Fourth Avenue Station had difficulty in maintaining their lines.

The police made no arrests last night and advanced no theory as to who was to blame for the accident. A Coroner's investigation would be necessary, they said, to determine this. The damage to the theatre was estimated at $1,500. David Mayer of 564 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was said to be the owner of the building, which was only one story in height.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Japan Society will give a luncheon for Dr. S. Takata and Gilchi Masuda at the Hotel Astor on Friday.

Louis Levy of the Prudential Art Company was fined $50 yesterday in Special Sessions for selling improper pictures. Anthony Comstock was the complainant.

Mrs. Minnie Woisel was found unconscious yesterday in her apartment at 508 West 130th Street with a gas tube secured to her mouth. At the Knickerbocker Hospital it was said she probably would die. Worry over her husband, who went to Germany just before the war, had made her despondent.

The body of Robert Emmet Nolan, a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., who jumped from the Manhattan Bridge last Friday, leaving word his life was a failure, was found in the East River off Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

PLAN TO HOLD UP J. J. HILL.

Letter Writer, Now a Prisoner, Confesses Scheme to Obtain $50,000.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 28.—Charles Howell, 31 years old, of Glen Flora, Wis., is held here for the action of the Federal authorities. According to the police he has confessed that he planned, through a series of five letters, to blackmail James J. Hill and the latter's son, Louis W. Hill, out of $50,000. The substance of a letter found in Howell's possession today is as follows:

"Send your son, Louis W. Hill, that we may shadow him as now. We want $50,000 in bills, without markings of any kind. Put the $50,000 in a leather case. Don't try any trickery, for our guns are carefully oiled and the sights are adjusted. Ride with fireman Nov. 10, 1914, on the Duluth South Shore Road night train bound for Duluth. Drop leather case containing $50,000 when you see white flag floating."

The police say Howell also confessed that he had sent similar letters to persons in Duluth and towns in Wisconsin.

NEW RULER OF ALBANIA.

Son of Abdul Hamid to Succeed William of Wied.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that a message received there from Durazzo, Albania, announces that the Albanian Senate has elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, Prince of Albania in succession to Prince William of Wied, who left his kingdom some days ago and subsequently renounced his throne, retiring to Switzerland.

The correspondent adds that Essad Pasha has arrived at Dibra and expresses his intention of proceeding to Durazzo at the head of 10,000 men.

Pope Receives Bishop McDonnell.

ROME, Sept. 27, (via Paris, Sept. 28.)—Pope Benedict received Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn in private audience today. The Bishop is the first to be admitted to the presence of the new Pontiff. The Pope recalled the circumstance that he sat next to Bishop McDonnell at a dinner given by Cardinal Merry del Val ten years ago.

Boy's Death Laid to Rabies.

Theodore Makowski, 9 years old, died at his home, 111 Pearsall Street, Long Island City, last night, supposedly of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the leg last July, and last week had convulsions. Dr. Seley of Greenpoint was called on Sunday. An autopsy will be performed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALE HAMILTON starring in "A Pair of Sixes"—showing how smart he looks in our new soft hat—
The VIRGINIAN.
Truly Warner

LONDON EMBASSY MOVED.

Our New Offices Are a Great Improvement on the Old Quarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The new quarters of the American Embassy opened for business this morning. They are situated at 4 Grosvenor Gardens, and are magnificent compared with the homely offices in Victoria Street that the embassy has just vacated after thirty years.

The house is a skyscraper, according to London ideas, there being five stories, and a sort of roof garden above. Each secretary has a large room, and the Ambassador's office is an enormous apartment. The top floor is a rabbit warren of slightly smaller rooms, which the unmarried attachés are regarding covetously as possible bachelor apartments.

American residents of London who called today to inspect the embassy thought the new quarters a great improvement on the old.

Rector's
World's Largest and Most Beautiful Restaurant Ball Room, Now Open
In Completeness, Beauty, Spaciousness and Coolness the last word for lovers of the modern dance. Cuisine service and prices same as in main dining room.
Among the Exhibition Dancers:
GENE HODGKINS AND IRENE HAMMOND
Late Features of Ziegfeld's Follies.
BESSIE GROSS of Ziegfeld's Follies, and JACK KRAFT, America's Cleverest Fox Trotters.
ANDRE AND PARTNERS.
FANNING, MUDGE AND COX, Creators of the TRIPLE Tango.
Dancing from 2 P. M. until closing. Ladies' luncheon dansant at 2 P. M.
Phone your reservations now. Bryant, 3200.

CENTURY OPERA | Central Park West at 62d St.
Nights at 8. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
Tonight, Thurs. Mat., Fri. and Sat. Nights, "TRAVIATA." Wed. and Thurs. Nights and Sat. Mat., "WILLIAM TELL."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee 25c. to 75c. Elizabeth Brice and Chas. King, Conroy and Le Maire, Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, 10 others.

MURRAY HILL | BURLESQUE | REVIEW
Evenings 8:15. | Mat. Today. | OF 1915.

CAFÉ BOULEVARD
41ST AND B'WAY

DÉLICIEUX !!!

WHETHER IT IS LUNCHEON DINNER OR AFTER THEATRE SUPPER THE FOOD HERE IS ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL.

POPPY ROOM
WALLICK'S
BROADWAY & 43RD STREET,
Is being beautifully redecorated this week, and we are sure you will like it.. Hope to see you and your friends at our
FALL OPENING, FRIDAY EVENING, October 2nd.
The most desirable place, to dance and dine, in New York.
The Management.

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